服装 （第二版）

专业英语

GARMENT ENGLISH

辛芳芳 编著

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内容提要

本书的编写是基于服装专业的大部分专业核心内容,涉及服装的起源、设计、结构、工艺、营销、服装展览、模特、流行趋势以及服装 CAD 等众多内容。

按照章节分类,本书共分为七章,每章内容由若干篇主文和泛读课文组成。面向大中专院校的服装专业英语的教学需要,本书编写中参阅了大量的最新专业英文资料,所节选的课文均经过仔细的比较和挑选,力争在有限的篇幅中,尽可能充分体现行业的主要内容和专业英语的规范表达方式;每篇核心课文后备有大量的专业词汇和重点语句的注释,帮助读者理解和学习。

本书内容具有较高的概括性和代表性,通过本书的学习,阅读者可以了解并掌握服装行业的结构和特点,既适合作为大中专院校专业学习教材,也可作为服装专业人员、业余爱好者的专业参考书。

本书编写中,一定存在某些不足之处,恳请各位行业专家、同仁以及读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,以便编者在以后的工作中改进。

编者　辛芳芳

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Chapter 1 THE INTRODUCTION OF CLOTHING / 服装概论

LESSON 1 CLOTHING / 服装

Clothing，coverings and garments intended to be worn on the human body. The words cloth and clothing are related，the first meaning fabric or textile，and the second meaning fabrics used to cover the body. The earliest garments were made of leather and other non-fabrics，rather than of cloth，but these non-fabric garments are included in the category of clothing①.

Fashion refers to the kinds of clothing that are in a desirable style at a particular time. At different times in history，fashionable dress has taken very different forms. In modern times nearly everyone follows fashion to some extent. A young woman would look odd if she wore the clothing that her grandmother had worn when young②. However，only a small minority of people dresses in the clothing that appears in high-fashion magazines or on fashion-show runways.

It is not always easy to tell the difference between basic clothing and fashionable clothing. Especially today，fashion designers often use inexpensive and functional items of clothing as inspiration. Blue jeans，for instance，originated as functional work clothing for miners and farmers. Yet today，even people who dress in jeans，T-shirts，and sports clothes may be influenced by fashion③. One year，fashionable jeans may have narrow legs；the next year the legs may be baggy.

Clothing historians trace the development of dress by studying various sources，including magazines and catalogs，paintings and photographs，and hats，shoes，and other surviving items. Reliable evidence about everyday clothing from the past can be hard to obtain because most publications and images concern the fashions of the wealthy④. Furthermore，clothing that has survived from the past tends not to be typical of what was worn in daily life. Museum collections are full of fashionable ball gowns，for example，but have very few everyday dresses worn by ordinary working-class women⑤. Even fewer examples of ordinary men's clothing have been saved. Images，such as paintings，prints，and photographs，

图 1 The ancient Greeks' apparel

do provide considerable evidence of the history of everyday clothing. These sources

1

indicate that although everyday clothing does not usually change as rapidly as fashionable dress, it does change constantly.

