

土木工程英语 实用教程

(学习指南)

广东高校教材研究中心 组编

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中山大学出版社

土木工程英语实用教程

(学习指南)

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中山大学出版社

· 广州 ·

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

土木工程英语实用教程 / 顾忆华, 袁影辉主编. —广州: 中山大学出版社,
2008. 8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 306 - 03098 - 6

I. 高... II. ①顾...②袁... III. 土木工程—英语—高等学校—教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 069349 号

出 版 人: 叶侨健

策划编辑: 熊锡源

责任编辑: 熊锡源

封面设计: 唐光忠

责任校对: 易 正

责任技编: 黄少伟

出版发行: 中山大学出版社

电 话: 编辑部 020 - 84111996, 84113349

发行部 020 - 84111998, 84111981, 84111160

地 址: 广州市新港西路 135 号

邮 编: 510275 传 真: 020 - 84036565

网 址: <http://www.zsup.com.cn> E-mail: zdcbs@mail.sysu.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 广州市新明光印刷有限公司

规 格: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 26.5 印张 565 千字

版次印次: 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1 - 3000 册 定 价: 50.00 元 (共两册)

如发现本书有印刷质量问题, 请联系: 020 - 87287299

前 言

随着高新技术和信息技术的快速发展,随着我国建设行业与国际接轨的加速,建筑行业将面临新的机遇和挑战。尤其是建筑工程的信息化管理,将推动建筑工程项目管理向更高层次的方向发展,促进对外交流,加强国际合作。而这一切,要求高职院校本专业学生掌握一定的专业英语技能,便于在工作实践中尽快利用信息技术掌握实践技能。教高[2006]16号文《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》中明确提出要加强素质教育,强化职业道德,服务区域经济和社会发展,增强学生的职业能力,大力推行工学结合,突出实践能力培养,加强校企合作,共同开发课程,改革人才培养模式,重视教学过程的实践性、开放性和职业性。为此,我们在编写该教材时,深入企业调研,在广州华特建筑设计事务所领导的大力支持下,共同开发编写出这本《高职高专土木工程英语教程》。

通过对历年已毕业的高职高专院校的学生和有多年实践教学、工作经验的专业教师的调研,了解到现在建筑行业急需包括建材、建筑设备、楼宇设施、装饰、广告、环艺设计、工程监理、施工管理、建筑设备、项目管理、房屋改造、计算机辅助设计与制图、物业管理、房地产等方面的专业人才。本教材围绕上述工作情景,定位于高职高专院校的学生。在方法上突出交际法,强调五项技能互为补充循环操练,课堂上有利于以学生为中心开展各种学习活动。在编写模式上有所创新,通过10多个不同情景的文字描述,或图表展示,提供相关的专业术语和句式,以先入为主、看图说话的形式,引出交谈话题和听力内容,再以模拟套写的形式强化所学内容,促进专业实用文体的一定的读、写、译能力,以满足产业一线业务人员实际的涉外交际需要。同时结合高职院校学生的心理特点,所选材料浅显易懂,目的是使学生能够通过所学的专业知识来学习和了解基本的专业英语术语、句子和实用文体的表达,而不是通过英语来学习专业知识。尽量采用简洁明快的形式,色彩鲜艳,图文并茂,利用不同的模块勾画出各个内容,以满足学生心理,激发学习兴趣,提高自主学习的能力。充分体现了高职院校的英语教学特色,使学生能在短期内学会一定的涉外交际能力。改变了专



业英语以阅读为主体的传统的教材模式和教学方式,突出业务交际能力,更适合高职高专学生学习。全书共有 15 个单元,每个单元由五个部分组成:

第一部分 看看读读 (Look and Read)。先入为主。

以文字导入和图表的形式体现本单元的重点学习词汇和训练项目,为 Section 2 的阅读训练打下基础。

第二部分 读读想想 (Read and Think)。承上启下。

围绕 Section 1 提供的信息,给出 300 字左右的文字材料,力求短小精悍,描述简洁,生动形象,紧扣主题,易于铭记。

第三部分 想想说说 (Think and Speak)。承前启后。

注意实际交际场景的典型性和可描述性,紧扣前面的内容,通过看图或表格展开话题。

第四部分 说说听听 (Speak and Listen)。环环紧扣。

紧扣和深化交际话题,加强业务交际能力的听力训练。

第五部分 听听写写 (Try to write)。前后呼应。

培养学生总体描述的写作能力和典型实例的模拟套写及翻译能力。

本教材符合“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,体现了实践性、开放性和职业性的教学内容,语言材料真实简洁,既涵盖了各种专业知识领域,又贴近实际工作环境,适应社会的需要,即学即用,融语言、知识和职业特点为一体。每单元内容丰富,语言通俗,练习的设计以学生为中心,各部分的生词都有注释,并配有一本《学习指导书》,书后附有练习答案、参考译文以及部分专业词汇,配有电子教案,易于操练,便于学习者自学。

