



纺织服装高等教育“十一五”部委级规划教材

# 服装 职业英语

Professional Clothing English

◎ 主编 刘筱琳 ◎ 副主编 李 熠  
刘桢楠

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## 内 容 摘 要

本书用英文介绍了对服装的认识、面料辅料、服装机械、服装设计、服装测量与制版、服装生产管理、服装检验、时尚发展趋势这几块内容。本书采用项目化方式编写,知识点直接与企业实际运用挂钩,内容讲究实用性和趣味性,有很多的任务,促使读者主动学习,注重实际工作中语言应用能力的培养。

本书英语语言难度不大,可作为高职类院校服装专业的专业英语教材,也可以作为服装外贸工作者一本不可多得的参考读物。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

服装职业英语/刘筱琳主编.--上海:东华大学出版社,2010.8

ISBN 978-7-81111-501-7

I. ①服… II. ①刘… III. ①服装—英语—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. ①

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 119343 号

责任编辑:张 静

封面设计:魏依东

## 服装职业英语

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东华大学出版社出版

上海市延安西路 1882 号

邮政编码:200051 电话:(021)62193056

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海市崇明裕安印刷厂印刷

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:14.5 字数:303 千字

2010 年 9 月第 1 版 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:0001~4000 册

ISBN 978-7-81111-501-7/TS·205

定价:29.00 元

# 前 言

目前,对于各高职院校使用的服装专业英语教材,学生普遍反映英语的语言难度太大,且知识点不实用,在实际工作中不大用得上。教材建设是课程建设非常重要的一项内容,目的是促使学生主动学习,同时在教学过程中注重实际工作中语言应用能力的培养。因此,编写具有针对性的符合高职高专学生特点的项目化的专业英语教材已经是一种迫切的需要。

本书是根据各位作者的多年教学经验,紧密联系高职高专学生的英语实际水平以及将来的职业需要而编写的。本书由杭州职业技术学院刘筱琳老师任主编,南通纺织职业技术学院李熠老师任副主编。本书为全英文撰写,共由八个模块组成。其中,模块一“服装结构认识”由南京特殊教育职业技术学院的帅敏老师编写,模块二“服装面料辅料”由常州纺织服装职业技术学院的王佳老师编写,模块三“服装机械”由太湖学院的董雪峰老师编写,模块四“服装设计”和模块八“时尚发展趋势”由杭州职业技术学院的刘筱琳老师编写,模块五由山东科技职业学院的刘桢楠老师编写,模块六“服装生产管理”由南通纺织职业技术学院的李熠老师编写,模块七“服装质量控制与检验报告”由浙江纺织服装职业技术学院的于春阳老师编写。最后由刘筱琳老师统稿、修改并负责定稿。

在本书编写过程中,达利(中国)有限公司给予了特别的支持和帮助,在此表示诚挚的感谢!希望本书能成为服装院校学生和服装外贸从业人员的良师益友。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请读者指正,谢谢!

编 者

2010年7月

## 目 录

<b>Module One Garment Recognition .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Task One Do You Know about Garment? .....	1
1.1 What's the Definition of Garment? .....	1
1.2 The Functions of Garment .....	2
1.3 The Language of Garment .....	4
Task Two Family of Garment .....	11
2.1 Knitting Garment .....	11
2.2 Woven Garment .....	15
 <b>Module Two Garment Fabric and Accessories .....</b>	 <b>24</b>
Task One Fabric .....	24
1.1 Cotton Fabric .....	24
1.2 Linen Fabric .....	25
1.3 Woolen Fabric .....	26
1.4 Silk Fabric .....	26
1.5 Man-made Fiber Fabric .....	27
1.6 Synthetic Fiber Fabric .....	28
1.7 Fur and Leather .....	29
1.8 Knitted Fabric .....	30
1.9 The Latest Garment Fabrics .....	31
Task Two Accessories .....	32
2.1 Lining .....	33
2.2 Interlinings .....	33
2.3 Wadding .....	34
2.4 Threads .....	34
2.5 Traps .....	35
2.6 Fasteners .....	35

