“十三五”普通高等教育本科部委级规划教材

纺织服装基础英语

TEXTILE AND FASHION
BASIC ENGLISH

李思龙 主编
沈梅英 施慧敏 副主编

附赠光盘

大学英语拓展课程和大学专门用途英语（ESP）教材
强调语言教学和专业基础英语教学相结合
涵盖纺织服装历史、技术、设计、营销、国际贸易等

国家一级出版社 中国纺织出版社 全国百佳图书出版单位

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内 容 提 要

本教材是“十三五”普通高等教育本科部委级规划教材。全书共八个单元，内容涵盖纺织服装历史、纺织服装专业基础知识、纺织服装国际贸易等方面。各单元主题明确，文章易懂，标注详尽，习题全面，强调基础，重视实用。教材的配套材料包括听力音频及其文字材料和听力练习答案、每篇文章的练习参考答案。

本教材适用于已完成大学英语基础阶段教学的纺织类、服装类、艺术类等专业的二年级或高年级学生使用，是大学英语拓展课程教材、后续课程教材和专门用途英语（ESP）教材。本教材把纺织基础英语和服装基础英语的学习融入英语语言教学中，在听、说、读、写、译等方面努力提高学生的专业基础英语水平。

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前言

本书是大学英语拓展课程教材和后续课程教材，也是大学专门用途英语（ESP）教材，适合已完成大学英语基础阶段学习的材纺类、服装类、艺术类等专业的大学二年级或高年级学生以及对这些专业感兴趣的其他专业学生使用。

本书将纺织基础英语和服装基础英语融为一体，语言教学和专业基础英语教学相结合，强调语言知识在专业基础英语中的应用，使学生在学习语言的同时了解纺织和服装专业基础知识，在听、说、读、写、译等方面得到全面的提高。

本书共分八个单元，内容涵盖纺织和服装历史、纺织纤维、纺纱技术、织造技术、针织技术、服装设计、服装营销、纺织和服装国际贸易。本书附有光盘，内容包括听力音频以及音频文字材料、听力练习答案和各单元课后练习参考答案。

本书的主要特点：

（1）主题明确，内容丰富：每个单元紧扣同一主题展开，内容包括听力材料和三篇文章，听力材料和文章后都配有相应的思考题和练习题，注重提高学生听、说、读、写、译等语言技能，有利于培养学生的语言能力和文化素养。

（2）文章易懂，图文并茂：材料语言地道，贴近生活，大部分文章都配有图表，这些图表使呆板的文字变得生动，使复杂的工艺变得简单，加深学生对语篇的理解，提高学生对专业基础英语学习的兴趣。

（3）标注详尽，习题全面：听力材料和文章后面都附有详尽的词汇以及音标、词性、中文注释等，有利于读者快速查阅生词、理解生词或短语在文章中的含义。课文后有重点句和难句的英汉对照，还有大量的课外阅读题、词汇题、翻译题等。

（4）强调基础，重视实用：强调专业基础性和内容实用性。通过学习，学生对纺织、服装专业有初步的认识和了解，提高对纺织、服装专业学习的兴趣，为学习高年级的纺织、服装专业英语打下坚实的基础。

通过本书的讲授和训练，要求学生达到以下目标：

（1）初步了解纺织和服装发展史以及相关的历史人物。

（2）掌握纺织服装英语中的基本词汇。

（3）初步掌握科技文章的阅读技巧和方法。

（4）提高学生学习纺织服装英语的兴趣。

（5）顺利过渡到高年级的纺织、服装专业英语学习。

本书由浙江理工大学、东华大学等高校老师编写，各单元参编人员如下：第一单元傅霞、李思龙；第二单元李思龙、沈梅英；第三单元阮瑾、朱佳；第四单元高歌、张劲松；第五单元杨柳、李思龙；第六单元黄慧、张阳；第七单元朱赟、沈梅英；第八单元施慧敏、李思龙。在此，对编写组全体成员的通力合作深表谢意，同时感谢美国英语语言专家Donald E.Moreale的支持和帮助。此外，本书在编写过程中参考了众多学者和行业专家的经验，在此深表敬意和谢意。由于编者水平有限，本教材的疏漏和错误之处，欢迎大家批评指正。

