服装英语

ENGLISH FOR CLOTHING INDUSTRY

全国中等职业学校服装类专业教材编写组

杨亚军等 编

内容提要

本书是教育部规划的中等职业学校服装类专业英语教材。本教材具有以下特点：1. 注重中等职业学校服装专业的专业性；2. 有较强的实用性。

本教材共 15 单元，每单元分课文(Text)、练习(Exercises)、补充阅读(Supplementary Reading)三部分。课文之前都有预习词汇(Pre-reading Vocabulary)、课后以生词表(New Words)、短语表(Phrases)、注释(Notes)、词汇操练(Word Study)等多种形式对文中出现的常用词汇及重点、难点进行详细的讲解和示例。练习部分对课文中出现的重要词汇、语法结构也设置了相应的示例和操练。补充阅读的内容与课文相辅相成，既深化了对同一题材的英语教学，补充了词汇，又进一步介绍了该领域的相关知识。

本书适用于中等职业学校服装类各专业，也可供岗位培训或自学者选用。本书配有《服装英语练习答案》。

前　言

本书是教育部规划的中等职业学校服装专业英语教材。中等职业学校英语教学分基础英语和专业英语两部分，本教材供学完基础英语的学生使用。在教材编写过程中，编者注意到中等职业学校专业英语课主要是学习英语而不是通过英语学习专业知识。因此，本教材在为学生提供丰富而广泛的专业知识的同时也很注重常用词汇和语法的讲解和运用。

本教材具有以下特点：

1. 注重中等职业学校服装专业的专业性；

2. 有较强的实用性。

本教材共15单元，每单元分课文(Text)、练习(Exercises)、补充阅读(Supplementary Reading)三部分。课文内容主要涉及服装发展历史、工艺制作、剪裁方法、服装绘画、缝纫设备及相关工业背景等。所选材料既有传统服装制作工艺技法又有服装工业发展新动向。通过对课文的学习，力求巩固和扩大学生的英语基础知识，发展其基本言语技能，并掌握相关领域的专业基础词汇及其用法，提高学生在实际工作中运用英语的能力。

教材每单元课文之前都有预习词汇(Pre-reading Vocabulary)，所列单词均为服装专业词汇，并结合课后练习帮助学生加强对专业词汇的理解和记忆。对于课文中出现的一些常用词汇收入生词表(New Words)和短语表(Phrases)中，同时还对其重要词汇以注释(Notes)和词汇操练(Word Study)的形式加以讲解和示范。练习部分对课文中出现的重要词汇、语法结构也设置了相应的示例和操练。补充阅读的内容与课文相辅相成，既深化了对同一题材的英语学习，补充了词汇，又进一步介绍了该领域的相关知识。

使用本书教学时，相关专业的英语教师可根据具体情况适当选择或补充。

本书由北京联合大学职业技术师范学院杨亚军、尹承博、靳长缨、邱瑞年编写，经外交学院何群审阅。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免出现错误及不足之处，希望读者给予指正。

编者

2000 年 4 月

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UNIT

COUTURE TO READY-MADE FASHION

Pre-reading Vocabulary

Study the following words and finish Exercise I on page 6.

couture /kuːˈtuə/ *n.*	妇女时装；妇女时装业
ready-made /ˈrediˈmeid/ *adj.*	现成的；做好的
drapery /ˈdreipəri/ *n.*	布业；布商所售之货；幔帐
garment / ˈgɑːmənt/ *n.*	衣服
embroidery /imˈbrɔidəri/ *n.*	刺绣；刺绣品
ribbon /ˈribən/ *n.*	(丝质或其它质料的)狭长带子
beading /ˈbiːdiŋ/ *n.*	串珠花边
bead /ˈbiːd/ *n.*	小珠子
fabric /ˈfæbrik/ *n.*	纺织品；布料；结构
sewing machine /ˈsəuiŋˌməˈʃiːn/	缝纫机

Text

The Paris couture industry was founded by Charles Frederick Worth, who opened his office in Paris in 1858. Among the tailors of the time, he became the first highly acclaimed designer. He started his career as an apprentice to the drapery trade in London and he moved to Paris at the age of 22. His rise came when he persuaded the wife of Austrian ambassador to wear his garment to a ball at the Court of Napoleon III. It was much admired and later the wife of Napoleon III and other foreign aristocrats became his customers, and so did the industrial millionaires' wives.