Words and Phrases

clothing ['kləuðiŋ] n. 服装,服饰,衣着,衣服,衣饰

garment ['gɑːmənt] n. 衣服,服装

wear [wɛə] n. 服装,衣服,穿戴物

cloth [klɔ(ː)θ] n. 织物,布,衣料

fabric ['fæbrik] n. 织物,织品,面料,布

textile ['tekstail] n. 纺织品,织物,纺织的,纺织原料

leather ['leðə] n. 皮革,皮革制品

category ['kætigəri] n. 种类,部属;类目

desirable [di'zaiərəbl] adj. 理想的,令人满意的,良好的,优良的

style [stail] n. 型,款式,式样;时尚;类型;气派,风度,格调

fashionable ['fæʃənəbl] n. 时髦人物,流行的 adj. 时尚的

dress [dres] v. 穿着;n. 服装,礼服,连衣裙

form [fɔːm] n. 造型,外形,体型;人体模型

odd [ɔd] adj. 奇特的,古怪的

minority [mai'nɔriti] adj. 少数,少数的

fashion-show 时装展览,时装表演

runway ['rʌnwei] n. 时装天桥

inexpensive [ˌiniks'pensiv] adj. 廉价的,便宜的

functional ['fʌŋkʃənl] adj. 机能的,功能的

item ['aitem] n. 项;条款;项目;产品;展品

inspiration [ˌinspə'reiʃən] n. 灵感

jeans [dʒiːnz] n. 牛仔裤,紧身裤,粗斜纹棉布裤

originate [ə'ridʒineit] v. 产生,引起

T-shirt ['tiː ˌʃəːt] n. T恤衫,短袖圆领汗衫

legs [legs] n. 裤脚

baggy ['bægi] adj. 膨胀的,凸出的

historian [his'tɔːriən] n. 历史学家

catalog ['kætələg] n. 目录

hat [hæt] n. 帽子

shoe [ʃuː] n. 鞋子

collection [kə'lekʃən] n. 服饰系列,季节服装系列;时装展览,时装发布会

ball gown 晚会礼服,正规礼服

working-class 工薪族

ordinary ['ɔːdinəri] adj. 原始的,普通的,平凡的

image ['imidʒ] n. 影像,肖像,图像,形象,反映

constantly ['kɔnstəntli] adv. 不变地,不断地,时常地

Notes

① The earliest garments were made of leather and other non-fabrics, rather than of cloth, but these non-fabric garments are included in the category of clothing.
最早的衣物不是用织物,而是用皮革和其他非织物制作的,但是这些非织造衣物也属于服装的大类。

② Fashion refers to the kinds of clothing that are in a desirable style at a particular time. At different times in history, fashionable dress has taken very different forms. In modern times nearly everyone follows fashion to some extent. A young woman would look odd if she wore the clothing that her grandmother had worn when young.
时装是指特定时期在款式上受欢迎的各种服装。在不同的历史阶段,流行服装的造

型差别很大。在现代,几乎每个人都在某种程度上追逐时尚。如果年轻女士穿上她祖母年轻时所穿的衣服,就会显得怪异。

③ Especially today, fashion designers often use inexpensive and functional items of clothing as inspiration. Blue jeans, for instance, originated as functional work clothing for miners and farmers. Yet today, even people who dress in jeans, T-shirts, and sports clothes may be influenced by fashion.

尤其是今天,时装设计师的设计灵感常来自于廉价面料和服装的功能性。例如,蓝色牛仔装早期是矿工和农夫的工作服。然而今天,即便是 T 恤衫、牛仔裤和运动装的简单搭配也受到时尚的影响。

④ Clothing historians trace the development of dress by studying various sources, including magazines and catalogs, paintings and photographs, and hats, shoes, and other surviving items. Reliable evidence about everyday clothing from the past can be hard to obtain because most publications and images concern the fashions of the wealthy.

服装史学者通过多种方式来研究衣着的发展,如杂志和分类目录、绘画和照片、帽、鞋以及其他留存下来的东西。有关以往日常衣服的可靠证据很难获得,因为大多数的出版物和图片资料都只关注富人们的时装。

⑤ Furthermore, clothing that has survived from the past tends not to be typical of what was worn in daily life. Museum collections are full of fashionable ball gowns, for example, but have very few everyday dresses worn by ordinary working-class women.

此外,过去留存下来的服装也并非是典型的日常装,例如博物馆里藏有大量的高级晚礼服,而普通工薪阶层妇女的日常装却非常少。

Discussion Questions

1. List the reason why people wear clothes.
2. Explain how clothes reflect the way that people think and live in a society.

EXTENSIVE READING

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CLOTHING

According to archaeologists and anthropologists, the earliest clothing probably consisted of fur, leather, leaves or grass, draped, wrapped or tied about the body for protection from the elements. Knowledge of such clothing remains inferential, since clothing materials deteriorate quickly compared to stone, bone, shell and metal artifacts. Archeologists have identified very early sewing needles of bone and ivory from about 30,000 BC, found near Kostenki, Russia, in 1988.

Some human cultures, such as the various peoples of the Arctic Circle, until recently made their clothing entirely of furs and skins, cutting clothing to fit and decorating lavishly.

Other cultures have supplemented or replaced leather and skins with cloth: woven,

knitted, or twined from various animal and vegetable fibers.

