互联网+珠宝系列教材
高等教育珠宝专业“十三五”规划教材

珠宝专业英语

（第二版）

Jewelry Professional English

主编　肖启云
副主编　姚满林　石振荣　刘衔宇

中国地质大学出版社
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再版说明

《珠宝专业英语》第一版自2011年问世后，在过去的几年里，一直被全国与珠宝相关的本科及高职高专院校广泛使用。笔者在上海建桥学院珠宝学院任教的两年中也采用了这本教材。

在教材使用过程中，我们发现第一版中每个章节的Words and Expressions部分存在多次重复出现的单词，为了保持教材的专业性和简洁性，我们在第二版中将其删除，并将多义词中与珠宝行业无关的含义剔除。同时，随着网络技术的发展和人们生活方式的改变，第一版中配套的音频光盘已经显得有些不合时宜，因此我们将其改成了当前更受欢迎的二维码形式。另外，为使本教材作为工具书的功能得到更大的体现，我们也将附录中珠宝玉石对应的英语词汇作了一些修改，还增添了很多珠宝专业同学关心及常用的化学元素中英文对照，以便在今后的学习和工作中翻阅查询。

该教材的改编得到了原作者肖启云教授、石振荣教授和上海建桥学院珠宝学院的大力支持！

由于时间仓促及本人水平有限，书中疏漏之处在所难免。敬请各位专家学者不吝指正！

刘衔宇

2019年12月于上海

前言

（第一版）

我国即将成为全球最具竞争力的珠宝首饰制造和贸易中心之一，也将成为世界最大的珠宝消费市场，珠宝首饰业的全球化发展要求鉴定、评估、商贸等从业者具有较高的专业外语水平。为了使学生及现有珠宝首饰从业者较快地适应这一新形势，我们编写了这本教材。

珠宝专业英语是综合珠宝专业知识和英语运用能力的课程，故在体系设置时我们兼顾了英语教学和珠宝专业教学的规律。通过本课程的系统学习，可以掌握珠宝首饰销售过程中所必备的英语会话和交流技巧；掌握常见的珠宝首饰专业词汇；提高阅读及理解珠宝专业英文资料的能力；掌握珠宝首饰专业资料翻译的方法和技巧，从而具备在珠宝首饰相关工作中解决与专业英语有关问题的能力。

全书所有材料取自于原版英文书刊或专业网站，内容丰富、题材广泛、语言流畅、文字活泼、图文并茂、条理清楚、通俗易懂、实用性强，其特色如下：

1. 内容全面：涵盖了宝石学科各方面的内容，共有16课，包括宝石的概念与分类、光学性质、力学性质、鉴定仪器、合成与优化处理、包裹体、鉴定步骤、加工、重要宝石和宝石商贸等内容；

2. 每课各部分内容循序渐进、由浅入深，如从珠宝销售对话开始，依次为专业词汇训练、关键短句、短文、课文、词汇表和练习题；

3. 以实用为目的，将口语交流与掌握专业词汇融为一体，强调语言技能和专业知识并重，提高珠宝专业英语的实际运用能力；

4. 附有注音标的专业词汇总表、宝石名称的中英文对应表，便于读者查询，可兼作珠宝专业工具书之用；

5. 附配套的新西兰珠宝专业人士录音的光盘，使读者可以边听边学，既便于记忆又得到语音训练；

6. 附配套的参考译文，供师生上课或个人学习参考。

教材第一课至第八课的中文由中国地质大学(北京)博士生凌潇潇女士翻译，编者在此表示诚挚的谢意。

侨居在新西兰的李海宏先生和新西兰珠宝专业 Anne 女士一起对教材进行了通篇的校对，对一些词句的表达再三斟酌修改，使得各语句更贴近现今英语使用习惯，在此特表谢意！

配套的光盘中，各课对话部分由新西兰籍珠宝专业 Anne 女士和 Rachel 女士朗读，其他各部分由 Anne 女士朗读，光盘内容由清华大学计算机专业工程师姚满林先生编辑处理，在此一并致谢！