The Parisian couture industry became established around Worth's business and many subsidiary but very important trades — such as beading and embroidery workshops and luxury ribbon and button makers. By 1900, the most successful of these were employing up to 1 000 workers. Many

artists, writers and designers went to Paris, and until 1930s, Paris and fashion became synonymous.

Couture for the rich and dress for the poor

Couture garments were, and indeed are today, available to only a small number of population, but their styles were most important and influential even at the cheapest levels of clothing after 1920s. During the 1930s, wealthy women from all over the world bought their garments from Paris. The middle classes, however, were unable to afford couture clothes, and they visited dressmakers and department stores where they could get cheaper dresses. Apart from the financial reasons, the working class women found it uncomfortable and unendurable to wear such dresses. Thus, the rather shapeless garments were made from inexpensive fabrics for these women.
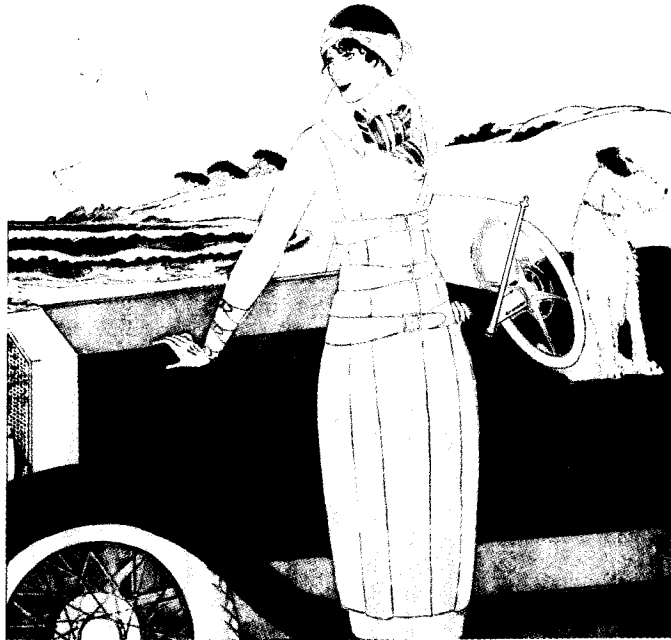
Ready-made fashion for all

One most important development in the twentieth-century dress was that fashion became widely available in the form of ready-made clothes. Since 1920s, many countries designed styles which could be worn by active working women as well as rich elite.

Working class men's and children's clothing appeared in the ready-made form from the mid-nineteenth century. This was after the coming of the sewing machine invented in America in 1846. Because of the standardized nature of men's and children's clothes, manufacturers could produce them in large numbers without worrying about the fashion changes. In general, since 1900, men had just one suit which was worn on various occasions. Indeed, it was not until the 1950s that the majority of men's clothing was truly influenced by fashion.

New Words

acclaim /ə'kleim/	v.	欢呼；喝彩；称赞
apprentice /ə'prentis/	n.	学徒
ambassador /æm'bæsədə/	n.	大使(男)
aristocrat /'æristəkræt/	n.	贵族
millionaire /,miljə'nɛə/	n.	百万富翁
subsidiary /səb'sidjəri/	adj.	辅助的；附属的
Parisian /pə'rizjən/	adj.	巴黎人；巴黎的
luxury /'lʌkʃəri/	adj.	豪华的；奢侈的
synonymous /si'nɔniməs/	adj.	同义的
influential /,influ'enʃəl/	adj.	有影响的；有权势的
wealthy /'welθi/	adj.	富裕的；富有的
middle class /'midlklɑːs/		中产阶级
afford /ə'fɔːd/	v.	有时间或金钱去(做某事)；…得起
unendurable /,ʌnin'djuərəbl/	adj.	无法忍受的；不结实的
thus /ðʌs/	adv.	像这样；如此
shapeless /'ʃeiplis/	adj.	不定形的；无形状的
inexpensive /,iniks'pensiv/	adj.	便宜的；不贵重的
elite /ei'liːt/	n.	优秀的团体；杰出的人物
standardize /'stændədaiz/	v.	使合乎规格；使标准化
manufacturer /,mænju'fæktʃərə/	n.	制造商；制造者
various /'vɛəriəs/	adj.	不同的；各种各样的
occasion /ə'keiʒən/	n.	(发生特殊事情的)时机；机会
majority /mə'dʒɔriti/	n.	多数；大半