图 2 Sculptures of ancient costumes

Although modern consumers take clothing for granted, making the fabrics that go into clothing is not easy. One sign of this is that the textile industry was the first to be mechanized during the Industrial Revolution①; before the invention of the power-loom, textile production was a tedious and labor-intensive process. Therefore, methods were developed for making most efficient use of textiles.

One approach simply involves draping the cloth. Many people wore, and still wear, garments consisting of rectangles of cloth wrapped to fit, for example, the Scottish kilt or the Javanese sarong. Pins or belts hold the garments in place. The precious cloth remains uncut, and people of various sizes can wear the garment.

Another approach involves cutting and sewing the cloth, but using every bit of the cloth rectangle in constructing the clothing. The tailor may cut triangular pieces from one corner of the cloth, and then add them elsewhere as gussets. Traditional European patterns for men's shirts and women's chemises take this approach.

Modern European fashion treats cloth much more prodigally, typically cutting in such a way as to leave various odd-shaped cloth remnants. Industrial sewing operations sell these as waste; home sewers may turn them into quilts.

In the thousands of years that humans have spent constructing clothing, they have created an astonishing array of styles, many of which we can reconstruct from surviving garments, photos, paintings, mosaics, etc., as well as from written descriptions. Costume history serves as a source of inspiration to current fashion designers, as well as a topic of professional interest to costumers constructing for plays, films, television, and historical reenactment.

图 3 The original human activities

Words and Phrases

archaeologist [ɑːkiə'lɔdʒist] n. 考古学家

anthropologist [ænθrə'pɔlədʒist] n. 人类学家

fur [fəː] n. 毛皮

leather ['leðə] n. 皮革,皮革制品

drape [dreip] v. 垂坠,悬垂,立体裁剪

wrap [ræp] v. 包裹,围裹

tie [tai] v. 系,打结,扎,绑,捆

inferential [ˌinfə'renʃəl] adj. 推理的,可以推论的

deteriorate [di'tiəriəreit] v. 损坏,损耗, 变质

compare to   与……相比

shell [ʃel] n. 贝壳,壳

artifact ['aːtifækt] n. 文化遗物,遗迹

identify [ai'dentifai] v. 认出;识别;鉴别; 验明

ivory ['aivəri] n. 象牙;(海象等的)长牙

the Arctic Circle   北极圈

skin [skin] n. 毛皮,兽皮

fit [fit] v. 合身,合体,使合身

decorate ['dekəreit] v. 装饰

lavishly ['læviʃli] adv. 丰富地,浪费地

supplement ['sʌplimənt] n. 增补(物),补 充(物)

weave [wiːv] n. 梭织,织物,织法,编织式 样   v. 编织

knit [nit] n. 针织,针织品,针织服装   v. 针织

twine [twain] v. 合股,搓,交织,缠绕

fiber ['faibə] n. 纤维

take for granted   认为……理所当然

mechanize ['mekənaiz] v. 机械化,机械化 (生产)

power loom   动力织布机

tedious ['tiːdiəs] adj. 单调乏味的,令人生 厌的,繁重的

labor-intensive   劳动密集型的

Scottish kilt   苏格兰褶裥短裙

Javanese sarong   爪哇莎笼围裙

pin [pin] n. 大头针,别针

belt [belt] n. 带,皮带,腰带,肩带

uncut ['ʌn'kʌt] adj. 不裁剪的,未经裁 剪的

rectangle ['rektæŋgl] n. 矩形,长方形

triangular [trai'æŋgjulə] adj. 三角形的

gusset ['gʌsit] n. 三角形衬料

chemise [ʃi'miːz] n. 直统连衣裙,女式无袖 衬衣

prodigally ['prɔdigli] adv. 浪费地

odd-shaped   不规则形状的

remnant ['remnənt] n. 剩余,零料

waste [weist] n. 废料,废纱

quilt [kwilt] n. 被子   v. 绗缝

astonish [əs'tɔniʃ] v. 使……吃惊

an array of   一批,一系列

reconstruct ['riːkən'strʌkt] v. 重现,再现

mosaic [mə'zeiik] n. 马赛克,马赛克(图 案)

description [dis'kripʃən] n. 叙述,描写, 描绘

reenactment [riːi'næktmənt] n. 重演

Notes

① Industrial Revolution widespread replacement of manual labor by a machine that began in Britain in the 18th century and is still continuing in some parts of the world.

始于 18 世纪,起源自英国的工业革命,运用机器大生产替代了手工生产。在世界某些范围内,这种替代一直在持续。

LESSON 2   FUNCTIONS OF CLOTHING／服装的功能

Since prehistoric times, people in almost all societies have worn some kind of clothing. Many theories have been advanced as to why humans began to wear clothing. Some argued that the origin of clothing was functional — to protect the body from the

environment. Others argued that some clothing was designed for sexual attraction — to display the body's beauty.

Today, modern scholars believe that except the two functions clothing still provides a mark of identity and a means of nonverbal communication. In traditional societies, clothing functions almost as a language that can indicate a person's age, gender, marital status, place of origin, religion, social status, or occupation. In modern industrialized societies, clothing is not so rigidly regulated and people have more freedom to choose which messages they wish to convey. Nevertheless, clothing can still provide considerable information about the wearer, including individual personality, economic standing, even the nature of events attended

图 4 Eskimo wear seal clothing and rein deer pelts from cold weather

by the wearer[1].

A society's economic structure and its culture, or traditions and way of life, also influence the clothing that its people wear. In many societies, religious laws regulated personal behavior and permitted only members of an elite class to wear certain prestigious items of clothing. Even in modern democracies, clothing may represent social standing. Clothing with a designer label tends to be relatively expensive, so it may function as an outward sign of a person's economic standing[2]. Clothing most obviously defines a social role in the case of uniforms, such as those worn by police officers and nurses, and garments worn by clergy or members of religious orders.

图 5 Arabian robe hide the body from the hot sunlight

图 6 The miner's clothing with some functions

Clothing also derives meaning from the environment in which it is worn. In most cultures brides and grooms as well as wedding guests wear special clothes to celebrate the occasion of a marriage. The clothing worn for rituals such as weddings, graduations, and funerals tends to be formal and governed by unwritten rules that members of the society agree upon[3]. Clothing may also signal participation in leisure activities. Certain types of recreation, especially active sports, may require specialized clothing. For example, football, soccer, and hockey players wear matching jerseys and pants designed to accommodate such accessories as protective pads.

Most modern societies comprise different social groups，and each group has its own beliefs and behaviors. As a result，different clothing subcultures exist.

Words and Phrases

prehistoric ['priːhis'tɔrik] *adj.* 史前的

nonverbal ['nɔn'vəːbəl] *adj.* 非语言的

gender ['dʒendə] *n.* 性别

marital status　婚姻状态

industrialize [in'dʌstriəlaiz] *v.* 工业化

rigidly ['ridʒidli] *adj.* 严格的

regulate ['regjuleit] *v.* 管理，控制

considerable [kən'sidərəbl] *adj.* 重要的，不可忽视的

individual [ˌindi'vidjuəl] *adj.* 个人的，个别的，单独的，个性的

standing ['stændiŋ] *n.* 地位，身份，名声

elite [i'liːt] *n.* 精英，中坚

prestigious [pres'tiːdʒəs] *adj.* 有威望，有声誉的

democracy [di'mɔkrəsi] *n.* 民主

represent [riːpri'zent] *v.* 表现，表示，代表

outward ['autwəd] *adj.* 外面的，明显的，公开的

clergy ['kləːdʒi] *n.* 牧师，僧侣，神职人员

derive from　由来，起源自……

bride [braid] *n.* 新娘

groom [grum] *n.* 新郎

ritual ['ritjuəl] *n.* 仪式，典礼

graduation [grædju'eiʃən] *n.* 毕业典礼

funeral ['fjuːnərəl] *n.* 葬礼

participation [paːˌtisi'peiʃən] *v.* 参加，参与

recreation [rekri'eiʃ(ə)n] *n.* 娱乐，消遣

hockey ['hɔki] *n.* 曲棍球，冰球

matching ['mætʃiŋ] *adj.* 相配的

jersey ['dʒəːzi] *n.* 紧身运动套衫；平针织物

accommodate [ə'kɔmədeit] *v.* 使适应，向……提供

accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* 服饰品；配件，备件；辅助设备

pad [pæd] *n.* 衬垫，肩垫

comprise [kəm'praiz] *v.* 包含，由……组成

subculture ['sʌbˌkʌltʃə] *n.* 亚文化

Notes

① In traditional societies，clothing functions almost as a language that can indicate a person's age，gender，marital status，place of origin，religion，social status，or occupation. In modern industrialized societies，clothing is not so rigidly regulated and people have more freedom to choose which messages they wish to convey. Nevertheless，clothing can still provide considerable information about the wearer，including individual personality，economic standing，even the nature of events attended by the wearer.

在传统社会，服装几乎可以作为一种语言，以表明一个人的年龄、性别、婚姻状况、出生地、信仰、社会地位和职业。在现代工业化社会，服装不再受如此严格的限制，人们在选择所希望传递的信息方面有了更大的自由。即便如此，服装仍能展示穿着者的众多信息，诸如其个性、经济地位，甚至是穿着者所出席场合的性质等。

② In many societies，religious laws regulated personal behavior and permitted only members of an elite class to wear certain prestigious items of clothing. Even in modern democracies，clothing may represent social standing. Clothing with a

designer label tends to be relatively expensive, so it may function as an outward sign of a person's economic standing.

在许多社会,教规规范教徒们的行为,并规定精英阶层才能穿着某些特权服饰。即使在现代民主社会,服饰也代表着社会地位,贴有设计师标签的服饰价格相对昂贵,因此它具有了表现经济地位的功能。

③ Clothing also derives meaning from the environment in which it is worn. In most cultures brides and grooms as well as wedding guests wear special clothes to celebrate the occasion of a marriage. The clothing worn for rituals such as weddings, graduations, and funerals tends to be formal and governed by unwritten rules that members of the society agree upon.

服装也从穿着时所处的场合衍生出含义。在许多文化中,新娘、新郎以及婚礼来宾穿着专门的服装来庆祝结婚典礼。在婚礼、毕业典礼以及葬礼等仪式上,按社会成员所认同的不成文规矩,穿着的服装一般是正式的。

Discussion Questions

1. Give examples of what clothes can tell you about a person's occupation, nationality, and cultural heritage.
2. Discuss the influences that other cultures have on the clothes we wear today.

EXTENSIVE READING

THE FIRST ERA OF MODERN FASHION

During the first hundred years of modern fashion (from the 1860s to the 1960s), Paris was known as the center of innovation and set the annual trends followed by the rest of the world. Organized fashion shows on fixed dates began after World War I, an innovation that coincided with France's need for fashion as an export and the influx of professional buyers from the United States and other countries in Europe. The professional buyers, through a fee arrangement with the designers, acquired models for manufacturing at lower prices in their own countries.

The absolute dictatorship of fashion by Paris was undermined in the 1920s. Early in the decade Chanel① popularized "the Poor Look" of simple dresses, jersey suits, sweaters, cloche hats, and pants. Patou② introduced the sportswear approach to fashion which he described as follows: "I have aimed at making pleasant to the eye and allowing absolute liberty of movement". These look replaced the elaborate fashions and constricting stays that kept women sedentary with a new aesthetic ideal for the modern woman-slim, active, athletic. Chanel's "Poor Look" and Patou's sportswear were also much easier to imitate, thereby opening up fashionability to more consumers.

Daytime dress became more comfortable and functional, but evening fashion continued to be the epitome of seductive femininity. This fracturing of looks played out

in ever more varied forms. A woman could choose to be a sexy woman，a "schoolgirl" in black dress with white collar and cuffs，a professional woman in a tailored suit，or a sporty woman in trousers and a sweater set. After the 1920s，the unity of a single fashion message disappeared and disparate and sometimes antagonistic looks shared the stage. Fashion gained transformative power as it became possible to manipulate appearance to express self，personality，and individuality-to change the way a woman saw herself and how other people saw her. Instead of issuing strict injunctions，fashion began to offer a diversified set of options inviting the consumer to choose.

Words and Phrases

trend [trend] n. 时尚，流行，趋势

innovation [inəu'veiʃən] n. 创新，革新，改革

coincide with　相符，与……一致

influx ['inflʌks] v. 汇集；涌进，涌入

professional buyer　专业采购员，专业买手

arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] n. 商定，协议

dictatorship [dik'teitəʃip] n. 主宰，独裁

undermine [ʌndə'main] v. 在……下方

popularize ['pɔpjuləraiz] v. 推广

jersey suit　针织套装

sweater ['swetə] n. 运动衫；针织套衫；毛衣，毛线衫

cloche hat　钟形女帽

pants [pænts] n. 裤子，长裤，便裤

sportswear ['spɔːtsweə] n. 便装；运动服装

elaborate [i'læbərət] adj. 精致的，精巧的

aesthetic [iːs'θetik] adj. 美学的，审美的，有美感的

sedentary ['sedəntəri] adj. 少动的；固定于一点的

constrict [kən'strikt] v. 压缩，收缩

stay [stei] n. 滚边，窄带

slim [slim] adj. 细长的，苗条的，纤细的

active ['æktiv] adj. 活跃的，积极的，精力充沛的

athletic [æθ'letik] adj. 运动的，身体健壮的，活跃的

imitate ['imiteit] v. 模仿；模拟；仿效；效法，仿造

fashionability ['fæʃənəbliti] n. 时尚，流行

epitome [i'pitəmi] n. 概要，缩影，象征

seductive [si'dʌktiv] adj. 诱惑的，引人注意的，有魅力的

femininity [femi'niniti] n. 女性气质，女人味

play out　放出，用完，结束

collar ['kɔlə] n. 领，衣领，上领

cuff ['kʌf] n. 袖口

raw material　原材料

man-made　人造的，合成的

tortoiseshell ['tɔːtəʃel] n. 龟甲，玳瑁

distribution [distri'bjuːʃən] n. 分发，分配

tailored suit　西式套装，精做西装

trousers ['trauzəz] n. 裤子，长裤，西装裤

disparate ['dispərit] adj. 完全不同的，全异的

antagonistic [æn,tægə'nistik] adj. 对抗的，不相容的

look [luk] n. 风貌，风格、型；款式，外表，姿态

transformative [træns'fɔːmətiv] adj. 使变化的，有变形力的

manipulate [mə'nipjuleit] v. 操纵，操作

self [self] n. 自己，自我；本性

personality [pɜːsə'næliti] n. 人的存在；个性，人格

individuality [indi,vidju'æliti] n. 个体，

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个性

diversify [dai'vəːsifai] *adj.* 形形色色的，
多种多样的

issue ['isjuː] *v.* 颁布，发布，发行

injunction [in'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.* 命令，禁令

form [fɔːm] *n.* 造型，外形，体型；人体
模型

Poor Look　破旧型款式，贫穷装

Notes

图 7　Coco Chanel

① Coco Chanel（1883～1971），French fashion designer and one of the leaders of haute couture (high fashion)，whose name was synonymous with elegance and chic.

可可·夏奈尔（1883～1971），法国时装设计师，优雅和别致的代名词，法国高级时装屋领袖之一。

② Jean Patou（1880～1936），French clothes designer，who opened a fashion house in 1919 and was an overnight success.

让·巴杜（1880～1936），法国服装设计师，在 1919 年开设了自己的时装工作室，一夜成名。

Chapter 2   MATERIALS FOR CLOTHING / 服装材料

LESSON 3   FIBERS / 纺织纤维

Natural Fibers

Natural fibers come from animal or vegetable sources. All the natural fibers, except cultivated silk, have relatively short fibers which are combed and twisted to form yarn that is strong enough for use in the manufacture of the fabric①. Cultivated silk which is unwound from the silk moth's cocoon can be 2000 meters long and is therefore considered as continuous or a filament fiber.

Although frequently blended or woven together, many garments are made entirely from silk, wool, cotton and flax; the other fibers listed are usually mixed with the main fibers to add practical characteristics or aesthetic interest to the fabric②. When characteristics are added or suppressed by chemical processes and breeding, the structure of the fibers are not changed. Advances in present gene research are beginning to alter this position. Fabrics made from natural fibers, especially cotton, still hold a strong position in the market, despite the fact that they can be more expensive than a product made from man-made fibers. They are comfortable to wear because of their natural absorbency, and there is great aesthetic appeal in their textures, their dye affinities and their handle③.

