

TSC

Textile
course
science

纺织染

中等纺织专业学校教材

专业英语 (第二版)

罗巨涛 主编

中国纺织出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书共有英语课文 30 篇、英语课外阅读材料 36 篇、补充阅读材料 1 篇，并附有参考译文、练习答案、科技英语英译汉方法介绍及国外检索工具简介。内容包括纺织原料、纺织染工艺原理及设备、三废处理、质量控制、机电一体化的新型纺织染设备及外贸基础知识。每课包括课文、词汇表、常用词组和短语、课文注释、课后练习及阅读材料。

本书是中等纺织专业学校纺织染专业学生使用的专业英语教科书，也可供纺织及印染厂技术人员和技术工人参考。

前 言

《纺织染专业英语》是供已学完基础英语、掌握了一定数量的常用词汇和基本语法的中等纺织专业学校学生使用的专业英语教科书，旨在培养读者对专业英语书刊的阅读能力。此外，亦可供纺织、印染厂技术人员和技术工人及纺织外贸人员参考。

第二版在徐嘉善老先生编著的第一版的基础上，根据纺织工业发展和实际工作的需要，进行了修订。第二版基本保留了纺织原料、纺纱与织造的课文及部分阅读材料，增加了纤维性能、纺厂自动化、新型纺机、织造新技术、新型织机、质量控制、纺织测试、无纺布生产、各种印染工艺及新技术、新型印染设备、三废处理、外贸基础知识和文献检索，从而使内容更全面。

全书共有课文 30 课，课外阅读材料 36 篇，补充读物 1 篇。内容包括纺织原料，纺织染工艺及相应的机械设备和外贸初步知识。第 1~3 课介绍纺织工业发展概况和纺织纤维，第 4~9 课为纺纱工艺及设备，第 10~15 课为织造工艺及设备，第 16~25 课为染整工艺、设备和三废处理，第 26~30 课为外贸基本知识。每课的编排顺序为课文、词汇表、常用词组和短语、课文注释、课后练习和阅读材料。每篇课文后均附有阅读材料，题材和课文相近，难度稍大，可作为学生课外阅读、翻译练习之用，以加强实践训练。

学完全书约需 120 学时。每篇课文约需 4 学时，包括词

汇教学、课文难句分析、语法加深部分讲解、英译汉方法介绍、学生作业指导和总结讲评等。通读全书，有助于学生了解纺织染生产的全过程，拓宽专业知识面，增强工作适应能力，为今后进一步学习国外先进经验打下扎实的基础。各校也可按专业不同情况，选读与本专业关系较密切的部分，其余部分鼓励学生自学。

李珏修订和编写了纺纱和外贸部分，林建萍修订和编写了织造部分，罗巨涛修订和编写了原料和印染部分，全书由罗巨涛统稿。宁波天地集团公司夏黎明、宁波丝绸印染厂曹骥红提供资料并协助审校，还得到刘葵的大力帮助，在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限，本教材中错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年8月

CONTENTS

Lesson One	(1)
Text: Textiles	(1)
Exercises	(7)
Reading Material: Our Textile Industry Is Marching on Continuously	(8)
Lesson Two	(10)
Text: Textile Fibers	(10)
Exercises	(14)
Reading Material: Fiber Properties	(15)
Lesson Three	(18)
Text: Blends	(18)
Exercises	(22)
Reading Material: Physical Properties of Cotton ..	(23)
Revision Exercises (1)	(27)
Lesson Four	(29)
Text: Conventional Spinning (1)	(29)
Exercises	(33)
Reading Material: Non-Lap Card Feeder	(33)
Lesson Five	(35)
Text: Conventional Spinning (2)	(35)
Exercises	(40)
Reading Material: (I) New Methods of Making Yarns	(40)
(II) The Open-End Spinning...	(43)

[illegible]