2.7	Shoulder Pad .....	36
2.8	Label and Hangtag .....	36
2.9	Other Accessories .....	37
<b>Module Three Equipment and Tools.....</b>		<b>40</b>
Task One Measuring and Marking Equipment .....		40
1.1	Measuring Tools .....	40
1.2	Marking Tools .....	42
Task Two Cutting Equipment .....		45
2.1	Scissors and Shears .....	46
2.2	Cutting Table .....	47
2.3	Cutting Machine .....	47
Task Three Sewing Equipment .....		49
3.1	Needles and Thread .....	49
3.2	Sewing Machines .....	51
Task Four Pressing Equipment .....		56
4.1	Irons .....	56
4.2	Press Board .....	57
<b>Module Four Fashion Design.....</b>		<b>58</b>
Task One The Procedure of Fashion Design .....		58
Task Two Case Study .....		60
2.1	Silhouette .....	61
2.2	Color .....	64
2.3	Texture .....	67
<b>Module Five Measurement and Pattern Making .....</b>		<b>75</b>
Task One Take Measurement .....		75
1.1	Take Body Measurements for Garment .....	75
1.2	Take Finished Garment Measurement for Garment .....	78
Task Two Making Pattern and Grading .....		86
2.1	Cognition Pattern .....	87
2.2	Ease in Cloth .....	91
2.3	Cognition Grading .....	92

2.4 The Principle of Basic Adaptations of Patterns .....	93
2.5 Specimen Analysis .....	99
<b>Module Six Apparel Production Management .....</b>	<b>111</b>
Task One Apparel Firm Introduction .....	111
1.1 About Us .....	111
1.2 Our Products .....	113
1.3 Our Customer .....	113
1.4 Our Production Department .....	113
Task Two Contract and Order .....	118
2.1 Contract .....	118
2.2 Order Conformation Form .....	120
2.3 Material Preparation and Approval .....	124
2.4 Sample Order and Specification Sheet .....	125
Task Three Cutting Process .....	133
Task Four Making up Garment .....	136
Task Five Finishing and Packing .....	140
<b>Module Seven Garment Quality Control and Inspection Report .....</b>	<b>149</b>
Task One How to Measure .....	150
1.1 Measure Tops .....	150
1.2 Measure Bottoms .....	153
1.3 Measure Pocket .....	155
Task Two How to Control and Inspect .....	166
2.1 Garments Inspection Methods .....	166
2.2 General Quality Requirements of Garments Inspection .....	167
2.3 Common Garment's Defects Expression .....	169
Task Three Inspection Report .....	174
3.1 Inline Inspection Report .....	175
3.2 Final Inspection Report .....	177
<b>Module Eight Fashion Trend .....</b>	<b>184</b>
Task One The Definition of Fashion .....	184
1.1 What is Fashion .....	184

1.2 Fashion Features .....	185
Task Two Fashion Styles Before the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	186
2.1 Case One—Byzantine Style .....	186
2.2 Case Two—Gothic Style .....	187
2.3 Case Three—Baroque Style .....	187
2.4 Case Four—Rococo Style .....	188
2.5 Case Five—Neoclassic Style .....	189
2.6 Case Six—Romantic Style .....	190
Task Three Fashion Styles in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	192
3.1 Case One—Pop-art Style .....	192
3.2 Case Two—Minimalist Style .....	192
3.3 Case Three—Op-art Style .....	193
3.4 Case Four—Lolita Style .....	194
3.5 Case Five—Hippie Style .....	194
3.6 Case Six—Bohemian Style .....	195
3.7 Case Seven—Punk Style .....	195
 Words and Phrases .....	 203
 References .....	 221



## *Garment Recognition*

### **Task One** *Do You Know about Garment?*

#### **1.1 What's the Definition of Garment?**

Since the beginning of human civilization, clothing, the first factor of human's basic needs "clothing, food, shelter, and transportation" has developed and become an **indispensable** part of people's life up to the present. No matter fashion pursuers or conventional dressers, they all have their own ideas for clothing and have their own principles and style of dressing. With the fast pace of modern civilization, garments' **original** simple **function**—covering our body, keeping warm, **preventing** hotness has changed into another one—**decorating** the body, and what's more, people get a sense of joy and **satisfaction** by dressing garments. Garments express ideas, shape the figure and make social life colorful with the designing languages of designers.



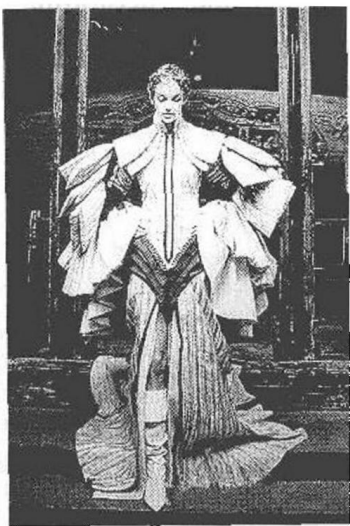
#### **Upper cave man's garment**

This garment was recovered by imagination with the help of bone needle and bone awl which used to be tools for garment making. The fur of animals was the main material of making garments until the invention of textile technology.