此外，该教材的编写得到了北京城市学院的大力支持，在此表示感谢！

编者在编写过程中参阅或选用了许多国内外相关著作、教材、网站资料，在此对各原作者表示衷心的感谢！

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，敬请专家、学者不吝指正。

如需了解本书相关信息或提出建议，请与编者联系(xiaoqiyun@sohu.com)。

编者

2011 年 4 月

目录

Unit 1 Gems and Gemstones Instruction

Part 1 Dialogue

本章音频

Grace: What can I do for you?

Kitty: I'd like some jewelry.

Grace: All the jewelry is on sale today.

Kitty: I'd like emerald ring and pearl necklaces.

Grace: Sure. Here is a nice pearl necklace.

Kitty: May I have a look?

Grace: Yes, why not have a look at the nephrite bracelet and amethyst pendant by the way?

Kitty: The necklace is very elegant. I'll take it. What is that?

Grace: The gemstone? Oh, it's tourmaline and the chain is 14K gold.

Kitty: What's the price?

Grace: Its regular price is $880, and now you can have it with a twenty percent discount.

Kitty: How about six hundred dollars?

Grace: I'm sorry we only sell at fixed prices.

Kitty: Oh, I'll take the pearl necklace and that chain with fancy tourmaline.

Part 2 Fill the Chinese Meanings with the Teacher's Tutorship

ruby _____	diamond _____	tourmaline _____	emerald _____
pearl _____	sapphire _____	nephrite _____	coral _____
jadeite _____	amethyst _____	amber _____	opal _____

Part 3 Link the Words and the Relevant Pictures






platinum
ring
necklaces
bracelet
jadeite
earring
citrine
pendant

Part 4 Useful Phrases

golden content analysis instrument 黄金成色仪
diamond grading 钻石分级
stone sculpture 石雕,石刻艺术
historical tale on pearls 珍珠史话
18 karat gold jewelry 18K 金首饰
imitation diamond 仿钻
appreciation of opal 欧泊的质量评估
the rules for facet design 刻面宝石的设计原则
white jade 白玉
the origin of rings, necklaces and bracelets 戒指、项链和手镯的起源
plum blossom jade 梅花玉
agate with water 水胆玛瑙

platinum ornament 铂金饰品
synthetic gemstone 合成宝石
jewelry technology 珠宝首饰工艺

Part 5 Some Sentences

(1)Gemology is the study of gemstones, which includes gem properties, locations and origins. Gemology is often studied by people in the jewelry business, including business owners, buyers, designers and appraisers. Others studying gemology include antique dealers and auction house catalogers. People in these jobs need to be able to identify gems and gemstones and describe their properties.

(2)Guilin ruby crystal is synthesized by hydrothermal method. The crystal growing equipment and technological conditions are also studied. The determination on gemological characters has been done.

(3)This article introduces the polishing and drilling process of faceted quartz crystal. The characters of equipments and polishing materials are also discussed.

Part 6 Short Paragraph

Important Qualities of a Gemstone

A gemstone can be valued for its natural growth having the traditionally quoted "three cardinal virtues" of beauty, durability and rarity. Acceptability and portability are other factors decided by the society for valuation of gemstones.

Beauty is related to the results of the visible light by interaction with the gemstone. These effects are different for different types of gem materials, specifically in relation to the degree of transparency.

Durability is related to the structure, which depends on hardness against scratching, toughness against breaking and stability against external forces such as heat, pressure, shock, and chemical action etc.

Rarity of a gemstone depends on its availability, and the valuation is decided by the supply and demand theory in economics.

Part 7 Text

Gems and Gemstones Instruction

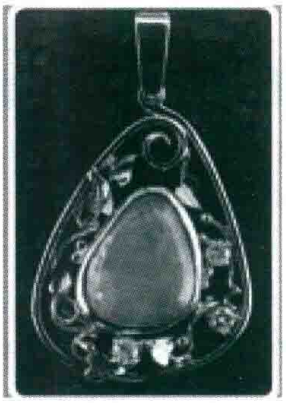
What Is a Gemstone? What Is a Gem?