编　者

2017年3月

Contents

Unit 1　History of Textile and Fashion

PART ONE　Warm-up Activities

Silk Production——A State Secret

New Words

pupae /'pju:pi:/ *n.*　蛹（复数）	cocoon /kə'ku:n/ *n.*　茧
dissolve /di'zɔlv/ *vt.*　使溶解、使分解	unravel /ʌn'rævl/ *v.*　解开
pluck /plʌk/ *v.*　拨、扯	sticky /'stiki/ *adj.*　黏的
coating /'kəutiŋ/ *n.*　涂层、包衣	strand /strænd/ *n.*　线、串
bind /baind/ *v.*　约束	unwind /ˌʌn'waind/ *v.*　解开

Directions: *Listen to the recording and choose the most appropriate answer to each of the following questions.*

1. To which place did the two monks smuggle silkworm eggs?
   A. Constantinople.　　B. Constantine.　　C. Nepal.
2. How long can a single strand of silk be?
   A. Two to three thousand miles.
   B. Two to three thousand feet.
   C. Two or three thousand meters.
3. How many strands usually make the fine thread which is used to weave silk cloth?
   A. Four.　　B. Three.　　C. Two.
4. Why should a cocoon be steamed?
   A. To kill the pupae inside.
   B. To dissolve the sticky coating that binds the silk.
   C. To make sure the strands will not be twisted.
5. When were silkworms first smuggled abroad?
   A. In 515 A.D.
   B. In 550 A.D.
   C. In 552 A.D.

American Textile History Museum (1)

New Words

associate /əˌsəuʃieit/ *n.* 同伴、合伙人	ingenuity /ˌindʒi'nju:iti/ *n.* 心灵手巧
micronize /'maikrənaiz/ *vt.* 使微粉化	demonstrate /'demənstreit/ *v.* 证明、演示
transformation /ˌtrænsfə'meiʃn/ *n.* 转化	ignite /ig'nait/ *v.* 引发、点燃、着火

Directions: *Listen to this part carefully and answer the following questions.*

1. Compared to traditional uses, what are some new development in textiles?

_____

2. Where was the first textile plant established in America?

_____

3. By whom were textiles initially produced in the United States?

_____

4. For what purpose was the American Textile History Museum founded?

_____

American Textile History Museum (2)

New Words

interrelated /ˌintəri'leitid/ *adj.* 相关联的	interacted /ˌintər'æktid/ *adj.* 相互作用的

Directions: *Listen to the passage and fill in each blank with the information you get from the recording.*

1. No other industry is more rooted in American history than textile manufacturing. Just as textiles have_____ our past, they will continue to _____ our future.

2. From old textiles to space-aged textiles, to the _____ to make them, this museum _____ the best _____ in the world.

3. I think one of the_____ of the museum is to get people excited and interested in textiles.

4. There's art you have the designers and the people who choose the colors. You have scientists who make the pigments. And all of these are _____ and make the final product.

5. The American Textile History Museum _____ more than 8500 students every year. At the museum, textile art, science, and history _____ ____ as students go hands-on with _____ exhibits and increase their understanding of the many ways textiles impact us.

6. The American Textile History Museum, stories of the past, _____ of the future.

PART TWO Reading Activities

Passage 1 History of Fabric and Textile

1 Textiles are defined as the yarns that are woven or knitted to make fabrics. The use of textiles links the myriad cultures of the world and defines the way they clothe themselves, adorn their surroundings and go about their lives. Textiles have been an integral part of human daily life for thousands of years. The first use of textiles, most likely felt, dates back to the late Stone Age, roughly 100,000 years ago. However, the earliest instances of cotton, silk and linen appeared around 5,000 BC in India, Egypt and China. The ancient methods of manufacturing textiles, namely plain weave, satin weave and twill, have changed very little over the centuries. Modern manufacturing speed and capacity, however, have increased the rate of production to levels unthinkable even 200 years ago.

Late antique textile, Egyptian, now in the Dumbarton Oaks collection.