<http://www.fumin.com/info/html/20055/49051.html>

What's the definition of garment? In simple terms, garment is worn on human body to protect and decorate human body. However, the concept of garment is different from that of clothing. Clothing is a general term for articles that can decorate human body, including garments, **shoes, socks, caps, gloves, mufflers, ties, bags, parasols, hair ornaments** and so on. Today, garment is regarded as an art subject for it is connected with fashion industry, which can be highly personalized. And garment industry can bring new ideas to our society and be accepted by the public immediately.

We often say that "don't judge a person by his/her appearances". It's not wrong, nevertheless, a person's clothing actually can reveal a lot, such as **social ranks, economic status, sex-role identification, political orientation, ethnicity, lifestyle, and aesthetic priorities** etc. In modern society, personalized garment gives expression to a strong personality. A fashion designer will undoubtedly show his or her personal design ideas in the art of clothing, but he/she should also meet all kinds of customers' different needs, **cater to the market and live up to the expectations of the mass** at the same time. That is to say, in order to keep the vitality of garment industry, fashion designers have to constantly update their design and production concepts.



A garment from the collection of "JiangNan" designed by Zhang Zhao-da.

Haute Couture is not only the production of art design, but also uses arts and crafts as a source of reference. In our daily clothes, haute couture is the closest to the arts.

<http://www.efu.com.cn/data/2005/2005-09-07/118324.shtml>

## ➡ 1.2 The Functions of Garment

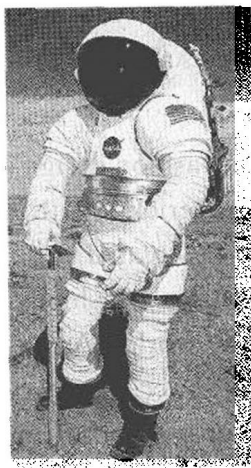
Throughout history clothes have been made of materials ranging from

**leather** and **furs** to **elaborate** and **exotic** natural and **synthetic** fabrics. Some recent scientific **research estimates** that humans have been wearing clothing for as long as 650,000 years. **Articles** carried rather than worn (such as **purses**, **canes**, and **umbrellas**) are normally considered fashion **accessories** rather than clothing, but hats and small dress sweaters can be called either garment or accessories. However, no matter accessories or garments has its own function and play their roles depending on human body.

One of the primary purposes of garment is to keep the wearer warm or in some cases cool. In hot climates garment provides protection from **sunburn** or **wind damage**, while in cold climates its **thermal insulation** properties are generally more important. Shelter usually **reduces** the functional need for garment. For example, **coats**, hats, gloves, shoes, socks, and other **superficial layers** would **normally be removed** when entering or once inside a warm home, particularly if one is residing or sleeping there. Similarly, garment has seasonal and **regional** aspects, so that thinner materials and fewer layers of clothing are generally worn in warmer seasons and regions than in colder ones.



Down wear



Space suits



Diving suits

<http://fashionists.net/Trousers/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=13654>  
<http://www.infobizs.com/science/sciencelist90y8353778.htm>  
<http://www.k008.com/newweb/ld/cp/chanping8.asp>

Garment at times is worn as protection from specific environmental hazards, such as **insects**, **noxious chemicals**, **weapons**, and contact with **abrasive substances**. Garment can protect **against** many things that might **injure** the

uncovered human body. Garments act as protection from the **elements**, including rain, snow and wind and other **weather conditions**, even from the sun. Garment also reduces the level of **risk** during activity, such as work or sport.

Humans have shown **extreme inventiveness** in **devising** garment **solutions** to **environmental** hazards. Some examples include: **space suits**, **air conditioned** clothing, **armor**, **diving suits**, **swimsuits**, **bee-keeper gear**, **motorcycle leathers**, **high-visibility** clothing, and other pieces of protective clothing. **Meanwhile**, the **distinction** between garment and protective **equipment** is not always **clear-cut**, since clothes designed to be fashionable will often have some protective **value** and clothes which are designed to be functional will often consider fashion in their design.

