

大学专门用途英语系列教材

English for Landscape Architecture

风景园林英语

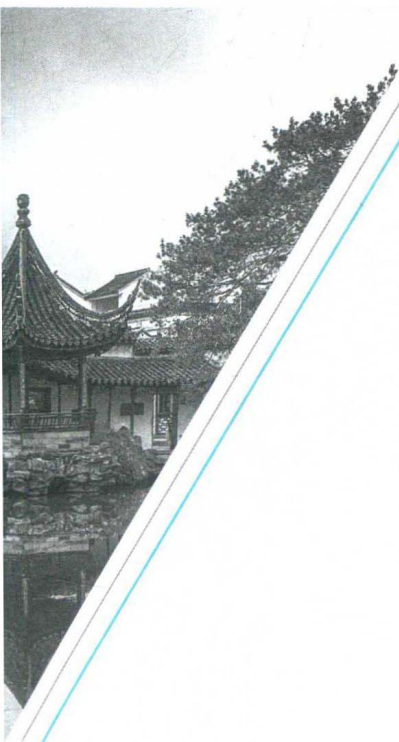
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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

根据《大学英语教学指南》的精神，大学英语的课程体系主要由通用英语、专门用途英语和跨文化交际三大类课程组成。

大学专门用途英语系列教材充分体现《大学英语教学指南》的精神，在大学英语教学改革实践的基础上，以培养与专业英语相关的英语能力为目标，将特定的学科内容与英语语言学习相结合，兼顾语言输入与输出训练，帮助学生实现在英语语境下对学科知识的有效输出和应用。

大学专门用途英语系列教材依据以内容为依托的教学理念编写，具有时代感、知识性和实用性。教材所选内容反映学科主线，体现相关学科的基本知识和前沿信息，兼具专业性和可读性。基于课文内容设计的阅读理解、专业词汇和学术英语词汇练习，帮助学生在理解课文的同时掌握文章中重要词汇，同时注重活学活用和适度扩展。此外，教材还提供设计灵活、注重实效的思辨训练和学术技能训练，帮助学生在实践中提高思辨能力、习得学术规范、培养学术研究能力，从而能够有效、得体地使用英语进行学业学习与学术交流。

大学专门用途英语系列教材能满足学生专业发展的需要，同时保证他们在大学期间的英语语言水平稳步提高。丰富的教学内容和多样的练习形式也为实现分类教学和因材施教提供可能，教师可根据实际需要选择教学内容，制定个性化的教学方案。

大学专门用途英语系列教材的编者们恳请使用者对本书中出现的问题提出宝贵意见和建议，以便再版时改进。

大学专门用途英语系列教材编委会

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Unit 1

Landscape architects and landscape architecture

In this unit, you will learn:

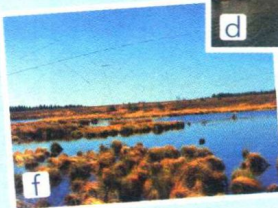
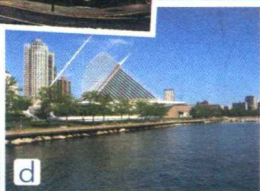
- **Subject-related knowledge:** The mission of a landscape architect
The conceptual definition of landscape architecture
- **Academic skill:** Searching for information
- **Reading strategy:** Dealing with unknown words (Part I)

Section A

Pre-reading

1 The following are pictures of some landscape architecture. Match the words and expressions below with the pictures.

1. streetscape 2. waterfront
3. arboretum 4. wetland
5. wildlife refuge
6. residential neighborhood



2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1. According to the knowledge you have learned, what do landscape architects design and plan?
2. How do landscape architects do their projects?

¹ Landscape architecture encompasses the analysis, planning, design, management, and stewardship of the natural and built environments. Landscape architecture includes both iconic and neighborhood places, such as local parks, residential communities, commercial developments, downtown streetscapes, and more.