History

2 Trade of textiles in the ancient world occurred predominantly on the Silk Road, a winding route across lower Asia that connected the Mediterranean lands with the Far East. Spanning over 5,000 miles and established during the Han Dynasty in China around 114 BC, the Silk Road was an integral part of the sharing of manufactured goods, cultures and philosophies, and helped develop the great civilizations of the world. During the Middle Ages, simple clothing was favored by the majority of people, while finer materials such as silks and linens were the trappings of royalty and the rich. During the 14th century, however, advances in dyeing and tailoring accelerated the spread of fashion throughout Western Europe, and drastically altered the mindset of both wealthy man and commoner alike. Clothing and draperies became increasingly elaborate over the next several centuries, although production methods remained largely unchanged until the invention of steam-powered mechanized facilities during the Industrial Revolution. From that point on, quality textiles became available to the masses at affordable prices.

Sources and types

3 Textiles can be derived from several sources. Animals, plants and minerals are the traditional sources of materials, while petroleum-derived synthetic fibers were introduced in the mid-20th century. By far, animal textiles are the most prevalent in human society, and are commonly made from furs and hair. Silk, wool, and pashmina are all extremely popular animal textiles. Plant textiles,

the most common being cotton, can also be made from straw, grass and bamboo. Mineral textiles include glass fiber, metal fiber and asbestos. The recent introduction of synthetic textiles has greatly expanded the array of options available for fabric manufacturers, both in terms of garment versatility and usability. Polyester, spandex, nylon and acrylic are all widely-used synthetic fibres.

Uses

4 Textiles have an assortment of uses, the most common of which are for clothing and containers such as bags and baskets. In the household, they are used in carpeting, upholstered furnishings, window shades, towels, covering for tables, beds, and other flat surfaces, and in art. In the workplace, they are used in industrial and scientific processes such as filtering. Miscellaneous uses include flags, backpacks, tents, nets, cleaning devices such as handkerchiefs and rags, transportation devices such as balloons, kites, sails, and parachutes, in addition to strengthening in composite materials such as fibreglass and industrial geotextiles. Children can learn using textiles to make collages, sew, quilt, and create toys.

5 Textiles used for industrial purposes, and chosen for characteristics other than their appearance, are commonly referred to as technical textiles. Technical textiles include textile structures for automotive applications, medical textiles (e.g. implants), geotextiles (reinforcement of embankments), agrotextiles (textiles for crop protection), protective clothing (e.g. against heat and radiation for fire fighter clothing, against molten metals for welders, stab protection, and bullet proof vests).

Production methods

6 In addition to the multitude of textiles available for use, there are many different methods for creating fabrics from textiles.

7 Weaving is a textile production method which involves interlacing a set of longer threads (called the warp) with a set of crossing threads (called the weft). This is done on a frame or machine known as a loom, of which there are a number of types. Some weaving is still done by hand, but the vast majority is mechanised.

8 Knitting and crocheting involve interlacing loops of yarn, which are formed either on a knitting needle or on a crochet hook, together in a line. The two processes are different in that knitting has several active loops at one time on the knitting needle waiting to interlock with another loop, while crocheting never has more than one active loop on the needle.

9 Lace is made by interlocking threads together independently, using a backing and any of the methods described above, to create a fine fabric with open holes in the work. Lace can be made by either hand or machine.

10 Felting involves pressing a mat of fibres together, and working them together until they become tangled. A liquid, such as soapy water, is usually added to lubricate the fibres, and to open up the microscopic scales on strands of wool.

11 Nonwoven textiles are manufactured by the bonding of fibres to make fabric. Bonding may be thermal or mechanical, or adhesives can be used.

Treatments

12 Textiles are often dyed, with fabrics available in almost every colour. The dyeing process often requires several dozen gallons of water for each pound of clothing. Coloured designs in textiles can be created by weaving together fibres of different colours, adding coloured stitches to finished fabric, creating patterns by resisting dyeing methods, tying off areas of cloth and dyeing the rest, or drawing wax designs on cloth and dyeing in between them, or using various printing processes on finished fabric. Woodblock printing, still used in India and elsewhere today, is the oldest of these dating back to at least 220 B.C. in China. Textiles are also sometimes bleached, making the textile pale or white.