Phrases

persuade ... to do sth.	劝说…做某事
up to	达到…
be available	可获得的
at the level of	在…的水平上
afford (to do) sth.	有时间或金钱做某事
apart from	除了…
in the form of	以…的形式
on ... occasions	在…的场合；当有…机会
the majority of	…的大部分

Notes

1. **Couture:** 因最初的量体裁衣业只限于制作高级女装，故此处 couture 指最初的量体裁衣业。

2. **Charles Frederick Worth:** 查尔斯·夫莱戴里克·沃斯，法国时装开拓者。

3. **Napoleon III** (1808-1873): 拿破仑三世，法国皇帝，1852-1870 年在位。

4. **His rise came when he persuaded the wife of Austrian ambassador to wear his garment to a ball at the Court of Napoleon III.** 他由于成功地劝说奥地利大使夫人穿着他设计的服装参加拿破仑三世的宫廷舞会而发迹。

   rise *n.* 此处指他事业的兴起。

5. **..., and so did the industrial millionaires' wives.** 工业界百万富翁的夫人们也是如此。

   so 作 also 解，其句型为 so + 助动词 + 代词／名词。又如: You are young and so am I. 你们年轻，我也年轻。Tom speaks French and so does his brother. 汤姆会讲法语，他哥哥也会。

6. **..., Paris and fashion became synonymous.** 巴黎已经成了时装的代名词。

7. **..., but their styles were most important and influential even at the cheapest levels of clothing after 1920s.** 但是在 20 年代以后，高档时装的样式对最低档次的服装也是十分重要而且具有影响力的。

8. **Since 1920s, many countries designed styles which could be worn by active working women as well as rich elite.** 自20世纪20年代开始，许多国家设计了既适合贵妇人，也适合劳动妇女的服装。

   as well as 除…之外；同；和。又如: He gave me money as well as advice. 他除了给我忠告还给我钱。

9. **Because of the standardized nature of men's and children's clothes, manufacturers could produce them in large numbers without worrying about the fashion changes.** 由于男装和童装的程式化特点，生产厂商可以大批量生产而不必担心潮流的变化。

   nature *n.* 本性；性质。

10. **..., men had just one suit which was worn on various occasions.** 男士可穿同一套西服出入各种不同的场合。

    occasion *n.* 场合；时刻；on ...occasion 在…场合。又如: I had met him on many occasions. 我在很多场合遇见过他。

Word Study

● **acclaim** *vt. & n.*
vt. 为／向 ... 欢呼；欢呼拥戴
The crowd acclaimed the winners.
人群向胜利者欢呼。
n. 称赞；赞扬
The book was greeted with universal acclaim.
这本书得到了广泛的赞扬。

● **establish** *vt.* 建立；设立；安置
establish a new state / government / business
建立一个新的国家／政府／事业
We are now comfortably established in our new house.
我们现在很舒适地住在我们的新居内。
establishment *n.* 建立；设立
the establishment of a new state
一个新国家的建立

● **available** *adj.* 可用的；可获得的；能出席的 ~ for
These tickets are available for one month only.
这些票的有效期是一个月。
The book you ordered is not available.
你订的那本书没货。
Are you available for a meeting tomorrow morning?
你能出席明天早上的一个会吗？

● **afford** *vt.* ~ (to do) sth. 有足够的时间或金钱做某事
I don't think I can afford such a big apartment.
我觉得我买不起这样大的公寓。
She can't afford to displease her boss.
她得罪不起她的上司。

● **various** *adj.* 不同的；各式各样的
For various reasons, he was fired by the company.
由于种种原因，他被公司解雇了。

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given in Pre-reading Vocabulary.