² Landscape architects have advanced education and professional training. They plan and design traditional places such as parks, residential developments, campuses, therapeutic gardens, arboreta, wildlife refuges, cemeteries, commercial centers, resorts, transportation corridors, corporate and institutional centers, and waterfront developments. They are also becoming involved with environmental remediation. For example, they plan and design the preservation and restoration of natural places disturbed by humans, such as wetlands, stream corridors, and forested land, as well as the reclamation of degraded land, such as mines or landfills. Historic landscape preservation and restoration is another important area where landscape architects are playing an increasingly important role.

³ Working with architects, city planners, civil engineers, and other professionals, landscape architects play an important

Landscape architects

Text A

role in environmental protection by designing and implementing projects that respect the needs both of people and of our environment. Professionals who can meet human needs by making wise use of our environmental resources are in demand today and will continue to be so in the future.

- 4 A wide range of opportunities are open to landscape architects today. They may work in regional planning and resource management; feasibility, environmental impact, and cost studies; or site construction. Some may work on a variety of projects, while some specialize in a particular area.
- 5 Landscape architects also may work for many types of organizations – from real estate development firms starting new projects to municipalities constructing airports or parks – and they often are involved with the development of a site from its conception. Working with architects, surveyors, and engineers, landscape architects help determine the best arrangement of roads and buildings. They also collaborate with environmental scientists, foresters, and other professionals to find the best way to conserve or restore natural resources. Once these decisions are made, landscape architects create detailed plans indicating new topography, vegetation, walkways, and other landscaping details, such as fountains and other decorative features.
- 6 In planning a site, landscape architects first consider the nature and purpose of the project and the funds available. They analyze the natural elements of the site, such as the climate, soil, slope of the land, and vegetation; observe where sunlight falls on the site at different times of the day and examine the site from various angles; and assess the effect of existing buildings, roads, walkways, drainage, and other utilities in the project.
- 7 Landscape architects prepare a preliminary design after studying and analyzing the site, and taking into account the local, state or federal regulations, such

as those providing barrier-free accessibility and those protecting wetlands or historic resources. To accommodate the needs of the client and other stakeholders in the project, as well as the changing conditions at the site, the design frequently evolves based on input gathered at meetings held during the design development phase. These modifications to the preliminary design contribute to the approval of the final design.

- 8 In preparing designs, computer-aided design (CAD) has become an essential tool for most landscape architects. Many landscape architects also use video simulation to help clients envision the proposed ideas and plans. For larger-scale site planning, landscape architects also use the geographic information system (GIS) technology, a computer mapping system.
- 9 Throughout all phases of the planning and design, landscape architects consult with other professionals involved in the project. Once the design is complete, they prepare a proposal for the client. They produce detailed plans of the site, including written reports, sketches, models, photographs, land-use studies, and cost estimates, and submit them for approval by the client and regulatory agencies. When the plans are approved, landscape architects prepare working drawings showing all existing and proposed features. They also outline in detail the methods of construction, itemize construction details, and draw up a list of necessary materials, including the written technical specifications for the project. Finally, during the construction implementation phase of the project, the landscape architects are often called upon, by the client, to monitor the installation of their design.
- 10 According to the business quarterly surveys conducted by the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) over these years, before the 2008 Crash, landscape architecture firms are growing in size; billing rates are increasing dramatically; and the client base for the profession continues to expand, most significantly in the public sector. The severe economic conditions, however, has made negative impacts on landscape architecture profession: There are modest decreases in work and increases in hiring after 2008. In recent years, although the economic outlook still remains mixed for landscape architecture firms, a steadier future hiring picture has emerged for the this profession with firm

leaders reporting higher levels of billable hours, hiring and especially inquiries for new work – suggesting that the spring thaw could also apply to an industry hit hard by the lack of new design and construction projects over the past years.

- 11 Based on the projections by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment of landscape architects is expected to grow 5% from 2014 to 2024, about as fast as the average for all occupations. New construction is increasingly dependent upon compliance with environmental regulations, land-use zoning, and water restrictions, spurring demand for landscape architects to help plan sites and integrate man-made structures with the natural environment in the least disruptive way. Landscape architects are also becoming increasingly involved in preserving and restoring wetlands and other environmentally sensitive sites. Due to growth and geographic shifts in population, the expertise of landscape architects will be highly sought after in the planning and development of new residential, commercial, and other types of construction. For the general public, their most important issues and concerns impacting their daily lives and routines have a close relationship to a landscape architects' area of practice and responsibility. Thus, the work of landscape architects will play an increasingly important role in shaping the world's future by making a positive impact on health, economic, social, and environmental issues.