13 Textiles are sometimes finished by chemical processes to change their characteristics. In the 19th century and early 20th century starching was commonly used to make clothing more resistant to stains and wrinkles. Since the 1990s, with advances in technologies such as permanent press process, finishing agents have been used to strengthen fabrics and make them wrinkle free.

14 More so today than ever before, textiles receive a range of treatments before they reach the end-user. However, many of these finishes may also have detrimental effects on the end user. A number of disperse, acid and reactive dyes have been shown to be allergenic to sensitive individuals. Further to this, specific dyes within this group have also been shown to induce purpuric contact dermatitis.

(1088 words)

New Words

acid /'æsid/ *n.* ［化］酸，酸性物质；*adj.* 酸的，酸性的，酸味的
acrylic /ə'krilik/ *n.* 丙烯酸纤维，腈纶
adorn /ə'dɔ:n/ *vt.* 装饰；使生色（+with）
agrotextiles /ˌægrəu'tekstailz/ *n.* 农用织物
allergenic /ælə'dʒenik/ *adj.* 引起过敏症的，导致过敏的
asbestos /æs'bestəs/ *n.* 石棉
assortment /ə'sɔ:tmənt/ *n.* 各种各样
bleach /bli:tʃ/ *vt.&vi.* 使（颜色）变淡，变白；漂白，（使）晒白，褪色
clothe /kləuð/ *vt.* 给……穿衣，为……提供衣服；覆盖，使披上（+in）
collage /kəu'la:ʒ/ *n.* 拼贴画，拼贴艺术；杂烩；收集品；收藏品
composite /'kɔmpəzit/ *adj.* 混合成的，综合成的，复合的
crocheting /'krəuʃeiiŋ/ *n.* 钩编，钩编工艺

detrimental /ˌdetri'mentl/ *adj.* 有害的，不利的（+to）
dermatitis /dəːmə'taitis/ *n.* ［U］皮（肤）炎
disperse /dis'pəːs/ *n.* 分散剂；*vt.* 驱散，解散，疏散；传播，散发
drapery /'dreipəri/ *n.* （总称）布匹；［U］纺织品
drastically /'dræstikəli/ *adv.* 大大地，彻底；激烈地
dyeing /'daiiŋ/ *n.* 染色，染色工艺
elaborate /i'læbərit/ *adj.* 精巧的，详尽的，复杂的
embankment /im'bæŋkm(ə)nt/ *n*. ［U］筑堤；（河、海的）堤岸，（铁路的）路堤
end-user *n.* 最终使用者，消费者
fabric /'fæbrik/ *n.* 织物
felt /felt/ *n.* 毛毡，毡制品；*vt.* 把……制成毡；用毡覆盖；*vi.* 毡合，毡化
felting /'feltiŋ/ *n.* 毡化
filtering /'filtəriŋ/ *n.* 过滤，过滤作用
finish /'finiʃ/ *v.* 后整理
gallon /'gælən/ *n.* 加仑（液量单位，1 美制加仑 =3.785 升，1 英制加仑 =4.546 升）
geotextile /'dʒiəutekstail/ *n.* 土工织物
implant /im'pla:nt/ *vt.* 埋置；灌输，注入；种植；［医］移植
integral /'intigrəl/ *adj.* 构成整体所必需的；不可缺的（+to）
interlace /intə'leis/ *vt.* 使交织，使组合；*vi.* 交错，组合，穿插
interlock /ˌintə'lɔk/ *v.* （使）连锁，（使）联结，（使）连扣
knitting /'nitiŋ/ *n.* ［U］编织；（总称）编织物
lace /leis/ *n.* ［U］花边，蕾丝，饰带；［C］鞋带；带子
v. 穿带子于，用带系（+up）；用花边等装饰
lacing /'leisiŋ/ *n.* 花边织法；结带；镶边；饰带，花边
linen /'linin/ *n.* ［U］亚麻布，亚麻线（纱）；亚麻布制品（如床单、桌巾、内衣等）
loom /lu:m/ *n.* ［C］织布机；［U］织造术；*vt.* 在织布机上织
loop /lu:p/ *n.* （线，铁丝等绕成的）圈，环
lubricate /'lu:brikeit/ *vt.* 使滑润，给……上润滑油
mat /mæt/ *n.* 丛，簇，团（+of）；地席，草席；垫子
mindset /'maindset/ *n.* 心态；倾向、习惯
miscellaneous /misi'leinjəs/ *adj.* 混杂的，五花八门的，各种各样的；多才多艺的
myriad /'miriəd/ *n.* 无数，大量（+of）；*adj.* 无数的，大量的；各种各样都有的
nylon /'nailən/ *n.* ［U］尼龙，锦纶；（*pl.*）尼龙长袜
pale /peil/ *adj.* 苍白的，灰白的；（颜色）淡的
parachute /'pærəʃu:t/ *n.* 降落伞
pashmina /pæʃ'mi:nə/ *n.* 开司米亚羊毛