1. If something you buy is _____, you can use it immediately.
2. A _____ is a long, narrow piece of cloth that you use for tying things together or as a decoration.
3. You can refer to cloth or clothing hanging in folds as _____.
4. _____ is designs sewn on cloth or cloth on which designs have been sewn.
5. A _____ is a type of cloth or material.
6. A _____ is a piece of clothing, for example a shirt, dress, skirt, or a pair of trousers.
7. A _____ is a machine that you use for sewing.
8. _____ are small pieces of colored glass, wood or plastic with a hole through the middle. When put together on a piece of string or wire, they can make necklaces, bracelets and other jewelry.

II. Choose the best answer according to your comprehension of the text.

1. According to the text, couture, at that time, was a kind of fashion specially designed for _____.
   A. working class women   B. social elite
   C. aristocrats and rich women   D. men and children
2. According to the text, who was the most important person that contributed to the foundation of Paris couture industry?
   A. Napoleon III and his wife.   B. Luxury ribbon and button makers.
   C. Industrial millionaires' wives.   D. Charles Frederick Worth.
3. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?
   A. Early this century, many artists and designers went to Paris because fashion trade was very successful there.
   B. Most of Worth's customers were aristocrats and rich women because they could afford his dresses.
   C. Parisian fashion was so famous that in some way Paris symbolized fashion.
   D. By 1900, Worth's business had employed up to 1 000 workers.
4. Although couture was not produced in large numbers, its dominant influences still existed even in _____.
   A. beading and embroidery workshops
   B. the cheapest clothing design
   C. luxury ribbon button business
   D. many artist's minds

5. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?

   A. Few people can afford couture at present.

   B. Middle classes could afford couture during 1930s.

   C. Working women didn't buy couture garments just because of their prices.

   D. Ready-made fashion for women was widely available as early as Worth started his career.

6. Children's clothing appeared in the ready-made form _____.

   A. since 1920s   B. after 1930s

   C. recently   D. in 1850s

7. According to the text, manufacturers could produce men's and children's clothes in large numbers because _____.

   A. they had enough money to do so

   B. the market needed them to do so

   C. the style of men's and children's wears were seldom changed

   D. few designers would like to design men's and children's clothes

8. Which of the following sentences most appropriately states the general idea of the text?

   A. The Paris couture industry was founded by Charles Frederick Worth and he contributed a lot to the development of fashion.

   B. Although couture fashion was specially designed and made for only a small number of population, ready-made clothes were available for people of various classes.

   C. The appearance of ready-made fashion was one most important development in the twentieth-century dress industry.

   D. Not only women but also men and children benefit from the ready-made fashion.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change their forms where necessary.

acclaim	apprentice	persuade	admire	establish	thus
available	produce	afford	occasion	majority	

1. They didn't consider whether they could _____ it or not when they made the plan.

2. My grandfather learnt shoe-making as an _____ to a master craftsman.

3. We really _____ him for he showed no fear in front of the enemies.

4. Thousands of fans crowded into the airport to _____ the soccer players who had just won the World Cup.

5. This hall is used on great _____ only, such as a big dinner or a ball.

6. Automobiles _____ in large numbers are cheaper than hand-made limousines (豪华轿车) such as Aston Martin.

7. He has got a couple of tools at his hand. _____, he is able to finish his work quickly.

8. At least, I can go there and _____ him to take my advice.

9. The great _____ of the working women in that country were suffering from sexual discrimination.

10. The People's Republic of China was _____ on Oct 1, 1949.

11. It was the weekend and restaurant seats were only _____ to those who had booked them.

IV. Study the following examples and finish the exercises.

Example A:

It was much admired and later the wife of Napoleon III and other foreign aristocrats became his customers, and <u>so did the industrial millionaires' wives.</u>

Translate the following Chinese into English using the above pattern.

