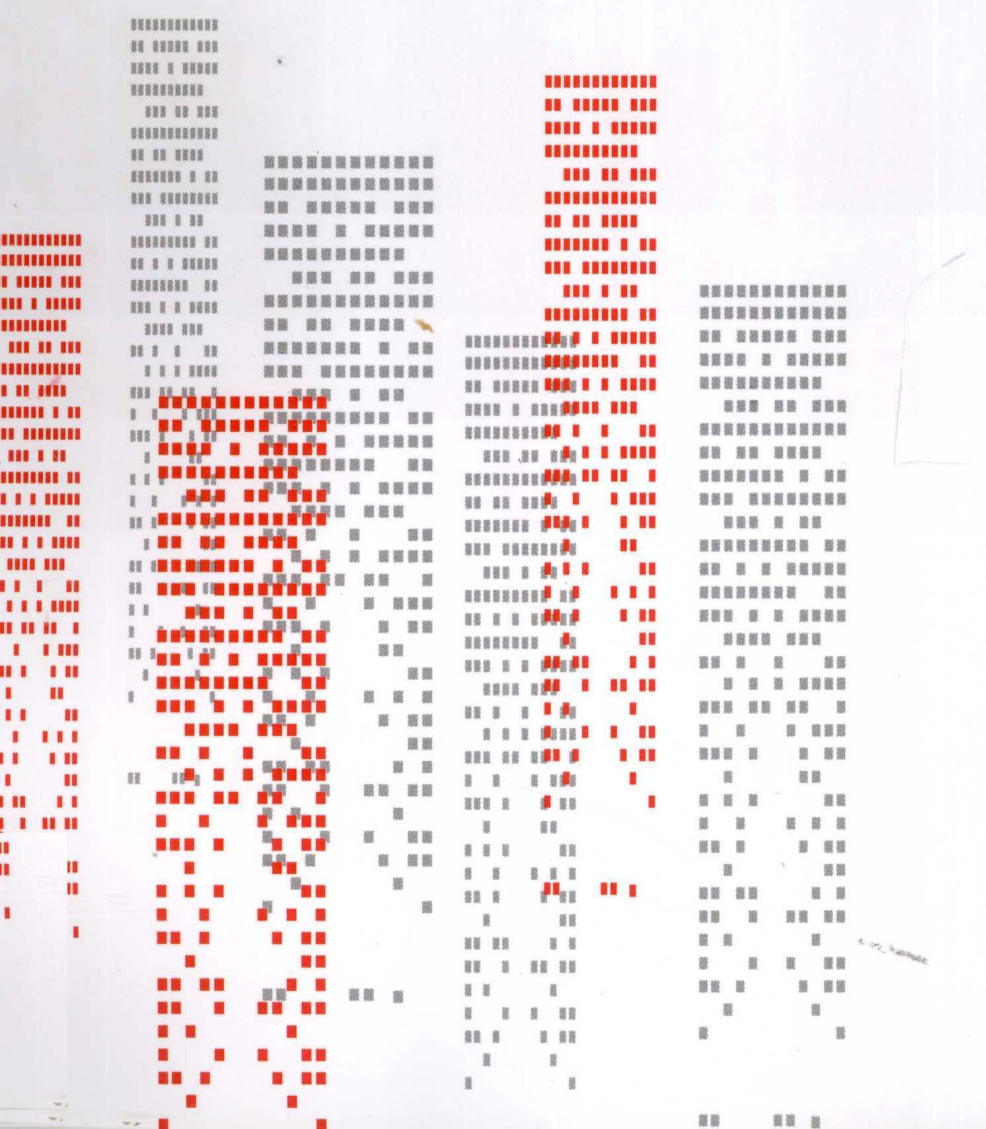普通高等院校建筑专业"十二五"规划精品教材

Architectural Professional Textbooks for the 12th Five-Year Plan

Professional English for Urban-Rural Planning

城乡规划专业英语

赵纪军　陈晓彤　主编

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内 容 提 要

　　本书分为阅读理解、信息与资源和词汇表三部分。"阅读理解"部分分为11个专题，依次为城市规划史、城市规划理论、城市总体规划、土地利用规划、交通规划、环境规划与可持续发展、城市设计、城市社会学、城市经济学、城市地理学和城市的未来。每个专题包括四篇文章，其中，前三篇文章正文附有中文导读，对主题句、段落大意等进行解说，便于学生快速了解文章的主旨；正文中出现的一些较难词汇，采用英文注释的形式进行解释，并附有音标，鼓励学生在英语语境下进行专业英语学习，从而更精确地阅读和理解城乡规划专业知识；课后的练习题包括选择题、英译汉等题型，涵盖了课文的主要知识点与难点，参考答案可以帮助学生进一步掌握课文内容。第四篇文章则是相关内容的拓展，以完型填空的形式呈现。"信息与资源"部分包括专业组织、专业刊物、专业网站、经典文献四个方面，使专业英语的学习能突破教材的选材，拓展学习的广度与深度。"词汇表"部分包括大量的专业英语词汇，附有音标，进一步帮助学生学习相关的专业英语表达方法，加强用英语进行专业学习、开展学术交流的能力。

　　本书适于普通高等院校城乡规划类、风景园林类、建筑类、环境艺术类及其他设计类院系使用，也可供规划师、景观设计师、建筑师及相关从业人员阅读参考。

普通高等院校建筑专业"十二五"规划精品教材

总　序

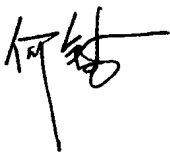　　《管子》一书中《权修》篇中有这样一段话："一年之计，莫如树谷；十年之计，莫如树木；百年之计，莫如树人。一树一获者，谷也；一树十获者，木也；一树百获者，人也。"这是管仲为富国强兵而重视培养人才的名言。

　　"十年树木，百年树人"即源于此。它的意思是说，培养人才是国家的百年大计，既十分重要，又不是短期内可以奏效的事。"百年树人"并非指100年才能培养出人才，而是比喻培养人才的远大意义，要重视这方面的工作，并且要预先规划，长期、不间断地进行。

　　当前我国建筑业发展形势迅猛，急缺大量的建筑建工类应用型人才。全国各地建筑类学校以及设有建筑规划专业的学校众多，但能够做到既符合当前改革形势又适用于目前教学形式的优秀教材却很少。针对这种现状，急需推出一系列切合当前教育改革需要的高质量优秀专业教材，以推动应用型本科教育办学体制和运作机制的改革，提高教育的整体水平，并且有助于加快改进应用型本科办学模式、课程体系和教学方法，形成具有多元化特色的教育体系。

　　这套系列教材整体导向正确，内容科学、精练，编排合理，指导性、学术性、实用性和可读性强，符合学校、学科的课程设置要求。教材以建筑学科专业指导委员会的专业培养目标为依据，注重教材的科学性、实用性、普适性，尽量满足同类专业院校的需求。教材内容大力补充新知识、新技能、新工艺、新成果；注意理论教学与实践教学的搭配比例，结合目前教学课时减少的趋势适当调整了篇幅。根据教学大纲、学时、教学内容的要求，突出重点、难点，体现了建设"立体化"精品教材的宗旨。

　　该套教材以发展社会主义教育事业、振兴建筑类高等院校教育教学改革、促进建筑类高校教育教学质量的提高为己任，为发展我国高等建筑教育的理论、思想、办学方针与体制、教育教学内容改革等方面进行了广泛深入的探讨，以提出新的理论、观点和主张。希望这套教材能够真实地体现我们的初衷，真正能够成为精品教材，受到大家的认可。

中国工程院院士：

2007年5月

前　　言

　　英语是城乡规划专业学习的重要工具之一。通过原版英文获取前沿理论、先锋实践的相关信息，无疑要比参考译介的文本快捷、有效、准确得多。加强专业英语的学习也是当前广泛开展国际交流、实践双语教学的一个基础。本教材力图成为提升城乡规划专业学习与英语学习的良好媒介。

　　本教材涵盖城乡规划专业的主要学术与实践领域，按章节依次包括城市规划史、城市规划理论、城市总体规划、土地利用规划、交通规划、环境规划与可持续发展、城市设计、城市社会学、城市经济学、城市地理学、城市的未来，等等。这是一本较为全面的城乡规划专业英语读本。

　　教材编写的特色主要有以下几个方面：

　　（1）力求呈现原版阅读材料的权威性与新颖性。在选材上，编者注意挑选经典文本，以及近年来引用率较高、具有一定影响力的文献，兼顾教材的知识性与时效性，切实服务于当前的城乡规划专业英语教学。

　　（2）兼顾国内外城乡规划理论与实践的学习。本教材在关注国外城乡规划发展动态的同时，也介绍了中国城乡规划的相关情况，不仅引入了西方城乡规划领域的理论与实践，而且包含了中外学者对中国城乡规划相关问题的解读与分析，以使中国学生的专业英语学习能更好地与中国城乡规划发展的实际相结合。

　　（3）注重专业信息与资源的获取。教材特别设置了"信息与资源"部分，包括专业组织、专业刊物、专业网站、经典文献四个方面，使专业英语的学习能突破教材本身，进一步拓展学习的广度与深度。

　　（4）完善专业英语词汇的学习。教材特别设置了"词汇表"部分，其中收录的单词不仅包括教材正文中出现的城乡规划专业词汇，也包括大量其他专业英语词汇。同时，词汇均标注了音标，以便学生识记。

　　（5）提升英文翻译的能力、加强中文语境下的专业技能。翻译是充分理解原文内容的需要，也是使各种专业英文信息与资源服务国内行业的客观需要。本教材中每章节的前三篇文章都提供了中文导读，也有翻译练习题及参考答案，以辅助英文翻译的训练。

　　参与本教材编写的人员共有四位，为赵纪军、陈晓彤、王妍和陈茹。其中，Section One Reading Comprehension的编写分工如下：赵纪军、王妍负责第1-8章和11章，陈晓彤负责第9-10章。Section Two Information and Resources由陈晓彤完成，Section Three Glossary由王妍、陈茹完成。

　　本教材的编写在内容和形式上都做了一些新的尝试，因受时间和编者的水平限制，难免会有一些疏漏与不足，欢迎广大读者不吝斧正。

编者

2012年10月

Contents

Section One Reading Comprehension

Section Two   Information and Resources

Section Three   Glossary

Appendix

Section One
Reading Comprehension

1

The History of Urban Planning

工业革命之
前的欧洲城
市规划

1.1 Urban Planning before the Industrial Revolution in Europe[1]

工业革命之前，
像古罗马和伦敦
这样的城市已经
有了一套自己的
规划准则。

There were important cities before the Industrial Revolution: ancient Rome had an estimated population of 1,000,000 by the year AD 100; Elizabethan London numbered about 200,000 people. Correspondingly, these cities had problems of economic and social organization: Rome had to be supplied with water brought over considerable distances by aqueduct[2] (the word itself is Roman in origin), and the city developed immense problems of traffic congestion[3] – which unfortunately have been inherited by the modern city two thousand years later. London by the fourteenth century had to draw on coalfields by the River Tyne, 270 miles (430 km) away, for fuel, and on distant countries for more specialized provisions[4], such as dyestuffs or spices; by the seventeenth century it, too, was drawing water from 35 miles (56 km) away by aqueduct. (The New River, which runs through north London, is part of it.) These problems in turn brought forth a host of regulations for the better ordering of the city, sometimes dealing with strangely modern problems: Rome banned chariot movement at night to deal with the first recorded case of urban noise pollution; in London in the fourteenth century a man was hanged for burning "sea coal" – a somewhat draconian penalty for medieval air pollution.

远古以及中世纪
时期很多城市就
已经有了精心的
规划。

Furthermore, many cities in both the ancient and the medieval world were planned, at least in the sense that their existence and their location were laid down consciously by some rulers or some group of merchants; and among this group, a large proportion even had formal ground plans with a strong element of geometric[5] regularity. In Britain the group of medieval planned towns is larger than many people think: a small town like Baldock, on the Great North Road (A1) before it was bypassed, was actually a creation of the Knights Templar,

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1 This text is from Peter Hall. *Urban and Regional Planning*. 4th ed. London; New York : Routledge, 2002: 11-12.