polyester /ˌpɔli'estə/ *n.* ［化］聚酯；涤纶
predominantly /pri'dɔminəntli/ *adv.* 占主导地位地，占优势地，显著地
prevalent /'prevələnt/ *adj.* 流行的，盛行的，普遍的（+among/in）
spandex /'spænˌdeks/ *n.* （作腰带、泳衣用的）弹性人造纤维（织物），氨纶
starch /sta:tʃ/ *n.* ［U］淀粉；淀粉类食物；［U］（浆衣服等用的）淀粉浆
stitch /stitʃ/ *n.* 一针，针脚，线迹；［C；U］针法；编结法；*v.* 缝，绣，编结（+up）
synthetic /sin'θetik/ *adj.* 合成的，人造的，综合的
tangle /'tæŋgl/ *vt.&vi.* 纠结，乱成一团
tailoring /'teiləriŋ/ *n.* 裁缝业，成衣业
textile /'tekstail/ *n.* 纺织品
twill /twil/ *n.* 斜纹织物；*vt.* 把……织成斜纹；*adj.* 斜纹织物的
unthinkable /ʌn'θiŋkəbl/ *adj.* 难以想象的，不可思议的，难以置信的；不可能的
upholster /ʌp'həulstə/ *vt.* 为（沙发、椅子等）装上垫子（或套子、弹簧等）（+in/with）；用（挂毯、家具等）布置（房间）；装潢
usability /ˌju:zə'biliti/ *n.* 可用；合用；可用性
versatility /ˌvə:sə'tiliti/ *n.* ［U］多用途，多功能；多才多艺
vest /vest/ *n.* ［美］背心，马甲，防护背心
warp /wɔ:p/ *n.* ［纺］［the+ S］（棉布的）经线
weft /weft/ *n.* ［纺］［the+ S］纬线，纬纱；织品；薄云层
wax /wæks/ *n.* ［U］蜡，蜂蜡，石蜡，蜡状物；*adj.* 蜡制的；*vt.* 给……上蜡
weave /wi:v/ *vt.* 织，编，编制
weaving /'wi:viŋ/ *vt.* 编，织
welder /'weldə/ *n.* 焊工
woodblock /'wudblɔk/ *n.* 木板；木块；［印］木版；木刻（画）
yarn /ja:n/ *n.* 纱、线

Phrases and Expressions

crochet hook	钩针
interlocking thread	连锁线
nonwoven textiles	非织造织物
permanent press process	耐久压烫工艺
plain weave	平纹机织
printing processes	印花工艺
purpuric contact dermatitis	接触性皮炎
reactive dyes	活性染料

resist dyeing methods	防染染色法
satin weave	缎纹组织
soapy water	肥皂水
technical textiles	科技织物
woodblock printing	版画

Key Sentences

1. Textiles are defined as the yarns that are woven or knitted to make fabrics.

纺织品是指用纱线通过编织或者针织方法制成的织物。

2. Textiles can be derived from several sources. Animals, plants and minerals are the traditional sources of materials, while petroleum-derived synthetic fibers were introduced in the mid-20th century.

纺织品的材料来源可以有好几种。动物、植物以及矿物是传统的材料来源，而以石油为原料生产的合成纤维是在 20 世纪中期发明的。

3. Plant textiles, the most common being cotton, can also be made from straw, grass and bamboo. Mineral textiles include glass fiber, metal fiber and asbestos.