1. — I like taking a walk and watch the sunset every evening.

— _____ (我也喜欢).

2. If your brother can take the job, _____ (我也能).

3. I had told you not to bother him, and _____ (你父母也跟你说过). Now you deserve it.

4. — You know, I was so hungry at that moment.

— _____ (我那时和你一样).

5. I trust him, and _____ (任何一个了解他的人都会相信他).

Example B:

He did not study<u>; thus</u> he failed the test.

Or: He did not study <u>and thus</u> failed the test.

Rewrite the following sentences using the above pattern.

6. He studied hard. He got high marks.

7. It is late. You must go.

8. He was caught in the rain last night. He's got a fever this morning.

9. All of the enemies were driven out of the countries. A new government was established.

V. Locate the following prepositions or adverbs in the text and finish the following exercises.

among   as   to(到···)   to(对···来说)   at ... (level)   up to   in ... of

1. He has received a small amount of money _____ the form _____ unemployment pension.

2. _____ the applicants who were interviewed today, he was the best one.

3. _____ now, hundreds of social elite have been invited _____ the museum.

4. After 20 years of war, a talk took place between the two countries _____ a high level.

5. Expensive seafood, which was only available _____ few aristocrats, becomes a part of our diet.

6. George Bush, former president of the US, started his career _____ a pilot in the US Navy.

Supplementary Reading

GARMENT RETAILING

Ready-made clothing for men, women and children is available from three types of outlet(批发商店): the department store, the small-scaled (小规模的) unit retailer(零售商) and chain stores(连锁店). Department stores have always sold the top-quality garments, which were visited, during the nineteenth century, by the middle and upper classes. But it has been the small-scaled unit retailer that has dominated(统制) the fashion market throughout most of this century. The success lies in(在于) the personal contact(接触) between the customer and the owner, and in the limited quantity of clothes on display(展示的). The small retailer flourished(盛行) during interwar(一次大战与二次大战之间)years, and reached its peak(顶峰)again during 1960s with the"boutique(服装专卖店) revolution." Chain stores, such as Marks & Spencer in Great Britain, sold "safe" garments, which were neither in the forefront(前卫) nor lagging behind(落伍) the contemporary(同时代) fashion. Such stores did not sell high fashion, but preferred garments with good value and quality.

2
UNIT

THE GALON

Technique for foxes — feathering

Galon / 'gælən/ *n.*	皮革条；（毛皮）相间技巧
feathering / 'feðəriŋ/ *n.*	羽毛效果
leather / 'leðə/ *n.*	皮革；皮
fur /fəː/ *n.*	毛皮；皮衣
trim /trim/ *n.*	饰物或配件；装饰
apparel / ə'pærəl/ *n.*	衣服
flank /flæŋk/ *n.*	侧腹；侧面
cutting /'kʌtiŋ/ *n.*	切割；剪

Text

The Technique of having leather strips in between the fur is not new; it is called feathering or the Galon technique.

When using this technique it is possible:

1. To shape the fur according to need.
2. To change the hair structure — profile and hair direction — everything at one and the same time.

The result will be as follows:

