

国家中等职业教育改革发展示范学校  
重点建设专业精品课程教材

# 实用园林英语

贾光宏◎主编



机械工业出版社  
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# 实用园林英语

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机械工业出版社

本书本着“够用、实用”的原则进行编写。全书分为两个部分：第一部分为花店英语，共4个单元；第二部分为景观英语，共10个单元。每个单元均设置了单词学习、情境对话、知识拓展、自评自测和英语幽默小故事，避免了过多枯燥的单词、词组和语句记忆，力求贴近园林专业实际。附录给出了园林工程师考试词汇和花卉英文名称对照，方便考证和查询。

本书可作为职业院校园林专业教学用书，也可作为相关专业的培训用书。

为方便教学，本书配有电子教学资源，凡选用本书作为授课教材的老师均可登录 [www.cmpedu.com](http://www.cmpedu.com)，以教师身份免费注册下载。编辑热线：010-88379865。

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# 前言

园林花卉专业是北京市昌平职业学校最早创办的专业,是北京市首批骨干特色专业。本专业拥有雄厚的师资力量,同时拥有300亩北京市重点建设同类专业中最大的实训基地。学生在校期间可分别考取绿化工、花卉工、插花员、预算员等专业中级证书,并参加各种形式的活动,为学生挖掘潜力、培养自信、提高综合素养创造各种机会。毕业生中大多数同学会选择开花店、进园艺公司、经营苗圃、承包果园,或从事景观设计等相关工作。

随着园林绿化专业的国际化发展,行业对学生提出了要具备一定英文交际能力的要求。因此,学习内容也应与时俱进,以适应学生未来的职业发展。本书的编写目的也在于此,将英语与专业知识相融合,突出了园林花卉专业知识的专业性与英语的实用性。

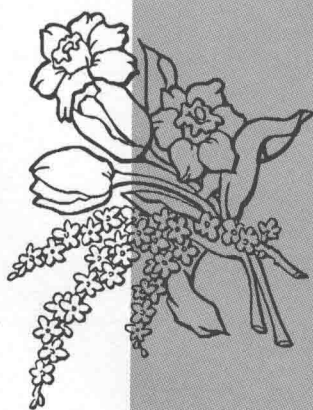
本书分为两个部分。第一部分为花店英语,主要包括花卉英语词汇和花卉交易中的询价、还价、支付、售后服务等常见英语表达。第一部分中每一单元均有常见花卉的介绍、情境对话、知识拓展、自测自评以及英语幽默小故事等,充分利用了英语学习的情境化和任务化。第二部分为景观英语,包括景观工程、景观规划、景观设计、景观工艺、景观绿化、景观植物、景观生态、景观艺术、景观管理和景观建筑小品。

本书由贾光宏任主编,郑艳秋、李咏良任副主编,具体编写分工如下:贾光宏编写 Unit 1、Unit 2,郑艳秋编写 Unit 3、Unit 4,朱立芹编写 Unit 5、Unit 6,胡畔编写 Unit 7、Unit 8,李咏良编写 Unit 9、Unit 10,纪春花编写 Unit 11、Unit 12,罗英编写 Unit 13、Unit 14,肖鹭鹭、杨丽丽、康静编写附录。

本书在编写的过程中参考了不少图书和中外文资料,在此对相关作者表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中定有疏漏和讹误,望专家、同行和读者不吝指正。

编者

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## Unit 1 Establishing Business Relations

Do you know these flowers?

实用园林英语

### Section I Flowers



Unit 1 Establishing Business Relations

Unit 2 Inquiry

Unit 3 Payment

Unit 4 After-sale Service







# Unit 1 Establishing Business Relations

## Part 1 Do you know these flowers?

rose: n. 玫瑰

China rose: n. 月季

carnation: n. 康乃馨

玫瑰原产中国，栽培历史悠久。在植物分类学上是一种蔷薇科蔷薇属灌木（*Rosa rugosa*）。玫瑰长久以来就象征着美丽和爱情。古希腊和古罗马民族用玫瑰象征他们的爱神阿芙罗狄蒂（Aphrodite）和维纳斯（Venus）。玫瑰在希腊神话中是宙斯所创造的杰作，用来向诸神夸耀自己的能力。玫瑰因枝多刺，故有“刺玫花”之称。诗人白居易有“菡萏泥连萼，玫瑰刺绕枝”之句。玫瑰花可提取高级香料玫瑰油，玫瑰油价值比黄金还要昂贵，故玫瑰有“金花”之称。



rose 玫瑰

月季，被称为花中皇后，又称“月月红”，蔷薇科，为常绿或半常绿低矮灌木，四季开花，多红色，偶有白色，可作为观赏植物，也可作为药用植物，又称月季花。自然花期5~11月，有香气，广泛用于园艺栽培和切花。月季花种类主要有切花月季、食用月季、藤本月季、地被月季等。月季原产于中国，为北京市和天津市等市的市花。红色切花更成为情人间必送的礼物，并成为爱情诗歌的主题。



China rose 月季



康乃馨，又名狮头石竹、麝香石竹、大花石竹、荷兰石竹，为石竹科、石竹属植物，分布于欧洲温带以及福建、湖北等地，原产于地中海地区，是目前世界上应用最普遍的花卉之一。康乃馨包括许多变种与杂交种，在温室里几乎可以连续不断开花。1907年起，粉红色康乃馨开始作为母亲节的象征，故今常被作为献给母亲的花。



carnation 康乃馨

## Part 2 Let us read

(A: assistant in a flower shop; B: customer; Situation: B wants to buy some flowers for his girlfriend)

A: Welcome to our shop, sir. May I help you?

B: Yes, I want to buy some flowers.

A: Sure. Whom do you want to buy the floweres for?

B: My girlfriend. Tomorrow is her birthday.

A: Then you had better buy some red roses.

B: How many roses should I buy?

A: It's up to you.

B: Then I'd like to buy ten roses, because "ten" means "perfect" in China. How much?

A: 30 Yuan.

B: OK, I will take them.

A: Thank you. Here you are. Welcome to our shop next time.



## Slogan

Reputation first, customer foremost.

顾客第一，信誉至上。

### Extended sentences in a flower shop.

1) Welcome to our shop, sir/madam, can I help you? (这位先生/女士，欢迎来到我的小店，我能为您做些什么?)

- 2) Yes. I want to buy... for... (是的, 我想为... 买...)
- 3) Could you offer help for me? I think ... is better for... (您能给我提供些帮助吗? 我认为... 比... 更好些。)
- 4) No. I'm just looking around. (不, 我只是随便看看。)
- 5) Please take your time. (请慢慢看。)
- 6) I'm sorry. I don't like ... . Do you have any other kinds of flowers? (对不起, 我不喜欢... 您有其他种类的花吗?)
- 7) Yes. We have... . (是的, 我们有...)
- 8) ... is OK? (... 可以吗?)

### Part 3 Let us practise

#### 1. Find the correct phrases on the left for the different things on the right.

Make sentences with your partner.

Example: —Can I help you?

—Yes. I want to buy some books.

a bag of	sugar	carnation	China rose
a piece of	orange	rose	chrysanthemum
some more	chocolate	gladiolous	

#### 2. Multiple choice.

Which of the following answers is NOT suitable?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Yes. I'm looking for a nice gift for my father.

A. Can I help you?

B. What can I do for you?

C. Is there anything that I can do for you?

D. What are you doing?

(2) Is there anything I can do for you?

\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes. I'd like to buy a birthday card.

B. No, thank you. I'm just looking around.

C. Thank you for your help.

D. Yes. I'm looking for some roses.

(3) Let me help you carry the box upstairs.

\_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, how can I thank you enough?  
B. OK. Thank you.  
C. That's all right. I'll do it. Thanks for offering help.  
D. It's very kind of you. Thanks a lot.

### 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

A: 您好, 夫人, 您需要什么帮助吗?

B: 哦, 不用了, 我只是随便看看。

A: 好的, 请便。

A: 欢迎光临, 您想买什么?

B: 我想给我朋友买些玫瑰。

A: 您看这红玫瑰怎么样?

