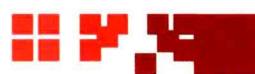
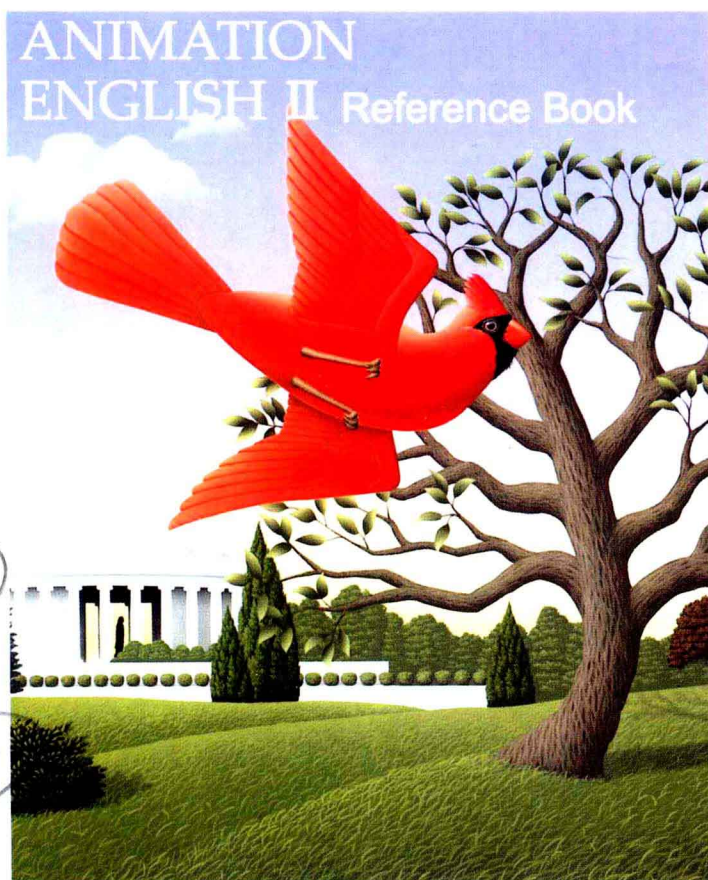


大学专业英语系列教材

# 大学动漫英语



(下册) 辅导用书



主编 林 郢



对外经济贸易大学出版社  
University of International Business and Economics Press

— 学专业英语系列教材

# 大学动漫英语 (下册)

辅 导 用 书

## Animation English II

Reference Book

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林 郦 主编

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# 出版说明



专业英语是大学英语教学的一个重要组成部分，是促进学生们完成从英语学习过渡到实际应用的有效途径。2004 年，教育部在《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》提出了对非英语专业本科生的英语水平要求：1. 能听懂所学专业的讲座，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点。2. 能在国际会议和专业交流中宣读论文并参加讨论。3. 能借助词典阅读英语原版教材和英语国家报刊杂志上的文章，能比较顺利地阅读所学专业的综述性文献。4. 能用英语撰写所学专业的简短的报告和论文。

鉴于以上要求，对外经济贸易大学出版社推出了一套适合非英语专业本科生使用的“大学英语专业教材”。非英语专业的本科学生在低年级（大一、大二）学习过基础英语课程以后，就需要进入较高层次的、与本专业相关的英语学习。本套教材以教育部提出的英语教学要求为基础，注重非英语专业学生所学英语的实用性，努力提高其用英语交流所学专业知识的能力。

这套教材拟包括艺术类、理工类、财经类、医学类、社科类等几大门类，适合高年级（大三、大四）英语基础已经比较牢固的本科生使用，系统地满足广大非英语专业本科学生对英语学习的个性化要求，实用性及针对性强，是对公共基础英语教材的有效补充。

值得注意的是，本系列教材不是封闭的，它随着教学模式和课程设置的变化，将不断扩大覆盖面，推出新的教材。

同时，本套教材根据自身特点将选配辅导用书或 PPT 课件、MP3 光盘等立体化教学资源，供广大读者参考。本系列教辅资料请登录 <http://www.uibep.com/> 下载。

对外经济贸易大学出版社外语图书事业部

2011 年 10 月

# 前 言

《大学动漫英语》是一套英语与动画专业相融合的新型高职公共英语教材。该教材以动画职业岗位所需的英语为基本目标，注重学生语言应用能力的培养，进而培养学生借助英语完成目标岗位的工作能力。

该教材从艺术院校学生的英语基础实际出发，注重教材中语言基础知识的权重。通过对通用词汇、基本语法、听力与口语等语言基本功的训练与专业知识学习实现了有机的结合。

该教材包含上下两册，每册 10 个单元，每一单元的学习内容贴近实际的动画制作行业技术和商业情景，不仅覆盖动画技术的发展历史、现状和发展趋势，世界上著名的动漫制作企业、著名的动漫节、著名的动漫作品，而且也包含了动漫制作技术、动漫制作流程，以及重要的做作工具，包括各种软件和专用操作系统等。另外，每一个单元也包含环艺设计相关知识。便于艺术和环境艺术设计等专业的学生学习使用。

本教材上册主要涵盖什么是动画、动画的发展历史、著名的动漫企业、动漫作品、动漫节、绘画、Flash 动画、电脑动画游戏、动画广告、设计定位、风格定位、设计理念表达、建筑装饰材料、庭院布局、展示空间设计等等，同时每个单元都有著名的动画影片的赏析，有背景介绍、剧情简介、语言点、佳句欣赏、听力练习、看听说练习、口语讨论等项目构成。尤其是听写练习，我们选择了对话相对密集，语言比较有特色的部分，用书面练习带动语言训练，旨在把学生带入动画世界，激发学生学习动画英语的热情，调动学生的学习积极性，并积累足够的相关词汇和语法知识，为后面学习与专业知识和职业技能结合更加紧密的课程做准备。

本教材下册的主要内容包括各种动画制作技术，包括动画剧本的写作、动画角色创作、艺术设计、色彩理论、背景构图、动画与音乐、动画表演、全球动画产业等等，还涉及景观小品设计，建筑漫游动画，视觉传达设计等知识。旨在通过英语学习巩固和强化通过其他渠道所学到的专业知识。同时本教材还包括动画制作流程、动画制作软件、动画技术应用等，目的是让同学在动画制作实践过程中使用动画英语。

本教材的课程安排力求系统,不仅有专业文章阅读,实际工作对话、词汇练习、语法练习,每个单元后面还有供选学的扩展材料,以满足不同英语水平的艺术类学生的需求。

本套教材由四部分组成:学生用书,辅导用书,教师 PPT 课件及配套的教学光盘。在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了我校外国专家的热情帮助,动画学院负责人王静老师给予的耐心建议,提供了一些专业资料。另外动画专业高鸿生老师、色彩构成刘涛老师、环境艺术专业郭明珠、吕苗苗老师、英语系的李毓明和张燕老师也都参加了本书的资料搜集工作。在此,对大家的支持表示衷心的感谢!如果教材中存在欠缺之处,敬请专家学者不吝指正。

编写组

2011 年 10 月

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# Unit 1

## Art and Design

## 艺术设计



In this unit, you will learn the definitions of art, design, artist and designer, and what your profession is.

### 1 Listening

To meet: Mr. Bill Williams from New York

Luggage: A suitcase

To pick up: The guest in a limo

Greeter's name: Miss Li Hua from the Household Appliance Corporation

### Audio Script

Li Hua: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Williams from New York?

李华: 请问您是纽约来的威廉姆斯先生吗?

Mr. Williams: Yes, I'm Bill Williams.

威廉姆斯: 对, 我是比尔·威廉姆斯。

Li Hua: My name is Li Hua. I'm from the Household Appliance Corporation.  
Nice to meet you, Mr. Williams.

李华: 我叫李华。我是日用品公司的。很高兴见到你, 威廉姆斯先生。

Mr. Williams: Nice to meet you, Miss Li.



- 威廉姆斯: 很高兴见到你, 李小姐。
- Li Hua:** Welcome to Shanghai.
- 李华: 欢迎您到上海来。
- Mr. Williams:** I've heard a lot about this beautiful city and now I can see it with my own eyes.
- 威廉姆斯: 有关这座美丽的城市, 我已经听说过很多了。我现在可以亲眼目睹她的风采了。
- Li Hua:** I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.
- 李华: 希望您在这里过得愉快。
- Mr. Williams:** I'm sure I will.
- 威廉姆斯: 肯定会。
- Li Hua:** Is this all your luggage?
- 李华: 所有行李都在这儿吗?
- Mr. Williams:** Yes, my things are all in the suitcase.
- 威廉姆斯: 对, 所有东西都在手提箱里。
- Li Hua:** Let me help with your suitcase, Mr. Williams.
- 李华: 威廉姆斯先生, 让我来帮您拿行李吧。
- Mr. Williams:** No, don't bother. I can manage. Thank you all the same.
- 威廉姆斯: 不, 不用麻烦。我自己能拿。谢谢你。
- Li Hua:** Well, we have a limo over there. This way, please.
- 李华: 我们的车等在那里。请往这边走。

## Words and Expressions

### 1. household: a. 家庭的, 家喻户晓的

a name/word that is extremely well known 家喻户晓的名字/单词

The business she founded made her into a household name.

她创立的一番事业使她成为家喻户晓的人物。

Microsoft is a household name. 微软是一个家喻户晓的品牌。

Super Girl's Voice was so successful that it became a household word.

“超级女声”很成功, 以至于这个词都已经家喻户晓了。

### 2. see...with one's own eyes: 亲眼目睹

### 3. I hope you will enjoy your stay here.: 希望您在这里过得愉快。

### 4. help sb. with sth.: 帮某人做某事

### 5. afar [ə'fɑ:] adv. 在远处, 从远处

The tower was visible from afar. 从远处就能望到那座塔。

They came from afar to see the exhibition. 他们从远处赶来参观这个展览会。

## Exercises

### Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我明天要去上海浦东国际机场接我们公司的业务伙伴。  
I will go to Shanghai Pudong International Airport to meet a business associate of my company.
2. 关于这位世界著名的艺术家，我已经听说过很多了。  
I've heard a lot about this famous artist of the world.
3. 我希望我能有机会亲眼目睹这位家喻户晓的艺术家。  
I hope I could see the household artist with my own eyes.
4. 总经理，让我来帮您拿行李吧。  
Let me help with your suitcase, general manager.
5. 请问您是纽约来的佳华日用品公司的戴尔先生吗？  
Excuse me, but are you Mr. Dell from Jiahua Household Appliance Corporation in New York?

## Oral English Practice

### How to offer reception service to the visitors.

#### —Inquire for the identity of the visitor

- May I have your name, please? 请问尊姓大名？  
What company are you from? 您是哪个公司的？  
Could you tell me what company you are representing? 能告诉我您代表哪家公司吗？

#### —If he or she is your old friend

- What brings you here? 是什么风把你吹来了？

#### —Inquire for the purpose of visiting

- Do you have an appointment? 您预约了吗？  
Would you give me your business card? 请给我您的名片好吗？  
And can I ask what you wish to see general manager about?  
我能问一下您要见总经理有何事？

#### —Ask the visitor to wait for a moment

- I'll see if the general manager is available. 请让我看看总经理是否方便。  
Would you please have a seat and wait for a few moments. 请您坐下稍等片刻。  
Would you like coffee or tea? How do you like your coffee?  
你要咖啡还是茶？要什么样的咖啡？（是否加奶或糖）

#### —To see the manager

- Please have a seat, Mr. Wang and Mr. Liu will see you in a few minutes.  
请坐，王先生和刘先生几分钟后就到。  
Mr. Zheng is expecting you. I'll tell him that you're here.  
郑先生正在等你。我去告诉他你已到。

Would you come this way, please? 请随我这边来。

### —How to politely refuse a visitor

Mr. Wang is occupied at the moment and wants to know if your business is urgent.

王先生正忙着请问您有要紧事吗?

Mr. Wang may want to get in touch with you in the future. Would you leave your card?

王先生想以后再和您联系。请留下您的名片好吗?

## 2 Reading

### Words and Expressions

- major ['meɪdʒə] *n.* 主修, 专业 *adj.* 主要的 *vi.* 主修  
My major is French. 我的专业是法语。  
The play was a major success. 这出戏大获成功。  
We have encountered major problems. 我们遇到了重大的问题。
- dormitory ['dɔːmɪt(ə)rɪ] (*pl.* -ies) (大学或学院的) 学生宿舍  
Most of the students of this college live in dormitories. 这所学院的大多数学生住集体宿舍。
- department: be sb.'s department (spoken) *n.* 部门; 系  
sth. that sb. is responsible for or knows a lot about 是某人的职责范围 (或知识范围)  
Don't ask me about it—that's Helen's department, not mine.  
这事别问我, 那是海伦的职责范围, 不归我管。  
Complaints are dealt with in a different department. 投诉由另一个部门处理。  
to gain promotion within the department 在部门内得到提升
- exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən] *n.* 展示, 展览  
Visitors to the exhibition came in an endless stream. 参观展览会的人络绎不绝。  
Have you seen the Picasso exhibition? 你看过毕加索的画展吗?
- attract [əˈtrækt] *v.* 吸引, 有吸引力  
The government is trying to attract more investment into the shipbuilding industry.  
政府正在试图吸引更多投资到造船业方面来。  
The flower show attracted large crowds this year. 今年的花展吸引了大批观众。

## Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

1. What are Helen and Daniel talking about?

Helen and Daniel are talking about their department and majors in the dormitory.

2. Which department is the biggest one in their school?

Design Department is the biggest one in their school.

3. Which department is Helen in?

Helen is in Design Department.

4. Which major does Daniel like best?

Daniel likes Cartoon & Animation best.

5. What is Helen's favorite major?

Helen's favorite major is Exhibition Engineering.

## II. Sentence patterns

1. 全球范围内你最喜欢哪个城市？我最喜欢纽约。

In the world, which city do you like best? I like New York best.

2. 在北京市共有多少所大学？在海南共有多少个旅游景点？

How many universities are there in Beijing?

How many scenic spots are there in Hainan?

3. 我们学校哪个系最大？

Which department is the biggest in our school?

## III. Translate the following passage into English.

2009 年我被东方美术学院录取了，非常幸运和丹尼在同一系——设计系。设计系是我们学校最大的一个系。有八个专业：展示工程、计算机美工、摄影传播、室内设计、建筑漫游动画、视觉传达设计及卡通动画和影视多媒体。我最喜欢建筑漫游动画，它非常吸引我。

I was admitted to Eastern Academy of Fine Arts in 2009. I am so lucky to be in the same department with Daniel—the Design Department which is the the biggest one in our school. There are eight majors, including Exhibition Engineering, Computer Graphics, Photography Communication, Indoor Design, Architectural Walk-through Animation, Visual Communication Design, Cartoon & Animation, Multimedia Animation. I like Architectural Walk-through Animation best. It attracts me a lot.

## 3 Reading for specific purpose

## Words and Expressions

1. refer to *vt.* 涉及，指的是，提作，参考

Don't refer to this matter again, please. 请不要再提这件事了。

For further particulars, please refer to Chapter Ten. 详情请看第 10 章。

2. sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕塑 *vt.* 雕刻，雕塑

She studied sculpture at art school. 她在美术学校学习雕刻。

3. practice ['præktɪs] *n.* 练习，实行，习惯；业务

It is my usual practice to pay on the nail when going shopping.

购物时我习惯当场付钱。

It is the practice in Britain to drive on the left. 车辆靠左行驶是英国的制度。

We've made our plans, and now we must put them into practice.

我们已订好计划, 现在应付诸实施了。

4. ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 才能, 能力, 专门技能, 天资, 才智

This is a task well within your ability. 这完全是你力所能及的工作。

It's hard to measure his ability when we haven't seen his work.

没有见过他的作品, 很难估计他的能力。

5. creative [kri'eitiv] *adj.* 创造性的, 有创造力的

He is a very creative musician. 他是一个非常有创造力的音乐家。

This job is useful and creative. 这项工作既有用又富有创造性。

6. unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 独一无二的, 仅有的, 惟一的

The city has an atmosphere which is quite unique.

这座城市有一种十分独特的氛围。

7. divine [di'vain] *adj.* 神的, 天赐的, 极好的

heroes with divine powers 有神力的英雄

divine intelligence 非凡的才能; 天才

8. arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] *n.* 安排, 商议, 整理

I have an arrangement with your bank to cash cheques here.

我已和贵方银行商妥, 支票可以在此兑现。

We have made all the arrangements for the conference.

我们已做好会议的全部筹备工作。

9. element ['elimənt] *n.* 元素, 成分, 要素

a part or aspect of sth. abstract, especially one that is essential or characteristic  
(抽象事物的) 基本组成部分, 要素

There are four elements to the proposal. 这个提议有四个要素。

10. tactics ['tæktiks] *n.* 战术, 策略, 手段

dirty tactics 卑鄙的手段

He decided to switch tactics. 他决定改变策略。

His strong-arm tactics paid off. 他的强制手段效果很好。

11. constitute ['kɒstitju:t] *vt.* be (a part) of a whole 构成, 组成

Lone parents constitute a great proportion of the poor.

孤独的父母们占穷人中的大部分。

constitute a direct threat to sb. 对某人构成直接威胁

12. composition ['kɒmpə'zɪʃən] *n.* a work of music, literature, or art

创作, 写作, 作曲, 作品, 著作

an original composition by a popular young composer

一位受欢迎的年轻作曲家的原创作品

Chopin's most romantic compositions 肖邦最浪漫的作品



## Exercises

### I. Word study: Match Column A to Column B.

#### Column A

1. major
2. exhibition
3. graphics
4. photography
5. cartoon
6. shape
7. designer

#### Column B

- A. something distinguished from its surroundings by its outline
- B. animation
- C. the field of academic study which a student specializes in
- D. lettering, drawings, etc.
- E. the person who produces designs
- F. the art for exhibiting
- G. the art of taking and printing photographs

1. C 2. F 3. D 4. G 5. B 6. A 7. E

### II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Art refers to the creation or expression of something beautiful, especially in a visual form, e.g. painting, sculpture. 艺术是对美的事物的创造或者表现，尤其是以视觉的形式，例如绘画、雕塑。
2. We all have unique life experiences. 我们都有自己独特的生活经历。
3. Design elements and principles are the basic visual toolbox of design tactics in every visual design discipline. 设计的要素和原则都是基本的可视化工具，它们包含了各个可视化设计原则中的设计手法。
4. Designer refers to the person whose job is designing, e.g. machinery, furniture, fashionable clothes. 设计师指的是从事设计工作的人，例如机械设计、家具设计、服装设计等。
5. Design is the organized arrangement of one or more elements and principles (e.g. line colour or texture) for a purpose. 设计就是为了某个目的对一个或多个要素和原则所做的排列组合（如线的颜色或纹理）。

### III. How many majors are there in Design Department? Fill in the chart with the information of the dialogue.

略。

## 4 Further Reading 1

## Words and Expressions

1. hue [hju:] *n.* a colour or shade 颜色，色彩，色调

The diamond shone with every hue under the sun.

钻石在阳光下放出五颜六色的光芒。

2. appearance [ə'piərəns] *n.* 外观，表面

We mustn't judge by appearances. 我们不可以貌取人。

3. reflect [ri'flekt] *vt. & vi.* 反射(光、热、声或影像)

A mirror reflects your image. 镜子映出你的影像。

4. convey [kən'vei] *vt.* 表达, 转达

I can't convey my feelings in words. 我无法用言语来表达我的情感。

He tried to convey how he felt. 他试图表达他的感受。

5. contour ['kɒntʊə] *n.* 外形, 轮廓, 略图

She traced the contours of his face with her finger. 她用手指描绘他的脸部轮廓。

6. enclose [in'kləʊz] *vt.* (be enclosed) surround or close off on all sides 围住, 包围, 把……围起来

The entire estate was enclosed with walls. 整个庄园都用围墙围了起来。

7. occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *vt.* 填满; 占用

fill or take up (a space or time) 占据(空间, 时间)

Two long windows occupied almost the whole of the end wall.

两扇长玻璃窗几乎占据了全部末端墙面。

keep (someone) busy and active 使忙碌, 使从事

He occupied himself in collecting stamps. 他忙于集邮。

be occupied in 正在(做某事)

occupy oneself with 从事于……, 忙于……, 专心于……

occupy oneself in 从事于……, 忙于……, 专心于……

8. dull [dʌl] *adj.* 不鲜明的, 无光泽的, 晦暗的

His black hair looked dull. 他的黑头发看上去没有光泽。

9. value ['vælju] *n.* the relative degree of lightness or darkness of a particular colour (艺术)(色彩)浓淡关系, 明暗度

The artist has used adjacent colour values as the landscape recedes.

随着景物后移, 艺术家用了相邻色调处理。

10. balance ['bæləns] *n.* 平衡

She lost her balance and fell. 她失去平衡摔倒了。

Being a good boss requires a fine balance between kindness and authority.

做一个好老板需要在仁慈与权威之间找到微妙的平衡。

11. overall ['əʊvəɜ:l] *adj.* total 总体的; 全面的; 综合的

the overall impression given by sth. 某事物给人的总的印象

12. equality [i:'kwɒləti] *n.* 同等, 平等

Women do not yet have true equality in the company.

妇女在公司还未享有真正的平等。

13. symmetrical [si'metrikəl] *adj.* made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry 对称的; 匀称的

The symmetrical design of this church makes it very beautiful.

这座教堂的对称性结构使它十分美丽。

The plan of the building is broadly symmetrical. 这个建筑的平面图大体对称。

a symmetrical design 对称的图案

14. repetition [ˌrepiˈtiʃən] *n.* 重复, 反复, 重复的事  
That is a mere repetition of what you said before. 那不过是重复了你以前讲的话。
15. proportion [prəˈpɔːʃən] *n.* 比例, 相称, 协调  
The costs of the plan are out of proportion to the budget available.  
计划的成本与已有的预算不成比例。
16. rhythm ['riðəm, 'riθəm] *n.* [诗] 格律; 韵律【美】(色彩变化、浓淡配置等的) 调和, 匀称, 和谐  
a sense of rhythm 节奏感  
There's rhythm in her movements. 她的动作很有韵律。
17. unity ['juːniti] *n.* 和谐; 一致; 统一;  
the unity of a painting 画面的协调  
Unity is strength, unity is victory. 团结就是力量, 团结就是胜利。
18. variety [vəˈraɪəti] *n.* 变化; 多样化  
a (considerable, great, wide) variety of 各种各样的, 品类繁多的  
There is wide variety in shape and colour. 形状和色彩丰富多样。
19. composition [ˈkɒmpəˈziʃən] *n.* (绘画中的) 构图, 布局  
Her drawing is competent, but her composition is poor.  
她的画功力尚可, 但布局欠佳。
20. texture ['tekstʃə] 手感, 质感, 质地  
We could feel the smooth texture of silk. 我们能感觉出丝绸的光滑质地。  
The cloth was rough in texture. 这种布料质地粗糙。
21. methodical [miˈθɒdɪkəl] *adj.* 有条理的, 井然的  
Tom is a very methodical person. 汤姆是一个非常有条理的人。

## E xercises

### I. Read the text again and fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the word given in the brackets.

1. The term color also can refer (reference) to a paint, dye, pigment, or other substance that conveys (convey) color.
2. Lines vary (variety) in width, length, direction, color, and degree of curve.
3. Words such as rough, smooth, shiny, and dull are used to describe (description) texture.
4. Composition is the arrangement (arrange) of elements of art to create a balanced, unified (unify) artwork.
5. Value is the lightness (lighting) or darkness (dark) of a color.

### II. Questions for discussion.

略。



## 5 Further Reading 2

### Words and Expressions

1. novelty ['nɒvəlti] *n.* the quality of being new, original, or unusual 新颖; 新奇性  
At first I enjoyed all the parties, but the novelty soon wore off.  
起初我喜欢参加一切聚会, 但这种新奇感很快就消失了。  
be something of a novelty 新奇的事物  
At that time the motor car was still something of a novelty.  
那个时候, 汽车仍然是新奇的东西。
2. exhausted [g'zɔ:st,d] *adj.* 1. 耗尽的, 用完的; 2. 筋疲力尽的; 精疲力竭的  
During the training they really put you through it; I was exhausted!  
训练可真折腾人, 我已经筋疲力尽了!  
By lunchtime we were all exhausted so we knocked it on the head.  
午饭时我们都已经筋疲力尽了, 就停下不干了。
3. optimize ['ɒptə,maɪz] *vt.* make the best or most effective use of (a situation, opportunity, or resource) 使最优化, 使尽可能有效  
to optimize the economic structure 优化经济结构  
to optimize the allocation of resources 优化资源配置
4. equilibrium [i:kwɪ'libriəm, ,ekwə-] *n.* 平衡, 均势  
be in equilibrium 保持[处于]平衡状态  
be in equilibrium with 与……平衡  
reach equilibrium with 与……(达)到平衡
5. clarify ['klærɪfai] *vt. & vi.* 使清楚; 澄清  
clarify one's position 澄清某人的立场  
I am happy to clarify any points that are still unclear.  
我愿意说明任何仍然不清楚的地方。
6. unobtrusive ['ʌnəb'tru:sɪv] *adj.* 不突出的, 不显眼的, 谦虚的  
She's a quiet unobtrusive student. 她是个文静而不引人注目的学生。
7. restrained [ris'treɪnd] *adj.* 克制的, 自制的, 受约束的  
I thought she was remarkably restrained in the circumstances.  
我认为她在那种情况下非常克制。  
In spite of his anger, his remarks were restrained.  
他尽管生气, 说的话还是有节制的。
8. durable ['djʊərəbl] *adj.* able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing  
耐用的, 持久的  
durable goods 耐用品  
a durable peace can be achieved 可以实现持久的和平
9. simplicity [sɪm'plɪsɪti] *n.* the quality or condition of being plain or natural