1. The final product will be nearly 50% lighter.
2. The fur area will be increased by 80% ~ 90%.

3. And the fur will seem not only much softer but also have a more fluid line.

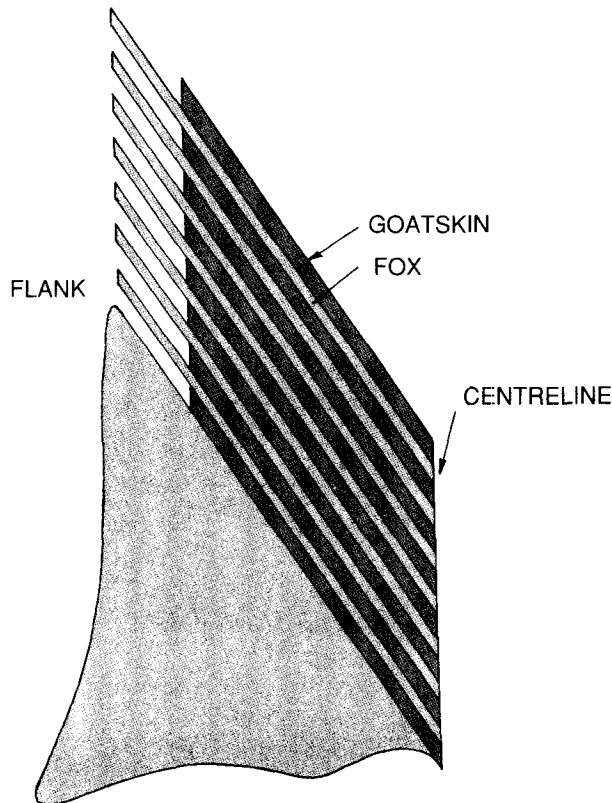The higher production costs will be more than compensated for by the increased fur area.

This technique is suitable not only for trim but also for other types of fox apparel. It fulfils the present and future needs for a light and soft garment with a fluid line.

To obtain an even surface the following conditions must be met:(Fig. 2.1)

1. We recommend a cutting angle of 45° .
2. A cutting distance of 5mm.
3. As Galon material we recommend goatskin.
4. The Galon width may vary according to fox type and design.

Advantages:

1. The flank can be used as well.
2. By stretching this part of the flank, you create a richer hair part.
3. You keep the profile.

FLANK

GOATSKIN

FOX

CENTRELINE

V-CUT
ANGLE 45°
WIDTH OF GOATSKIN: 5mm
WIDTH OF FOX: 5mm
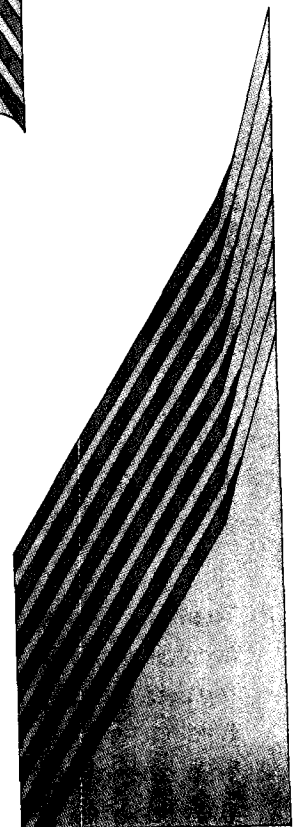
Fig. 2.1

New Words

strip /strip/ *n.*	条；长条
shape /ʃeip/ *v.*	定型；塑造
n.	形状；外型
profile /'prəufail/ *n.*	轮廓；侧面；外观
fluid /'fluːid/ *adj.*	液态的；流畅的
n.	液态；液体
production /prə'dʌkʃən/ *n.*	生产；制造
compensate /'kɔmpenseit/ *v.*	赔偿；补偿；抵消
fulfill /ful'fil/ *v.*	实现；履行；满足（需要）
obtain /əb'tein/ *v.*	得到；获得
even /'iːvən/ *adj.*	平坦的；平的
recommend /ˌrekə'mend/ *v.*	推荐；建议；介绍
vary /'vɛəri/ *v.*	有不同；变化

Phrases

according to	按照…；根据…
as follows	如下
be suitable for	对…适合；合适
… as well	也；还

Notes

1. **To shape the fur according to need.** 可根据需要将毛皮处理成理想的形状。
   according to 按照；根据。又如: According to the newspaper, 12 persons were killed in the accident. 据报纸报道，12 人在事故中丧生。According to him, the meeting will be held next month. 据他说会议将在下月举行。
2. **To change the hair structure — profile and hair direction—everything at one and the same time.** 在同一时间、工序改变毛皮结构 —— 外型及毛向。
3. **The result will be as follows:** 效果如下: