土木建筑系列英语

中国建筑工业出版社

第一级　通用

English Series in Architecture and Civil Engineering

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杨匡汉 主编

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《土木建筑系列英语》　第一级　通用

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致 读 者

土木建筑行业是我国社会主义经济的重要支柱之一。土木建筑行业职工素质如何，对这个行业发展关系极大。全国土木建筑行业职工约2000万人，其中工程技术人员和管理人员约300万人。随着对外开放的不断扩大，我国同世界各国之间的人员往来、学术交流、信息传播、经济活动以及工程承包等业务日益频繁，土木建筑行业不同领域不同层次的读者，尤其是中青年知识分子，学习和进修英语的要求越来越迫切。奉献在读者面前的《土木建筑系列英语》读本，正是为满足这样的需要而编撰的。

《土木建筑系列英语》是一套结合土木建筑类各专业的英语分级读本，整个系列按文章难度分为四级。第一、二级不分专业，内容为土木建筑方面的浅显易懂的科学普及文章。第三级暂分八个专业，即建筑学与城市规划、工业与民用建筑、给水与排水、供热与通风、道路与桥梁、工程机械、管理工程、计算机与自动化，每个专业一册，其他专业视情况再行编撰；内容为各有关专业一般性的科学普及或科学技术文章。第四级内容选收专业性较强的科学技术文章；目前暂出版建筑学与城市规划、工业与民用建筑专业各一册，其他专业留待以后考虑。

我们在组织和编撰《土木建筑系列英语》时，力求使这套读本具有自己的特点。

首先，起点低。这套系列读本的起点为1000个单词。凡初中毕业或具有同等英语程度的读者，都可以从第一级开始自修或听课。这就大大地拓宽读者面，使土木建筑行业多数人员有条件有兴趣利用这套读本来学习英语。

其次，便于自学。编撰的四级读本尽量保持一个较为平缓的"坡度"，全部课文均附参考译文，每个练习都有答案，争取使读者在普通英语的"浅基础"上，一步一步地学会阅读专业英语。通过学习第一、二级读本，可以掌握土建类科技英语最常用的2500个单词以及阅读科技英语书刊和有关资料所必需的基本语法知识。继之，通过学习第三级读本，可以累计掌握本专业最常用的3500个单词和比较系统的英语构词法知识，获得阅读本专业英语书刊和有关资料的能力。最后，通过学习第四级读本，可以累计掌握本专业4500个单词和比较全面的英译汉知识；这样，比较流利地阅读和翻译本专业英语书刊和有关资料，就有了比较牢固的语言基础。

试读结束，需要全本请在线购买：www.ertongbook.com

这套系列英语读本第一、二级均配有录音磁带，由英、美文教专家朗诵，口音纯正，声质清晰，语调自然，使读者听来亲切、生动。

第三，适应性强。各级英语读本既彼此衔接，又相对独立，可以适应各种不同程度的读者的需要。一般读者如果从第一级学起，循序渐进，持之以恒，每周自修或听课3～4小时，经过一年半左右，便可学完前三级读本，为阅读本专业英语书刊和有关资料创造条件。有意深造的读者，再用半年左右，攻读第四级读本，就可以达到比较流利地阅读和翻译本专业英语书刊和有关资料的目的。对于英语基础较好的读者，如高等院校高年级学生，可把第一、二级读本作为泛读教材，第三、四级读本作为精读教材来学。对于硕士研究生或具有同等英语程度的工程技术人员，则可直接阅读第三、四级读本；在掌握英语构词法和英译汉技巧方面，这两级读本对他们会有所帮助。而广播电视大学、函大、夜大、职大、业大及有关中等专业学校的学生，也可依照自己的水平和需要，选学有关读本。

第四，语言规范可靠。这套系列读本的全部课文，均选自近年来面世的英语国家的出版物。但为了适应系统地学习英语的需要，编撰者对不少课文作了必要的删改和加工；而在删改和加工之后，均送各校聘请的英、美文教专家审阅，使之保持规范的科普或科技文体的现代英语的特点。全部练习均由编撰者按统一要求编写，目的在于帮助读者更好地掌握课文中重要的语言材料。全部参考译文均由有关专业教师一一校阅，术语比较准确，行文比较通达。

《土木建筑系列英语》读本是集体智慧的结晶。十几所土木建筑高等院校的五十多位英语教师和专业教师参加了编撰、审订工作，其中某些分册还聘请校外的有关专家过目。哈尔滨建筑工程学院、重庆建筑工程学院、北京建筑工程学院、沈阳建筑工程学院、吉林建筑工程学院、南京建筑工程学院、山东建筑工程学院、西北建筑工程学院、苏州城市建设环境保护学院和河北建筑工程学院等，都对编撰、审订工作表示关怀和支持。各学院聘请的十多位英、美文教专家也提出过宝贵的意见。对此，我们表示深切的谢意。

目前，尚未见到紧密结合本学科、本专业编撰的系列英语分级读本，我们只是做了初步的尝试。万事开头难。尽管编撰、审订人员做了大量的细致的工作，但这套《土木建筑系列英语》读本还不是尽善尽美，毫无瑕疵的。我们期待着读者和同行们的批评和指正。

《土木建筑系列英语》编审委员会
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Lesson 1

How Does a Town Start? (1)

First, there's a house where people live. Then another house…and another…and another…. Finally, there are so many that someone builds a store. And now people can buy things without having to bring them in from far away.①

But that's not always how a town starts. Sometimes the store comes first. This is a story about one that did.② It's a story that starts with the words "Once upon a time …" But it is a true story—a story that has happened in many places all over the world.