B: 挺好, 谢谢。我将买一些红玫瑰

## Part 4 Let us check

遇到顾客, 应该怎么打招呼?

为顾客提供建议买什么花, 应该怎么说?

问顾客为谁买花, 怎么说?

为顾客介绍花, 应该怎么介绍?

顾客要走了, 应该怎么说?



### 点点滴滴

中国十大名花——牡丹、菊花、月季、梅花、兰花、杜鹃、山茶、荷花、桂花、水仙。

北京市花——菊花、月季。

北京市树——国槐、侧柏。

## Part 5 Let us have fun

## The Best Tailor

Three tailors lived on the same street in Shanghai. All three were good tailors and had many customers. One day, The first tailor put a sign in front of his store. It said: "The best tailor in Shanghai."

The second tailor saw the sign and put a sign in front of his own store. It said: "The best tailor in China."

The third tailor looked at these signs and thought about them for a long time. Finally, several days later, he put a sign in front of his store. It said: "The best tailor on the street."

## 最好的裁缝

三个裁缝住在上海的同一条街上，三个人都是好裁缝，拥有众多的顾客。一天，第一个裁缝在他的店前放了一个牌子，写着“上海最好的裁缝”。

第二个裁缝看到了这个牌子后，自己也写了一个牌子放在自己的店前，写着：“中国最好的裁缝。”

第三个裁缝看了这两个牌子后，自己琢磨了很长时间。终于几天后，他把一个牌子放在了自己的店前，上面写着：“这条街上最好的裁缝。”

## Unit 2 Inquiry

### Part 1 Do you know these flowers?

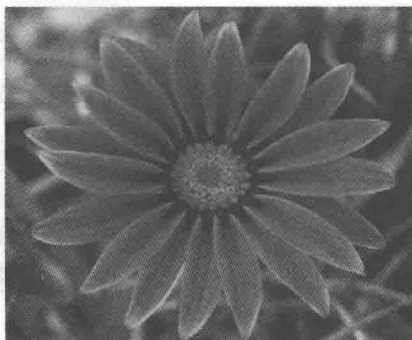
gerbera: n. 非洲菊

azalea: n. 杜鹃花

begonia: n. 秋海棠

非洲菊别名为扶郎花、太阳花、猩猩菊、日头花等，是多年生草本植物，顶生花序，花色分别有红色、白色、黄色、橙色、紫色等。繁殖用播种或分株法，原产地为南非。

非洲菊为喜光性植物，栽培应选择光照充足的场所。种苗栽植不宜过深，根芽需露出土面。若光线不足，花梗柔软下垂，切花质量不高。



gerbera 非洲菊

杜鹃花是中国十大名花之一。在所有观赏花木之中，称得上花、叶兼美，地栽、盆栽皆宜，用途最为广泛。白居易赞曰：“闲折二枝持在手，细看不似人间有，花中此物是西施，鞭蓉芍药皆嫫母”。在世界杜鹃花的自然分布中，论种类之多、数量之巨，没有一个国家或地区能与中国的杜鹃花匹敌，中国是世界杜鹃花资源的宝库！



azalea 杜鹃花

秋海棠产自热带和亚热带, 约 1000 种, 多为肉质植物, 有许多种的花或叶色彩鲜艳, 用作室内盆栽植物或园艺植物。突出的特征是通常有 4 种颜色的瓣状被片 (花瓣和萼片一起), 两大两小, 雌花的子房有 3 个翅, 花色为粉红、红、黄或白色, 子房下位, 颜色与花相同。叶互生, 叶形两侧不对称, 叶形和颜色因种而异。



begonia 秋海棠

## Part 2 Let us read

(A: assistant in a flower shop; B: customer; Situation: B wants to buy some flowers)

A: Good evening, sir. May I help you?

B: Good evening. I'm looking for some azaleas. How much is each pot?

A: 35 Yuan.

B: I want to buy 10 pots. Can you cut down the price a little bit?

A: It is already the lowest price.

B: Oh, that is too expensive. How about 280 Yuan?

A: Sorry, you need to give me at least 300 Yuan. These flowers are fresh and are very popular in the market.

B: OK, I will take them.



## Slogan

A smile costs nothing, but it enriches the receiver.