	(II) Barber-Colman Warper	··· (87)
Lesson Eleven		(91)
Text: Weaving Motions		(91)
Exercises		(95)
Reading Material: (I) Weaving		(96)
	(II) What It Takes to Weave	
	Fancy Patterns	(97)
Lesson Twelve		(101)
Text: The Loom		(101)
Exercises		(106)
Reading Material: Weaving Automation and the		
	Quality Factor	(107)
Revision Exercises (4)		(111)
Lesson Thirteen		(113)
Text: Shuttleless Looms (1)		(113)
Exercises		(117)
Reading Material: (I) Shuttleless Looms(2)		(117)
	(II) GA731 Flexible Rapier	
	Loom	(119)
Lesson Fourteen		(124)
Text: Weaves and Variations in Woven		
	Construction	(124)
Exercises		(127)
Reading Material: (I) Count of Cloth		(128)
	(II) Fabric Construction	
	Processes	(129)
Lesson Fifteen		(133)

Text: Nonwoven Fabrics	(133)
Exercises	(137)
Reading Material: (I) Production Processes of Nonwovens	(138)
(II) Needle Punching	(140)
Revision Exercises (5)	(142)
Lesson Sixteen	(144)
Text: Single-Stage Scouring-Bleaching Technology	(144)
Exercises	(149)
Reading Material: Surfactants	(149)
Lesson Seventeen	(154)
Text: Mercerization	(154)
Exercises	(159)
Reading Material: Degumming of Silk	(160)
Lesson Eighteen	(163)
Text: Heat Setting	(163)
Exercises	(167)
Reading Material: Stone Wash	(168)
Lesson Nineteen	(173)
Text: Textile Dyeing Processes (1)	(173)
Exercises	(177)
Reading Material: Classification of Dyestuffs	(178)
Lesson Twenty	(182)
Text: Textile Dyeing Processes (2)	(182)
Exercises	(186)
Reading Material: Wool Dyeing with Reactive	

Dyes	(187)
Lesson Twenty-One	(191)
Text: On-Line Measurement in Pad Dyeing	(191)
Exercises	(194)
Reading Material: Biological Treatment of the Effluent	(195)
Lesson Twenty-Two	(198)
Text: Textile Printing	(198)
Exercises	(202)
Reading Material: Pigment Printing	(202)
Lesson Twenty-Three	(206)
Text: Laser Engravers	(206)
Exercises	(210)
Reading Material: Resist Printing and Discharge Printing	(211)
Lesson Twenty-Four	(214)
Text: An Integrated System of the Printing Process	(214)
Exercises	(219)
Reading Material: Monitor-to-Screen Print Design System	(220)
Lesson Twenty-Five	(224)
Text: Fabric Finishing	(224)
Exercises	(229)
Reading Material: Water Repellent Finishes	(229)
Lesson Twenty-Six	(233)
Text: Establishing Business Relations	(233)

Exercises	(236)
Reading Material	(236)
Lesson Twenty-Seven	(238)
Text: Enquiries	(238)
Exercises	(240)
Reading Material	(241)
Lesson Twenty-Eight	(242)
Text: Orders	(242)
Exercises	(244)
Reading Material	(245)
Lesson Twenty-Nine	(247)
Text: Sales Confirmation	(247)
Exercises	(252)
Reading Material	(253)
Lesson Thirty	(254)
Text: Terms of Payment	(254)
Exercises	(257)
Reading Material	(257)
Supplementary Reading	(259)
Textile Testing	(259)
参考译文	(266)
习题参考答案	(350)
附录 1 科技英语英译汉要点	(372)
附录 2 国外检索工具简介	(393)

Lesson One

Text

Textiles

Food, shelter and clothing are the basic needs of everyone. All clothing is made from textiles and shelters are made more comfortable and attractive by the use of textiles.

Everyone is surrounded by textiles from birth to death. We walk on and wear textile products; we sit on fabric-covered chairs and sofas. We sleep on and under fabrics; textiles dry us or keep us dry; they keep us warm and protect us from the Sun, fire, and infection. Clothing and household textiles are aesthetically pleasing, and vary in colour, design and texture. They are available in a variety of price ranges.

Man has traveled to the moon in a 20-layer, \$ 100 ,000 space suit that has nylon water-cooled underwear. Life is prolonged by replacing worn-out parts of the body with woven or knitted fabric, such as polyester arteries.

Textiles are always changing. They change as fashion changes, and to meet the needs of changing

life-styles of people. New developments in production processes also cause changes in textiles.

The textile industry has developed from an art-and-craft industry perpetuated by guilds in the early centuries, through the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the emphasis was on mechanization and mass production, to the twentieth century with its emphasis on science and technology.