在本套书的编写过程中,广州华特建筑设计事务所所长黄小许总工程师提供了大量企业需求人才培养信息和生产一线所需要掌握的资料,该公司的黄穗欢工程师为编写提出了大量宝贵意见,为校企合作开发课程奠定了良好的基础。

广东科学技术职业学院建筑与艺术工程学院院长叶海青老师以及全体教职员员工为本书提供了大量素材,陈锦通、黄鹄、沈宏才老师为本书插图;广东建设职业技术学院的唐取文主任对本书的编写工作给予了很大的支持和指导,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,不当之处在所难免,恳请专家、读者不吝赐教。

编者

2008 年 7 月 23 日

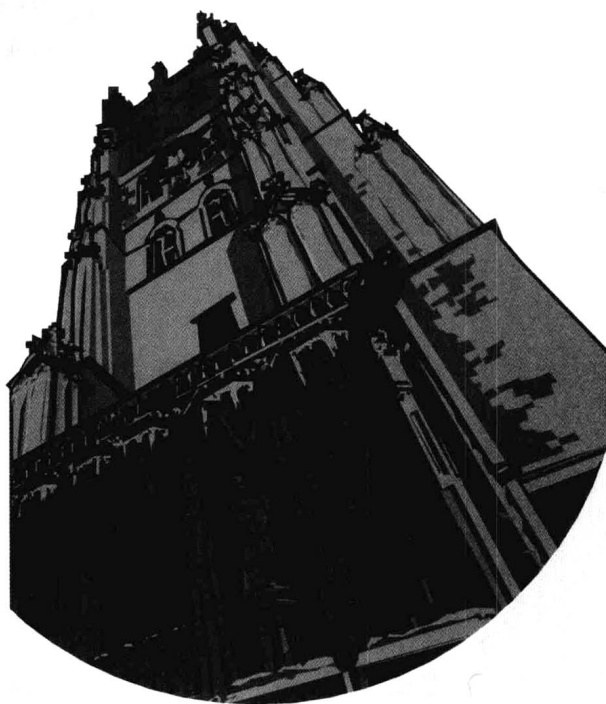
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Unit 1

The History of Architecture



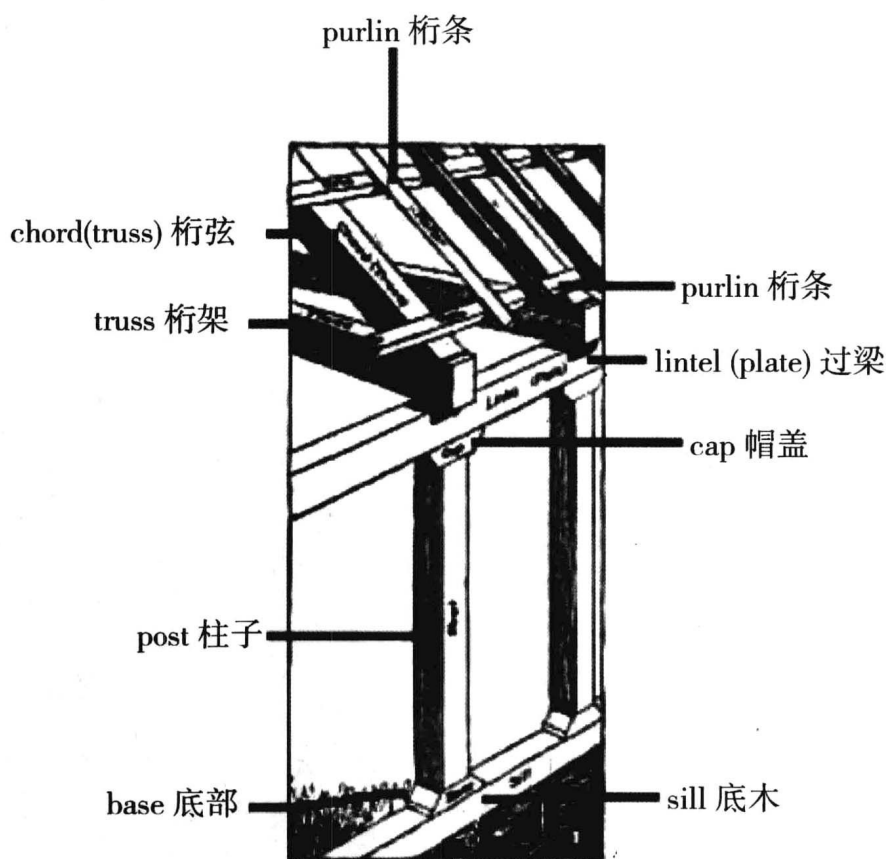


Section 1

Look and Read

Exercise 1

Look at the following picture and try to remember the English words.