Once upon a time some men in a boat came up a river to explore wild country. The men were traders. They wanted to trade or sell things to the people in the wild country and buy things from them. The people who lived there could have been almost anyboby, but these were Indians.

Day and night, day and night, the men in the boat kept moving up the river. Finally,they came to a place where another big river empties into their river.

"Look," the leader said,"here where the two rivers meet — a good place to build our store. Plenty of trees that we can cut down to make our buildings.Land's high enough that we can fight off any enemies that attack. And the Indians can come to us from both rivers to sell things to us and to buy what we have to sell to them."

The men landed and cut down trees and built a store, or trading post. They built some houses to live in . And they built a strong fence around everything so that they would be safer if Indians attacked.

Some traders cheated the Indians. This made the Indians so angry that they sometimes attacked the traders and tried to make them go away.

New Words

1. start [sta:t] *v.* 开始
2. finally [ˈfainəli] *ad.* 最后，末了
3. store [stɔ:] *n.* 商店
4. without [wiˈðaut] *prep.* 没有
5. happen [ˈhæpən] *v.* 发生
6. explore [iksˈplɔ:] *v.* 勘探、开发
7. trader [ˈtreidə] *n.* 商人
8. trade [treid] *v.* 贸易，做生意
9. wild [waild] *a.* 未开发的
10. Indian [ˈindjən] *n.* 印第安人
11. empty [ˈempti] *v.* 流入
12. plenty [ˈplenti] *n.* 大量
13. enough [iˈnʌf] *ad.* 充足地，充分地
14. fight [fait] *v.* 战斗，作战
    fought, fought [fɔ:t]
15. enemy [ˈenimi] *n.* 敌人
16. attack [əˈtæk] *v.* 进攻、攻击
17. land [lænd] *v.* 登岸
18. post [pəust] *n.* 贸易栈
19. fence [fens] *n.* 栅栏
20. safe [seif] *a.* 安全的
21. cheat [tʃi:t] *v.* 欺骗

Phrases and Expressions

1. once upon a time 从前
2. plenty of 大量的
3. cut down 砍倒
4. fight off 击退
5. go away 离去

Notes

① And now people can buy things without having to bring them in from far away.

"having to …"表示"不得不做……", "without having to…"可译成"无需"或"没必要"。

② This is a story about one that did.

此句可改写成 This is a story about a store that came first. "one"这里是代名词，代替前句中的"store"。"did"为代动词，代替前句中的"*came first*"。

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Exercises

I. Comprehension

1. When a town starts,
   A. there are many houses.
   B. a store always comes first.
   C. houses are built one after another.
   D. people have to buy things from far away.
2. The traders sold things
   A. only to Indians.
   B. to anybody.
   C. to the people in a boat.
   D. in a boat.
3. Before the men landed, they sailed
   A. for two days and two nights.
   B. only during the day.
   C. continuously.
   D. sometimes.
4. The sentence "Some men in a boat came up a river" means they
   A. were swimming in a river.
   B. came towards a river.
   C. came to the bank of a river.
   D. sailed against the current of the river.
5. They landed in order to
   A. cut down trees.
   B. build houses to live in.
   C. fight off their enemies.
   D. build a store.
6. The Indians drove the traders away because
   A. the traders were dishonest.
   B. the traders cut down their trees.
   C. the traders landed there.
   D. they didn't like any traders.

II. Special Difficulties

Some men in a boat came up a river…

Note the use of "up" in these sentences:

1. The men in the boat kept moving *up* the river.
2. He has never been *up* to Beijing.
3. I went *up* to a policeman and asked him the way to the station.
4. I got *up* early in the morning.
5. He is hungry and has eaten *up* everything on his plate.
6. A new power plant has been built *up* in our town.

Complete these sentences using the correct forms of the following verbs: run, burn, save, go, grow, stand, move.

1. If I _____ up enough money, I shall go abroad.
2. He was the first to _____ up to the top of the hill.
3. After the fire, everything was _____ up.
4. He _____ up in the south.
5. You can _____ straight up to him and ask him about it.
6. The steamboat _____ up the river and found some Indians.
7. When the teacher comes in, the students _____ up.

Lesson 2

How Does a Town Start? (2)

Let's say those traders didn't cheat the Indians, or not very much. ① So the Indians brought valuable furs to the trading post and traded them for guns, food and many other things. The men at the trading post sent the furs downriver to the big cities by the ocean ② and brought back more and more things to trade with the Indians for more and more furs.

One day a man came and built a mill by the river. Now the people who lived there could have fresh flour. Another man came who knew how to make leather from animal skins, and shoes for people. Another man came who knew how to fix broken guns and even make new ones. He also knew how to put iron shoes on horses. Someone else came who knew how to make clothes for people. And all the time, more people were coming and cutting down trees and starting gardens and farms.