In this century, man-made fibers were developed and modified textured yarns were created. New fabric construction and increased production of knits occurred, and many finishes and sophisticated textile production and marketing system were developed. These developments have been beneficial to consumers.

New Words and Expressions

shelten ['feltə] *n.* 住所,
掩护物

fabric-covered
['fæbrik'kʌvəd] 织物
包着的

infection [in'fekʃən] *n.*
感染, 影响

aesthetically [i:s'tetikəli]
adv. 美术上, 审美方
面的

texture ['tekstʃə] *n.* 织
物组织 (结构)

available [ə'veiləbl] *a.*
可得到的, 有用的, 有效
的

prolong [prə'lɒŋ] *vt.* 延
长, 拉长

polyester artery [pəli'estə
'ɑ:təri] *n.* 聚酯纤维
做成的动脉

art-and-craft 手工艺, 工艺美术

perpetuate [pə'petjueit] *vt.*
使永存

guild [gild] *n.* 行会, 同业公会

mechanization

[mekənai'zeifən] *n.*
机械化

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.*
生产技术, 工艺学

sophisticated [sə'fistikeitid]
a. 尖端的, 高级的

beneficial [beni'fiʃəl] *a.*
有利的, 有益的

modified textured yarn 变形纱

Phrases

to be made from 由……制成

from birth to death 从生到死

to protect...from 保护……免受……

a variety of 种种, 各种

nylon watercooled underwear
水冷式尼龙内衣

to meet the needs of 满足

……的需要

be beneficial to 对……有好处

mass production 大批量生产

to make...comfortable 使……舒适

to keep...dry 使……保持干燥

Notes to the Text

1. All clothing is made from textiles and shelters are made more comfortable and attractive by the use of textiles.

服装都是由纺织品制成的, 而纺织品的使用还使得人们的住所变得更为舒适和美观。

- (1) 句中的第一个 made 与 from 连用, 意思是“用……(原料)制成”, 和 be made of… (用……原料制成)、be made up of… (由……组成) 意思略有不同。试比较下列句子:

Bricks are made from clay.

砖由粘土制成。

The table is made of wood.

这张桌子是木制的。

An atom is made up of a nucleus and electrons.

原子由原子核和一些电子所组成。

- (2) 句中的第二个 made 作“使用”、“使……成为”解。more comfortable and attractive 是形容词作主语补语。其句型是:

主语 + made + 直接宾语 + 宾语补语 (主动态)

主语 + be made + 主语补语 (被动态)

2. fabric-covered, water-cooled, man-made 等都是合成词, 起形容词的作用, 修饰名词。

合成词中有一种叫做合成形容词, 它可以有多种形式, 可由名词 + 过去分词构成, 亦可由名词、形容词或其它词构成。

例如:

man-made (fibers) 人造的 (纤维) (名词 + 过去分词)

water-cooled (underwear) 水冷式 (贴身内衣)
(名词 + 过去分词)

peace-loving (people) 热爱和平的 (人们) (名词 + 现在分词)

newly-invented (instrument) 新发明的 (仪器)
(副词 + 过去分词)

snow-white (paper) 雪白的 (纸) (名词 + 形

容词) 等等

3. The textile industry has developed from an art-and-craft industry perpetuated by guilds in the early centuries, through the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the emphasis was on mechanization and mass production, to the twentieth century with its emphasis on science and technology.

这个句子看来较长,但从语法分析的角度来看,并不复杂。它主要由一些介词短语、分词短语组成。在分析句子结构时,首先应找出主谓结构,然后再找出其它成分,弄通句意。英译中时,要按照汉语表达习惯,根据其时间顺序和逻辑顺序来译,而不应拘泥于原文的词序形式硬译。

- (1) 句中的主语是 the textile industry, 谓语是 has developed.
- (2) from..., through..., to the twentieth century 都是介词短语作状语,说明时间。
- (3) perpetuated by guilds 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 art-and-craft industry.
- (4) when the emphasis was... 句子中的“when”是等立连词,其意思相当于“那时,当时”(at that time, then),引导一个分句。
- (5) with its emphasis on science and technology 是介词短语作状语,说明伴随情况或作补充说明。在“with (or without) + 宾语 + 补足语”结构中,“with”没有什么意义,译成汉语时可不译出。故此句可译成:到 20 世纪,重点放在科学技术上。