植物纺织品中最常见的棉，也可以由稻草、草和竹子制得。矿物纺织品包括玻璃纤维、金属纤维和石棉。

4. Polyester, spandex, nylon and acrylic are all widely-used synthetic fibres.

涤纶、氨纶、锦纶和腈纶都是广泛使用的人工合成纤维。

5. Technical textiles include textile structures for automotive applications, medical textiles (e.g. implants), geotextiles (reinforcement of embankments), agrotextiles (textiles for crop protection), protective clothing (e.g. against heat and radiation for fire fighter clothing, against molten metals for welders, stab protection, and bullet proof vests).

产业用纺织品包括各种织物结构，用于汽车、医用（如埋植剂）、土工织物（用于加固堤坝等）、农用织物（用于保户农作物）、防护衣（如消防服装的耐热及耐辐射性，焊接工人服装的抗熔金属的特性，穿刺保护服装、防弹背心）。

6. Weaving is a textile production method which involves interlacing a set of longer threads (called the warp) with a set of crossing threads (called the weft).

编织是一种纺织品生产方法，将一系列的纵线（称为经线）与一系列的横线（称为纬线）相互交叉织成。

7. Knitting and crocheting involve interlacing loops of yarn, which are formed either on a knitting needle or on a crochet hook, together in a line.

针织和钩编是利用针织用针或者钩针将纱线弯曲成线圈，再使线圈相互串套成排。

8. Lace is made by interlocking threads together independently, using a backing and any of the

methods described above, to create a fine fabric with open holes in the work.

花边是独立使用连锁线完成，使用一个后退织法或者其他上述的任何方法制造具有孔洞的精致织物。

9. Coloured designs in textiles can be created by weaving together fibres of different colours, adding coloured stitches to finished fabric, creating patterns by resisting dyeing methods, tying off areas of cloth and dyeing the rest, or drawing wax designs on cloth and dyeing in between them, or using various printing processes on finished fabric.

织物的色彩设计可以使用不同方法，如将不同颜色的纤维编织在一起，或者在后整理织物上添加彩色缝线，或者通过防染染色工艺产生彩色图案，或者将织物的一部分绑住将剩余部分染色，或者在织物上涂蜡之后将无蜡部分染色，或者是在后整理织物上使用各种印花工艺。

10. Textiles are sometimes finished by chemical processes to change their characteristics.

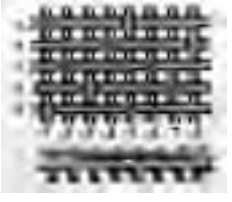
有时人们通过化学工艺对纺织品进行加工整理以改变它们的特性。

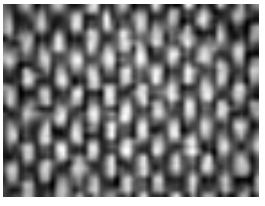
Notes

1. The Middle Ages（中世纪）is a period of European history from the 5th century to the 15th century. The Middle Ages follows the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 and precedes the Early Modern Era. It is the middle period of a three-period division of Western history: Classic, Medieval and Modern.

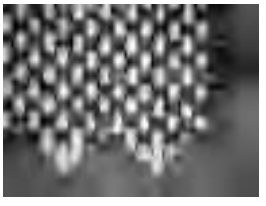
2. weaving 织物的编织方法：

平纹织物（Plain Weave）是采用平纹组织的织物。经纬纱每隔一根交织一次，交织点排列稠密，正反面没有区别。平纹织物结构紧密，质地坚牢，但手感硬。一般绣花产品采用该种织物，缩水率相对斜纹织物低，牢固度相对斜纹织物高。





face



reverse

缎纹织物（Satin Weave）是采用缎纹组织的织物。缎纹织物的经纱或纬纱在织物中形成一些单独的、互不连接的经组织点或纬组织点，布面几乎全部由经纱或纬纱覆盖，表面似有斜线，但不像斜纹织物那样有明显的斜线纹路，经纬纱交织的次数更少，具有平滑光亮的外观，质地较柔软。