Exercise 2

Look at the pictures and speak out their names.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Section 2

Read and Think

Part I

Pre-reading task:

1. Do you know something about wooden buildings?
2. Say a few Greek buildings you know.



Part II Passage.

The Relation Between Today's Buildings and Greek Acropolis (雅典卫城)

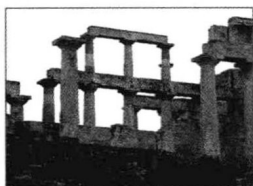
At first glance it may not be **apparent** (明显的) that our buildings of today bear any relation to the **glorious** (辉煌的) temples of the Greek Acropolis, but even a **hasty** (仓促的) comparison will reveal the line of descent. If the reader will at this time accept a primary lesson in structural architecture, I suggest that he make an examination of his own house while in process of **construction** (建筑物).

Any ordinary wooden building will serve this purpose, for the rules to be illustrated are the same.

It is best, however, to find one in which the **framework** (结构) is visible. Or he may visit with me a New Hampshire **barn** (没有装饰的大房子) built in the early sixties, which is an excellent example of primitive building principles — in fact, of the principles **universal** (宇宙的, 普遍适用的) in all buildings using **perpendicular** (垂直的) supports with **horizontal** (地平的) ties on the post and lintel **construction** (建筑物).

Let us examine the barn, and at the same time your own house. Resting on its stone foundation is a **boundary** (分界线) frame of heavy timbers, called the sill. This sill is merely a resting-place for the main **upright** (竖直的) supports, used as a tie, and to prevent the ends of the posts rotting by coming in contact with the **damp** (潮湿的) stone wall or splitting under the **superimposed** (叠覆的) load. The **uprights** (立柱) are heavy, and placed at regular intervals.

They are protected from splitting at the top also by a block of wood (cap), the **progenitor** (原本) of the capital, or head, of the Greek **column** (圆柱).



◎ Useful phrases

at first glance

第一眼，乍看过去

in fact

事实上

bear any relation to

与……有任何联系

in process of

在……过程中



Exercise Reading Comprehension

Exercise 1 Try to translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. A hasty comparison will reveal the line of descent.
2. It is best, however, to find one in which the framework is visible.
3. Let us examine the barn, and at the same time your own house.
4. The uprights are heavy, and placed at regular intervals.
5. This sill is merely a resting-place for the main upright supports.

Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks without referring to the passage.

The original cathedral was _____ in the Fire of London in 1666, and this one was built by Christopher Wren, one of our most famous _____. Now he is buried in the cathedral along _____ several famous generals and admirals _____ Wellington and Nelson and artists like Reynolds and Turner.

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3 Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words provided.

1. There is a good proverb: "The more haste, the _____ (little) speed."
2. Renting a house in such a location can be a _____ (cost) business.
3. The workers told us that a new bridge _____ (build) across the river in two years.



4. There has been a nice _____ (respond) to your speech so far.
5. Miss Yang has just got a job as a _____ (reception) in a hotel.
6. There's no use _____ (bargain) any more.
7. He always finds _____ (fault) with others though he doesn't do his own work correctly.
8. She has had lots of _____ (complain) about the design.

Exercise 4 *Pay attention to the italicized parts in the English sentences and translate the Chinese sentences by simulating the structure of the English sentences.*

1. *All being well*, I'll be able to give you the reply tomorrow.
All being well, we will deliver them within 35 days.
如果一切没问题, 我们可以减价 5%。
一切如预料那样, 大桥明年完工。
2. I'd *rather* pay cash than use a cheque.
I'd *rather* not make a hasty decision.
我宁愿与制造商谈。
他更愿意以后再定。
3. As the matter is urgent, we'd like him to make a quick decision.
As we need the goods now, we are trying to pay for it.
由于时间紧急, 我们必须今年年底完成。
因为代表团马上就要走了, 我们不能再改变主意了。
4. *Hopefully* the meeting will be successful.
Hopefully the plane will arrive at the airport on time.
我希望明年再来。
明天有希望是好天儿。
5. If he comes in time, he *is likely to* get the contract.
If he insists on his thought, he *is likely to* lose the chance.
因为雪太大, 机场有可能关闭。
如果不抓紧, 我们会迟到。
6. Fashion *varies* with the seasons.