Finally, there were enough people there at the place where the rivers met that they built a school, a church and a post office···and later a man built a bank.

More and more boats were travelling on the river now. Even steamboats. Finally, a road was built through the woods all the way from the ocean to that town where the river met. Now big wagons came rolling, loaded with things for people to buy, and loaded with people who wanted to stay and live in that new country, which wasn't so wild anymore. ③

After steam engines were invented and people found out how to build railroad tracks, trains started coming to the town where the rivers met. And the town kept growing ④ and growing.

The town is still there today, only now it is full of automobiles and factories and tall buildings. The town could be called Pittsburgh or St. Louis or any one of a lot of cities you have heard of and will surely visit someday. ⑤

New Words

1. valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] *a.* 贵重的
2. fur [fəː] *n.* 毛皮
3. ocean [ˈəuʃən] *n.* 海洋，大洋
4. mill [mil] *n.* 磨坊，面粉厂
5. flour [ˈflauə] *n.* 面粉
6. leather [ˈleðə] *n.* 皮革
7. fix [fiks] *v.* 装配，修理
8. enough [iˈnʌf] *a.* 足够的
9. travel [ˈtrævl] *v.* 运行，旅行
10. steamboat [ˈstiːmbəut] *n.* 轮船、汽船
11. wagon [ˈwægən] *n.* 运货车
12. roll [rəul] *v.* 滚动
13. load [loud] *v.* 装载
14. stay [stei] *v.* 逗留、停留
15. anymore [ˈeniˈmɔː] *ad.* 不再
16. engine [ˈendʒin] *n.* 发动机
17. invent [inˈvent] *v.* 发明
18. railroad [ˈreilrəud] *n.* 铁路
19. track [træk] *n.* 轨道
20. grow [grəu] *v.* 发展，成长
    grew [gruː], grown [grəun]
21. factory [ˈfæktəri] *n.* 工厂
22. surely [ˈʃuəli] *ad.* 一定，必定

    Pittsburgh [ˈpitsbəːg] *n.* 匹兹堡（美国宾西法尼亚州西南部一城市）

    St. Louis [snt ˈluis] *n.* 圣路易（美国密苏里州东部，密西西比河畔一城市）

Phrases and Expressions

1. trade with 与……作交易
2. load with 装满……；载着……
3. be full of 充满，到处都是

Notes

① Let's say those traders didn't cheat the Indians or not very much. "let's say"比如说，比方说。 "not very much"是"didn't cheat the Indians very much"的省略式。

② "the big cities by the ocean"海边的大城市 "by"表示"靠近"，"在……旁"。类似的用法如："a mill by the river"。

③ Now big wagons came rolling, loaded with things for people to buy, and loaded with people who wanted to stay and live in that new

country,which was not so wild anymore.
rolling 现在分词,作行为方法状语; loaded with things…and loaded with people 为过去分词短语作状语; who 引定语从句,修饰 people,"which"引出非限定性定语从句,修饰"that new country"。

④ The town kept growing…城市在不断发展……。
"keep doing sth."不断做某事。

⑤ The town could be called Pittsburgh or St. Louis or any one of a lot of cities you have heard of and will surely visit someday.
you have heard of…是定语从句,省略了关系代词"which",修饰"cities"。

Exercises

I. Comprehension

1. The Indians came to the traders
   A. to ask for guns.
   B. even if they were cheated.
   C. to fire their guns at them.
   D. to exchange furs for guns.
2. A mill was built
   A. near the river.
   B. for some milk.
   C. on the river.
   D. by the Indians.
3. A man built a bank
   A. because he had much money.
   B. by the river.
   C. to meet the needs of the people coming there.
   D. because the Indians wanted money from it.
4. The people coming in wagons wanted to
   A. buy something.
   B. fight against the Indians.
   C. see the steamboats.
   D. live in a new country.
5. The town became larger and larger

A. after trains started coming to the town.
B. because the traders built a trading post.
C. because a school and a church were built.
D. because the Indians were friendly.

6. Today the town
A. doesn't exist.
B. still remains there.
C. is as big as it was.
D. is full of bicycles.

II. **Special Difficulties**

Study these sentences. Each one contains the verb "bring". The verb has a different meaning in each sentence.

1. And now people can buy things without having to *bring* them *in* from far away.
2. The men···*brought back* more and more things to trade with the Indians for more and more furs.
3. Mary was *brought up* by her mother.
4. Science has *brought about* many changes in our lives.
5. Finally he *brought forward* his plan for the experiment.
6. The wind *brought down* a number of trees.

Use the correct expression with "bring" in each of the following:

1. The technical revolution has brought _____ great effect on production.
2. The policeman brought _____ 2 boys whom he had caught stealing.
3. All library books must be brought _____ in two weeks.
4. Young people in our country are brought _____ to serve the people heart and soul.
5. Please bring the matter _____ at the next meeting.
6. They could do nothing to bring _____ prices.
7. We will do our best to bring _____ an increase in production.

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