笑容不费分毫, 但可使对方倍感亲切。

## Extended sentences about inquiry.

1) How much is it altogether? / How much does it cost? / What is the price of...?

(一共多少钱?)

2) Do you take RMB? I haven't got enough RMB with me.

(您带人民币了么? 我身上没有带足够的人民币。)

- 3) Sorry. You will have to change your dollars into RMB.  
(对不起, 您需要把您的美元换成人民币。)
- 4) Can you tell me where I can change my money?  
(您能告诉我到哪里去兑换钱币吗?)
- 5) Can you give me a discount? / Can you cut down the price a little?  
(您能给我一个折扣吗?)
- 6) The lowest price for this flower is... (这种花的最低价格是...)
- 7) That is the lowest price I can offer. (那是我能给的最低的价格了。)
- 8) How much would you like to pay for it? (那么您的预期价位是多少?)

### Part 3 Let us practise

#### 1. Complete the dialogue.

A: It's too expensive. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'll meet you halfway by making a further reduction of 5%.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How about 10%?

B: Well then. \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Cut down a little, will you?

b. Since you are our old customer.

c. That's still more than I can afford.

d. I'm practically giving it away.

e. How much would you like to pay for it, then?

#### 2. Translate the following sentences into English.

A: 您好, 您有什么需要帮助的吗?

B: 我想买一些康乃馨。

A: 康乃馨是 3 元每朵, 您要多少朵?

B: 10 朵。

A: 那就是 30 元。

B: 能便宜点么?

A: 那就给我 25 元吧。

B: 好的, 我买了, 请帮我包装一下吧。



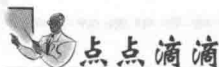
## Part 4 Let us check

给顾客介绍每种花的价格，怎么说？

对顾客说已经是最低的价格了，怎么表达？

问顾客自己的预期价位，怎么问？

怎样和顾客说需要把顾客的钱换成人民币？



## 点点滴滴

古代有许多关于花的诗句，如：

- 1) 桃花潭水深千尺，不及汪伦送我情。(李白《赠汪伦》)
- 2) 燕子不归春事晚，一汀烟雨杏花寒。(戴叔伦《苏溪亭》)
- 3) 忽如一夜春风来，千树万树梨花开。(岑参《白雪歌送武判官归京》)
- 4) 人闲桂花落，夜静春山空。(王维《鸟鸣涧》)
- 5) 纵然一夜风吹去，只在芦花浅水边。(司空曙《江村即事》)
- 6) 零落梅花过残腊，故园归去又新年。(李频《湖口送友人》)

诗句中出现的花，你都能用英语表达吗？

## Part 5 Let us have fun

## An Old Farmer

An old farmer had spent all his life on his farm in the countryside, far from the city. One day, he decided to visit the big city. Everything was new and strange to him, because he had never traveled to the city.

He went into a large hotel and saw a lift. When he watched, an old lady got into the elevator and closed the door. After a while, the door opened again and a very pretty young girl came out.

The old farmer was amazed. "What an incredible little room!" he said to himself.

"It's magic! It can change an old woman into a young girl. The next time I come here, I'm going to bring my wife along."

### 一位老农

一位老农在远离城市的乡下度过了大半辈子。有一天，他决定去城里看看。城里的万事万物对他来说都是陌生的，因为之前他从未到过城市。

他走进了一个大的旅馆，看见了电梯。当他注视电梯时，一位年老的女士走进了电梯并关上了门。一会儿，门开了，这时从里面出来了一个年轻的姑娘。

老农感到非常吃惊。自言自语道：“这是一个多么不可思议的小房子啊，它有魔力，能把一个年老的女士变成一个年轻的姑娘。下次我再来时，我将把我的妻子一起带来。”

#### 1. Complete the dialogue.

1. He has experience.

2. He must have been looking for a better job.

3. He is a very old man.

4. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

5. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

6. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

7. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

8. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

9. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

10. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

11. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

12. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

13. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

14. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

15. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

16. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

17. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

18. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

19. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

20. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

21. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

22. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

23. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

24. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)

25. He is a very old man. (He is a very old man.)