2 aqueduct ['ækwɪdʌkt] *n.* a structure for carrying water, usually one built like a bridge across a valley or low ground.

3 congestion [kən'dʒestʃən] *n.* the state of being crowded and full of traffic.

4 provision [prə'vɪʒn] *n.* the act of supplying somebody with something that they need or want; something that is supplied.

5 geometric [,dʒiːə'metrɪk] *adj.* of geometry; of or like the lines, shapes, etc. used in geometry, especially because of having regular shapes or lines.

and the name itself is a corruption of Baghdad; Winchelsea on the Sussex coast, and small towns in north Wales like Flint, Conwy and Caernarfon, were all fortified[1] towns created by Edward I in the late thirteenth century, and were deliberately[2] modelled on the Bastide towns established by the French kings as part of their conquest of Provence a few years earlier.

The greatest flowering of formal town planning before the Industrial Revolution, though, came in what is known in continental Europe as the Baroque era: the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There it produced such masterpieces of large-scale architectural design as the reconstruction of Rome during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; or the great compositions of the Tuileries gardens and the Champs-Élysées, in Paris; or the palace of Versailles and its bordering planned town; or the completely planned town of Karlsruhe, in Germany; or the seventeenth-century quarters of Nancy, in the province of Lorraine in eastern France; as well as many other smaller, but fine examples. *These were nearly all expressions of absolute regal[3] or paper power, and some commentators have claimed to see in them the expression of a new style of warfare; instead of the medieval walled town, cities must now be planned along broad formal avenues along which mobile armies could deploy themselves.* Britain, after Cromwellian times, had no such absolute monarchy; here the aristocracy[4] and the new merchant class dominated the growth of cities and determined their form. *The result was a different but equally distinctive form of town planning: the development of formal residential quarters consisting of dignified[5] houses built in terraces[6] or rows, generally on a strongly geometrical street plan which was modified by charming squares with gardens.* The original development of many of the quarters of London's West End, now sadly much damaged by later reconstruction – areas like St James's, Mayfair, Marylebone and Bloomsbury – still provides the best examples in Britain of this type of planning attached to an existing major city; Edinburgh's New Town, facing the medieval city across the deep cut now occupied by the railway, is another. But perhaps the best example of eighteenth-century British town planning is the development of Bath, up to then a small medieval town, as the result of a new enthusiasm for spa cures among the aristocracy at that time.

All these examples, and many other imitations[7], have great interest for the student of architecture or the origins of planning. *And similarly, the creation of the rural landscape of Europe – a process which involved much more conscious planning than most people,*

工业革命前的巴洛克时期（17—18世纪），在欧洲大陆出现了规则式城市规划的高潮，例如法国、德国等，体现了皇室的绝对权威。

克伦威尔时期之后，英国城市由贵族和新兴的商业阶级主导，出现了与欧洲大陆截然不同的城市规划。

18世纪英国最优秀的城市规划大概要数巴斯。

所有这些历史案例，对于考察建筑和规划的起源有着重要的价值。

1　fortify ['fɔːtɪfaɪ] *v.* to make a place more able to resist attack, especially by building high walls.
2　deliberately [dɪ'lɪbərətli] *adv.* done in a way that was planned, not by chance.
3　regal ['riːgl] *adj.* typical of a king or queen, and therefore impressive.
4　aristocracy [ˌærɪ'stɒkrəsi] *n.* people born in the highest social class, who have special titles.
5　dignified ['dɪgnɪfaɪd] *adj.* calm and serious and deserving respect.
6　terrace ['terəs] *n.* a continuous row of similar houses that are joined together in one block.
7　imitation [ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* a copy of something, especially something expensive.

looking at the result casually[1], would imagine – is important for the planner, understanding how previous generations adjusted to the opportunities and the limitations the region presented.

Exercises
I. Fill in each of the blanks with the correct answer.