## ➡ 1.3 The Language of Garment

Like any other industry or profession, garment industry has its own professional language. If you want to enter this field and know more about the every aspects of the world of fashion, you must be **familiar** with those basic **terminologies**. The most **frequently** used terms are as follows:

### 1.3.1 Fashion design

It is generally considered that fashion design started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a famous person called Charles Frederick Worth. He was the first person to **sew** his **label** into the garments which he created.

Different from other industries, fashion design is one of the most fashionable design industries in the world. As an applied art, fashion design is dedicated to clothing and lifestyle accessories that were created within the **influences** of culture and society in a specific time. It is considered to have a built in **obsolescence** usually of one to two seasons. A season is defined as either autumn/winter or spring/summer. Because of changing styles, it's difficult to **distinguish** the **complicated contemporary** history of fashion design clearly, and most fashion design history discusses itself with the **brands & designers**.

### 1.3.2 Haute couture



Haute couture



Ready-to-wear

[http://news.shangdu.com/2008/Contents/Channel\\_222/2008/0125/60850/content\\_608503.shtml](http://news.shangdu.com/2008/Contents/Channel_222/2008/0125/60850/content_608503.shtml) chanel  
<http://www.qhdvnet.cn/2009/1009/3126.html>

The **predomination**, design and **manufacture** of fashion clothing were based on made-to-measure or haute couture (French for **high-fashion**) until 1950s, during which the garment was created for a specific **client**. A couture garment, which is usually made from **high-quality**, **expensive** fabric, and is sewn with extreme attention to **detail**, is designed for individual customers to order, with **time-consuming**, and **hand-executed techniques** to finish. It takes priority to look and fit over the cost of materials and the time taken to make.

Haute couture is defined as a completely new style which is accepted by a limited of fashion leaders, eager to be the first to adopt changes and innovation in fashionable world. Generally speaking, haute couture styles are introduced and sold in small numbers while at **relatively** high prices. Since they are too **sophisticated** or extreme to appeal to the needs of ordinary people, these styles are limited, priced well beyond the reach of most people.

### 1.3.3 Ready-to-wear

As the **standardization** and mass industrial production, **ready-to-wear** caters for quantities of people in society. Compared with Haute Couture and mass market which is basic on the technical design clothing, connecting with art

design in some degrees, so it's in lowest art contains, **furthermore**, different brands with different artistic level.

Ready-to wear is a compromise between haute couture and mass market. Although they are not designed for individual customers, great care is still needed in the choice and cut of the fabric. Clothes are made in small **quantities** to **guarantee exclusivity**, so they are rather expensive. Ready-to-wear collections are usually **presented** by fashion houses each season during a period known as **Fashion Week**. This takes place on a **city-wide** basis and **occurs** twice a year.

The **connotations** of ready-to-wear are rather different in the **spheres** of fashion and classic clothing. Designers in the fashion industry produce ready-to-wear clothing without the intention of significant **alteration**, for it is the most economical, efficient, and **profitable** way to produce garments till now. They use standard **patterns**, factory equipment, and faster construction techniques to keep costs low, compared to a custom-sewn version of the same item. Some fashion houses or fashion designers create ready-to-wear lines that are mass-produced and industrially manufactured, while others offer lines that are very exclusive and produced only in limited numbers for a limited time. Whatever the quantity produced, these garments are never one-of-a-kind.



Preen's 09 collection in fall

[http://www.modeview.com/0002/2009-02-19/L0002004\\_4499.html](http://www.modeview.com/0002/2009-02-19/L0002004_4499.html)

#### **1.3.4 Mass market**

There is a **current** tendency that the fashion industry depends more and more on **mass market** sales. The mass market, which produces ready-to-wear clothes in large quantities and standard sizes, caters for a wide range of customers. Cheap materials, creatively used, produce **affordable** fashion. Mass market designers generally adapt the trends set by the famous names in fashion. They often wait around a season to make sure a style is going to catch on before producing their own versions of the original look. In order to save money and time, they use cheaper fabrics and simpler production techniques which can easily be done by machine. The end product can therefore be sold much more cheaply.

#### **1.3.5 Fashion week**

A fashion week is a fashion industry **event**, which lasts **approximately** one week, where fashion designers or “houses” **display** their latest **collections** in **runway** shows and buys have a look at the latest trends. Most importantly, it lets the industry know what’s “in” and what’s “out” for the season. The most **prominent** fashion weeks are held in the fashion capitals such as Milan, London, New York, and Paris.