Man-made Fibers

Man-made fibers are produced from chemical solutions that are manufactured into fibers; for example, a chemical liquid can be forced through minute holes and then solidified in air or by chemical processes④. They can be used in filament or cut to form staple fibers. A fiber can be produced from a solution (regenerated fiber) that has a natural source or from a solely chemical or mineral source (synthetic fiber).

Regenerated cellulosic fibers are reconstituted by converting natural products such as wood pulp and cotton by solvents into a liquid form for spinning. Synthetic fibers are made from chemical sources. They are mainly petroleum based.

Man-made fibers began by copying the characteristics of natural fibers. Originally, man-made fiber lengths were matched to those of existing natural fibers because natural fibers were successful and the new fibers could be processed on existing machinery⑤. These regenerated cellulosic fibers, a chemical reduction of a natural source (wood pulp) created the first man-made fiber (rayon viscose) known as "artificial silk". Acetate

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followed，and more recently the new fiber lyocell has been created. The manufacture of synthetic fibers for the garment industry has now overtaken the production of all natural fibers. Nylon，polyester and acrylic originally displayed unique characteristics that were easy to identify. Until quite recently it was fairly easy to place the fibers of a fabric within a generic group and make certain assumptions about their properties；now，recognition is more difficult⑥.

The appearance，handle and comfort of a fabric are affected by the structure of the fibers. Whilst the length and external surface of the fiber is important，the internal structure also determines the basic properties of a particular fiber. The shape of the fiber can determine the luster：for example，the filaments of silk are prism shaped and reflect light. The cross-sections of fibers can be changed by varying the holes on the spinneret to match the shape of natural fibers or experiment with new shapes⑦. These can be round，cross-like，triangular，Y-shaped or bean-shaped. The structural shapes of fibers also determine more mechanical properties such as bulk，stiffness and absorbency；for example，circular shaped fibers tend to resist bending，Y-shaped fibers give resilience，hollow fibers are light in relation to their bulk. However，the yarn construction，fabric structure and finish have to be combined intelligently to satisfy aesthetic and practical market demands.

Words and Phrases

comb ［kəum］ *n.* 梳　*v.* 梳理

twist ［twist］ *v.* 捻，拧，编织

yarn ［jɑːn］ *n.* 纱，纱线

cultivated silk　家蚕丝

unwind ［ʌn'waind］ *adj.* 松散的，未卷绕的

moth ［mɔθ］ *n.* 蛾，蛀虫

cocoon ［kə'kuːn］ *n.* 茧，蚕茧

filament ［'filəmənt］ *n.* 长丝

blend ［blend］ *v.* 混合

flax ［flæks］ *n.* 亚麻，麻布

suppress ［sə'pres］ *v.* 削弱，压制

breed ［briːd］ *v.* 繁殖，饲养，产生

absorbency ［əb'sɔːbənsi］ *n.* 吸收性，吸收率，吸收能力

affinity ［ə'finitiː］ *n.* 亲和力

handle ［'hændl］ *n.* 手感

staple ［'steipl］ *n.* 主要产品，原材料

solely ［'səuli］ *adv.* 独自地，单独地

mineral ［'minərəl］ *n.* 矿物，无机物

regenerated ［ri'dʒenəˌreitid］ *adj.* 再生的

synthetic fiber　合成纤维

cellulosic fiber　纤维素纤维

reconstituted ［ˌriː'kɔnstitjuːtid］ *adj.* 再造的，再生的

wood pulp　木纸浆

solvent ［'sɔlvənt］ *n.* 溶剂，溶媒

spinning ［'spiniŋ］ *n.* 纺纱

petroleum ［pi'trəuliəm］ *n.* 石油

rayon viscose　粘胶人造丝

artificial silk　人造丝

acetate ［'æsiˌteit］ *n.* 醋酸

lyocell ［'līəˌsel］ *n.* 天丝，莱塞尔纤维

nylon ［'nailən］ *n.* 尼龙，酰胺纤维；尼龙制品

polyester ［ˌpɔli'estə(r)］ *n.* 聚酯

acrylic ［ə'krilik］ *adj.* 丙烯酸的

assumption ［ə'sʌmpʃən］ *n.* 假定；设想

recognition ［ˌrekəg'niʃən］ *n.* 认识，识别

whilst ［wailst］ *conj.* 当……时候

external ［eks'tənl］ *adj.* 外部的，外在的