Have you ever seen a diamond in a ring? An opal in a necklace? A pearl earring? Diamonds, opals, and pearls are types of gemstones. A gemstone is a mineral, rock, or organic material that is used for jewelry, ornamentation, or art. A gem, such as a diamond, is a type of gemstone that must be cut and polished for its beauty to be visible. Opals and pearls

may be styled into jewelry or art without any cuts or polishing. They are gemstones, but not gems.

This pendant has cut and polished diamonds and an opal. Do you think the diamonds are gems or gemstones? What about the opal?

Answer: Diamonds are gems, opal isn't.



A gem is a natural, mineral or organic substance, that has substantial beauty, rarity and durability.

Natural means that the material was not made, or assisted in its making, by any human effort. When such is the case, modifiers such as "laboratory grown", "synthetic", "cultured", or "man-made", must, by Federal Trade Commission (FTC) regulations, be used in the descriptions of any such pieces being advertised or marketed. Man-made "gems" have all the chemical, optical and physical characteristics of the natural materials they imitate, but they do not have their rarity or value. You can be certain whenever you see any of the above modifiers that the material in question is not of natural origin.

A mineral can be defined as a crystalline solid with a specific chemical formula, and a regular three dimensional arrangement of atoms.

Where Are Gemstones Found?

Gemstones occur in locations all over the world. Diamonds are found deep within the earth in a rock called kimberlite. Tourmaline and beryl are found in stream beds after they erode from surrounding rocks. And garnet is often found in a rock called gneiss, which has been heated to high temperatures.

Tourmaline comes in many colors and sometimes one crystal can have multiple colors. The tourmaline crystals attached to the quartz are tri-colored which means they are made up of three colors.

How Are Gemstones Formed?

Gemstones are formed in several specific and different ways. Their colors are almost always a result of their chemical compositions while they form.

Turquoise forms when water moves through a rock containing copper, aluminum and phosphorus. Turquoise often occurs in arid or desert environments, such as the southwestern part of the United States. You may be familiar with beautiful native American jewelry from the southwest, which is often made with

turquoise.

Lapis lazuli is a rock and not a mineral. Lapis lazuli forms when magma under the surface of the earth forces its way into an existing rock. The magma is so hot that the existing rock melts and then solidifies. This process creates a new deep blue rock, lapis lazuli, which contains the minerals lazurite, pyrite and calcite.

People commonly think of garnets as being red, but they are found in many colors ranging from yellow to black. Color-changing garnets look different when viewed in daylight and incandescent light.

Garnets often form in hot metamorphic rocks under great pressure. Garnets occur in every color. Their color is determined by the chemical compositions of the melted mineral mix as it solidifies. Red garnets, or pyrope, get their color from magnesium silicate, the melted chemical mixture in which they form.

Jade is a highly valued material used in burial ceremonies, royal crowns, jewelry and for the hieroglyphics of many cultures such as the Olmecs of Mesoamerica and Chinese.

Jade is a gem that can be cut and polished from two minerals: jadeite and nephrite. Both minerals exist in metamorphic rocks deep within the earth.

Synthetic Gemstones and Gems

Gemstones and gems can be made in laboratories. Scientists try to create the same conditions in the laboratory as in the earth because similar conditions give the gemstones and gems similar properties. Turquoise, sapphires and rubies can be created in a synthetic environment. In one method for making rubies, a rod with a "seed crystal" is lowered into melted minerals and then brought back up. Repeating this process over and over grows a large crystal on the end of a rod from the melted minerals. The ruby can then be detached, cut and polished.

Gemstone Classification

Scientists and gemologists have developed a number of ways to classify gemstones: precious or semiprecious, natural or synthetic, and organic or inorganic.

The precious gem—Hope Diamond has been around for