Fashion weeks are **semiannual** events in the major fashion capitals. January through March designers showcase their autumn and **winter collections** and September through November the **spring/summer collections** are shown. Fashion weeks must be held several months in advance of the season in order that the press and **buyers** can have a **chance** to preview fashion designs for the next season. This is also to allow time for **retailers** to arrange to **purchase** or incorporate the designers into their retail marketing.

#### **1.3.6 Collection/Line**

A designer’s or manufacture’s offerings are for a particular season. Despite the fact that line is often used **interchangeably** with collection, some industry participants prefer to reserve the word collection for more expensive **merchandise**, and line for the lower-price points.

## Words and Phrases

- apparel [ə'peərəl] *n.* 衣服, 服装  
 clothing ['kli:ðɪŋ] *n.* 衣服, 服装  
 clothing assembly 成套服装, 服装配套  
 clothing industry 服装工业, 缝纫业  
 clothing monitor 衣服沾染监测器  
 wear [weə] *n.* 穿, 戴; *vt.* 穿着, 戴着  
 wear away 磨损, 磨掉  
 wear hardness 抗磨硬度, 抗磨力  
 wear through 将(衣物)穿破; 磨出洞  
 garment ['gɑ:mənt] *n.* (一件)衣服  
 garment bag 保护衣服用的塑胶套  
 civilization [sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 文明, 文化  
 shelter ['ʃeltə] *n.* 遮蔽, 保护; 居住, 住处  
 transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:teɪʃən] *n.* 运送, 运输; 运输工具  
 indispensable [ˌɪndɪs'pensəbl] *adj.* 必不可少的, 必需的; *n.* 不可缺少之物  
 pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追求  
 plain [pleɪn] *n.* 平原; *adj.* 平坦的  
 conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] *adj.* 保守的, 守旧的; *n.* 保守的人  
 principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* 原则, 法则  
 style [stɑ:] *n.* 风格, 作风, 款式  
 original [ə'ɹɪdʒɪnəl] *adj.* 起初的, 原来的  
 function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 功能, 作用  
 prevent [prɪ'vent] *vt.* 预防, 阻碍, 阻挠  
 decorate ['dekəreɪt] *vt.* 装饰, 粉刷, 点缀  
 upper cave man 山顶洞人  
 bone needle/awl 骨针/骨锥  
 shoe [ʃu:] *n.* 鞋  
 sock [sɒk] *n.* 短袜  
 cap [kæp] *n.* 帽子  
 glove [glʌv] *n.* 手套  
 muffler ['mʌflə] *n.* 围巾  
 tie [taɪ] *n.* 领带, 领结  
 bag [bæg] *n.* 袋, 包, 手提包, 旅行袋  
 parasol [ˌpærə'sɒl] *n.* 太阳伞  
 hair ornament 发饰品  
 external [eks'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 外面的, 外观的, 外国的  
 foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən] *n.* 建立, 创立; 基础, 根据; 地基  
 artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] *adj.* 艺术的, 风雅的  
 alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *adj.* 不寻常的, 非正统的  
 relationship [rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp] *n.* 关系, 联系  
 industrial revolution 工业革命  
 scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] *adj.* 科学的  
 mass-production 大(批)量生产  
 haute couture 高级(女式)时装  
 judgement ['dʒʌdʒmənt] *n.* 审判, 判断  
 rank [ræŋk] *n.* 军衔, 地位, 行列, 级别  
 economic [ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* 经济的  
 status ['stetəs] *n.* 身份, 地位, 职位  
 sex-role 性别角色  
 identification [aɪ'dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 认出, 鉴定, 辨认  
 political [pə'lɪtɪkəl] *adj.* 政治的, 政党的  
 orientation [ɔ:'ɹɪen'teɪʃən] *n.* 方向, 目标, 态度, 观点  
 ethnicity [eθ'nɪsɪti:] *n.* 种族渊源  
 lifestyle 生活方式, 工作方式  
 aesthetic [ˌɪs'tetɪk] *adj.* 美学的, 审美的, 雅致的  
 priority [praɪ'ɒrɪti:] *n.* 优先权, 优先顺序  
 individuality [ˌɪndɪvɪdʒu'ælɪti:] *n.* 个性  
 cater to 迎合  
 live up to 实行, 履行, 满足  
 update [ʌp'det] *vt.* 更新  
 feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* 特征, 特色, 面貌