The cloth *varies* in color and pattern.

价格可以高到 300 元低到 30 元一件。

质量一个产品一个样。



Section 3

Think and Speak

Conversation 1

A Visit to Beijing.

A: Hello! I haven't seen you for a few weeks. I miss you so much!

B: Hello! Me too! Have you had a good holiday?

A: Just so so. First say something about yourself. Where have you been?

B: I've been to Beijing and visited so many places of interest. I felt very excited, especially when I saw Tian An Men Square. It is so magnificent. It symbolizes our hometown.

B: According to your description, I also want to go there, because it is the capital of our country. At the same time, I know there are many wonderful ancient buildings there. It must be useful to my major.

A: Yeah, you should go there indeed. And I am willing to be your travel guide.

B: OK!



Conversation 2

A Talk about Liang Sicheng.

A: Look at this picture. Do you know him?

B: Sorry, I don't know. Who is he?

A: His name is Liang Sicheng. He is a famous Chinese architect. He graduated from Qinghua University.

And he started architecture education there. He devoted all his life to architecture research. I admire him very much.

B: Really? I have known this name for a long time, but I only don't know what he looks like. You know he is my idol. I must learn from him.

A: The same to me.



Oral Practice

Topic I Describe a place in your country that tourists like to visit.

You should say: what kind of feature it is;
what is special about it;
why it is popular.

Topic II Describe a person you admire.

You should say: who he/she is and how you got to know him/her;
what you particularly admire about the person;
how this has influenced your life.



Section 4

Speak and Listen

Exercise 1 Listen to a dialogue and do the multiple-choice exercise below.

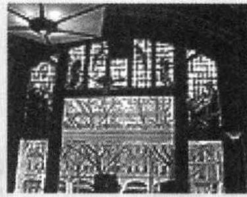
1. a) 8 : 20. b) 7 : 20. c) 7 : 26.
2. a) In an office. b) On a farm. c) In a restaurant.
3. a) Teacher-Student. b) Shop assistant-Customer.
c) Waitress-Customer.
4. a) Ordering some shirts. b) Getting his shirts cleaned.
c) Buying shirts.
5. a) Sit at the bus stop. b) Hurry to catch the bus.
c) Wait for a bus.

Exercise 2 Listen to a short passage carefully and fill in the blanks from 1) to 10) with the exact words and phrases.

The Acropolis (雅典卫城), or “high city”, stands on a hill 1) _____ the city. Western civilization’s most important 2) _____ monument (纪念碑) was built by Pericles, the 3) _____ of Athens from 461 — 429 B. C. . He spared no expense when he 4) _____



the buildings of the Acropolis. He used 5) _____ the best materials, 6) _____ and artists. His artists 7) _____ huge 8) _____ of marble (大理石) and covered them with 9) _____ and jewels. 10) _____, only ruins remain of this "high city" of temples.



Section 5

Try to Write

Part I Simulate.



The following is a brief description of a college. Read it carefully and try your best to put it into Chinese.

The college covers an area of 208 acres, with its floor space totaling 139, 322 square meters. It was rewarded as a garden-like campus.

The campus is mainly divided into several parts; they are the teaching office building area, the faculty dormitory area, the service area, the students' dormitory area, the sports area and a plant area. The campus is well provided.

There is a university elementary school, secondary school, a kindergarten, a post office, a hospital and several shops. The office room where we just held a talk is a temporal office room. The new office building will be set up just facing the gate of the college. The building is under construction and will be finished next year. When you come for a second visit next year, you are sure to see with your own eyes the new office building. Now we are trying our best to expand our school and further develop our foreign exchange programs. The tall building facing us, which is being built now, will be another teaching building. All the teaching buildings can hold eight thousand students. The tall buildings on our left are students' dormitories. They are flat-like. It is very convenient and comfortable. Four students share an apartment. In each apartment there is a closet, a TV set and a desk for study.

Part II Practice.

Exercise 1 Put the following passage into Chinese.

The Great Wall

Almost everyone has heard of the huge, stone wall named the Great Wall of China. The Great Wall of China was built mainly to protect the Chinese Empire from invaders from the North. This huge wall stretches over 6,300 miles and extends from Kansu in the west to the Yellow sea in the east. One problem is that we do not know the precise date in which the Great Wall was built.