1. There were important cities before the Industrial Revolution which had a host of regulations for the better ordering of the city with economic and _____ problems.
   A. political organization
   B. cultural organization
   C. social organization
   D. constitutional organization

2. The various problems in ancient cities brought forth a host of _____ for the better ordering of the city, sometimes dealing with strangely modern problems.
   A. instructions   B. regulations
   C. rules   D. techniques

3. Many cities in both the ancient and the medieval world were planned, and among this group, a large proportion even had formal ground plans with a strong element of _____ .
   A. geometric regularity
   B. geographical features
   C. ecological characteristics
   D. sociological orders

4. _____ created Winchelsea on the Sussex coast, and small towns in north Wales like Flint, Conwy and Caernarfon as fortified towns .
   A. Knights Templar   B. French kings
   C. Edward I   D. Elizabeth

5. The greatest flowering of formal town planning before the Industrial Revolution came in what is known in continental Europe as the _____ .
   A. Rococo era   B. Baroque era
   C. medieval age   D. Renaissance

6. Britain, after Cromwellian times, had no absolute monarchy; here the aristocracy and the new _____ dominated the growth of cities and determined their form.
   A. merchant class   B. working class
   C. politician class   D. nobility class

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1 casually ['kæʒuəli] *adv.* not showing much care or thought; seeming not to be worried; not wanting to show that something is important to you.

7. Perhaps the best example of eighteenth-century British town planning is the development of the area of _____ .
   A. Bath   B. St James
   C. Edinburgh   D. Mayfair

8. _____ of Europe is important for the planner, understanding how previous generations adjusted to the opportunities and the limitations the region presented.
   A. The establishment of the urban settlement
   B. The creation of the rural landscape
   C. The development of the urban downtown
   D. The evolvement of the rural countryside

II. Translate the italic sentences in the text into Chinese.

**美国城市规划
简史**

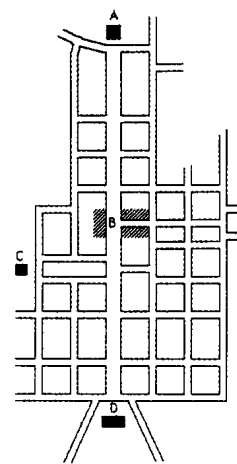# 1.2 The History of Urban Planning in America[1]

殖民时期美国北
部的城市仅仅是
防御性的城堡，
较为朴素；南部
的城市规划更为
规则，大多延续
了英国的模式。

The first settlements in North America were little more than forts to protect the colonials from Indian attacks. Then there emerged the New England towns of the seventeenth century, which were remarkable for their simplicity[2]. Modest houses for each family were grouped in a gridiron[3] pattern around a park, or commons, that was usually next to a meeting place. The southern colonists were more isolated and developed a plantation style of settlement. Those southern cities which were planned, such as Williamsburg and Jamestown, Virginia, were more formal, with a market square at the center (See Figure 1.2.1). They were reminiscent[4] of English villages, as would be expected.

A The Capitol
B Market Square
C Governor's Palace
D TheCollege of William and Mary

Figure 1.2.1 The Market Square as town center, Williamsburg, Va. (*Jeffrey E. Ollswang*)

荷兰人的殖民领
地风格迥异，像
是围绕着一个城
堡的中世纪城
市。17世纪末的
曼哈顿则采用了
格网式的规划。

The Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam was quite a different development. It was more like a medieval town surrounding a castle – in this case, the Battery. When the area of Manhattan was planned, the gridiron pattern used was the one William Penn had developed in 1682 (See Figure 1.2.2). James Oglethorpe's 1733 plan for Savannah, Georgia, partly imitated the Philadelphia plan, but Oglethorpe was far more generous with open spaces for squares.

The most notable exception to the gridiron approach in early American planning was Pierre L'Enfant's 1791 plan for Washington, D.C. (See Figure 1.2.3). *A baroquelike plan of*

1　This text is from Anthony J. Catanese, and James C. Snyder, eds. *Urban Planning*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1988: 17-20.

2　simplicity [sɪm'plɪsəti] *n.* the quality of being natural and plain.

3　gridiron ['grɪdaɪən] *n.* a frame made of metal bars that is used for cooking meat or fish on, over an open fire.

4　reminiscent [ˌremɪ'nɪsnt] *adj.* showing that you are thinking about the past, especially in a way that causes you pleasure.