category ['kætɪɡəri] *n.* 种类,类别  
 encompass [in'kʌmpəs] *vt.* 包含,包括  
 neolithic [ˌniːə'liθɪk] *adj.* 新石器时代的  
 appear to 似乎,好像  
 hazardous ['hæzədəs] *adj.* 冒险的,有危险的  
     *adv.* 冒险地,有危险地  
 hunting ['hʌntɪŋ] *n.* 打猎  
 cooking ['kʊkɪŋ] *n.* 烹饪,烹饪技术  
 barrier ['bæriə] *n.* 关卡,屏障  
 skin [skɪn] *n.* 皮肤  
 incidentally [ɪnsɪ'dentəli] *adv.* 偶然,不经意地  
 hygienic [haɪ'dʒiːnɪk] *adj.* 卫生的,保健的,  
     清洁的  
 toxin ['tɒksɪn] *n.* 毒素  
 transmission [træns'mɪʃən] *n.* 传送,传播,传达  
 bacteria [bæk'tɪəriə] *n.* 细菌  
 virus ['vaɪərəs] *n.* 病毒  
 roughly ['rʌfli] *adv.* 粗略地,大体上  
 contemporary [kən'tempərəri] *adj.* 当代的,  
     现代的,同时代的; *n.* 同龄人,当代人  
 furniture ['fɜːnɪtʃə] *n.* 家具  
 feces ['fiːsɪz] *n.* 粪,渣滓  
 survival [sə'vaɪvəl] *n.* 幸存,生存  
 purely ['pjʊəli] *adv.* 完全地,十足地  
 cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 文化的  
 signal ['sɪɡnəl] *n.* 信号,暗号,标志  
 modesty ['mɒdɪsti] *n.* 谦虚,谦逊  
 religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] *adj.* 宗教的,谨慎的  
 behavioral [brɪ'hɛvjər(ə)l] *adj.* 动作的  
 appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] *adj.* 适当的,恰当的  
 prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前景,前途  
 adornment [ə'dɔːnmənt] *n.* 装饰品  
 taste [teɪst] *n.* 爱好,嗜好  
 caprice [kə'prɪs] *n.* 反复无常,充满幻想的  
     作品  
 throughout [θru:'aʊt] *prep.* 自始至终,遍  
     及...的地域

leather ['leðə] *n.* 皮,皮革  
 fur [fɜː] *n.* 软毛,毛皮,毛皮衣服  
 elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] *adj.* 复杂的,精心制作的  
 exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk] *adj.* 由外国引进的,奇异的,  
     醒目的,外来的  
 synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] *adj.* 合成的,人造的  
 fabric ['fæbrɪk] *n.* 织物,布  
 research [rɪ'sɜːtʃ] *n.* 研究,调查  
 estimate ['estɪmeɪt] *vt.* 估算  
 article ['ɑːtɪkl] *n.* 物品  
 purse [pɜːs] *n.* 钱包  
 cane [keɪn] *n.* 手杖  
 umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* 伞  
 accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* (衣服的)配饰  
 climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* 气候  
 sunburn [ˌsʌn'bɜːn] *n.* 晒伤  
 damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *n.* 损失,损害,损毁  
 thermal ['θɜːməl] *adj.* 保暖的,防寒的  
 insulation [ɪnsju'leɪʃən] *n.* 隔离,隔绝,隔热  
     或隔音的材料  
 reduce [rɪ'djuːs] *vt.* 缩减,减少  
 coat [kəʊt] *n.* 上衣,外套,大衣  
 superficial [ˌsjuːpə'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 表面的,表皮的  
 layer ['leɪə] *n.* 层,层次  
 normally ['nɔːməli] *adv.* 通常,正常地  
 remove [rɪ'muːv] *vt.* 移走,排除  
 region ['rɪdʒən] *n.* 地区,地带,区域  
 insect ['ɪnsekt] *n.* 昆虫  
 noxious ['nɒkʃəs] *adj.* 有害的,有毒的  
 chemical ['kemɪkəl] *n.* 化学药品  
 weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器,兵器  
 abrasive [ə'breɪsɪv] *adj.* 摩擦的  
 substance [ˈsʌbstəns] *n.* 物质,物品,东西  
 against [ə'ɡenst] *prep.* 迎着,顶着  
 injure ['ɪndʒə] *vt.* 损害,伤害,使受伤  
 element ['elɪmənt] *n.* (化学)元素,成分,要素  
 weather ['weðə] *n.* 天气,气象