New words and expressions

encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ *vt.*

to include or comprise sth. 包含

stewardship /'stjuədʃɪp/ *n.*

the way in which sb. organizes and looks after sth.
管理方式

therapeutic /,θerə'pjurtɪk/ *adj.*

helping to treat or cure illness 有助治疗的; 有疗效的

arboretum /,ɑ:bə'ri:təm/ *n. (pl. arboreta)*

a place where trees are grown so that they can be studied (供研究用的) 植物园

corporate /'kɔ:pərət/ *adj.*

belonging or relating to a corporation 公司的

institutional /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl/ *adj.*

from or within a large organization 大机构的; 大集团的

remediation /rɪ'mi:dɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.*

the process of improving a situation or correcting a problem 补救; 纠正

reclamation /,rekle'meɪʃən/ *n.*

the process of making an area of land suitable for cultivation, e.g. by draining or irrigating it 开垦; 开拓

degrade /dɪ'greɪd/ *vt.*

to make a situation or the condition of sth. worse
使 (局面或情况) 恶化

landfill /'lændfɪl/ *n.*

a place where waste is buried under the ground
废弃物填埋场

municipality /mju:nɪsɪ'pæləti/ *n.*

town, city or district with its own local government
市政当局; 自治区

surveyor /sə'veɪə(r)/ *n.*

a person who measures land in order to find borders or to decide where buildings will go (测定地界或为建筑物选址的) 检测员

forester /'fɒrɪstə(r)/ *n.*

a person who works in a forest taking care of, planting, and cutting down trees 林务员; 林务官

topography /tə'pɒgrəfi/ *n.*

the shape of an area of land, including its hills, valleys, etc. 地形; 地貌

vegetation /,vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.*

plants in genera, esp. in one particular area (尤指某一地区的) 植物, 草木 (总称)

drainage /'dreɪnɪdʒ/ *n.*

a system of pipes and passages that take away water or waste liquid from an area 排水系统; 排水管道

preliminary /prɪ'lɪmɪnəri/ *adj.*

happening before sth. that is more important, often in order to prepare for it 初步的; 预备的

stakeholder /'steɪk,həʊldə(r)/ *n.*

a person who has an interest in the success of a plan, system, or organization, for example a worker in a company or the parent of a child at a school 利益相关者

envision /ɪn'vɪʒən/ *vt.*

to imagine, conceive of, see in one's mind 想象; 展望

sketch /sketʃ/ *n.*

a rough quickly-made drawing, without many details
草图; 速写

itemize /'aɪtəmaɪz/ *vt.*

to give or write every item of sth. 逐项记载; 详细登载; 详细列举

specification /ˌspesɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ *n.*

an exact measurement or detailed plan about how sth. is to be made 规格; 详细计划书

thaw /θɔː/ *v.*

if ice or snow thaws or sth. thaws it, it becomes warmer and changes into liquid
(使)融化; (使)解冻

disruptive /dɪsˈrʌptɪv/ *adj.*

causing difficulties that interrupt sth, or prevent it from continuing 扰乱的; 制造混乱的

expertise /ˌekspɜːˈtiːz/ *n.*

expert knowledge or skill, esp. in a particular field 技能; 专业知识

landscape architecture 风景园林; 景观设计

therapeutic garden 康体治疗花园

transportation corridor 交通通道

stream corridor 河流廊道

wildlife refuge 野生动植物保护区

design development phase 技术设计阶段

barrier-free accessibility 无障碍通行

computer-aided design (CAD)

计算机辅助设计

geographic information system (GIS)

地理信息系统

regulatory agency 管理机构

construction details 施工详图

technical specification 技术规范

site construction 场地施工

land-use zoning 土地用途分区规划

Reading comprehension

The following table presents you with an overview of Text A. Complete the table based on the information from the text.

Part	Section	Para. and main idea
I	Introduction	1
		2
		3 Landscape architects play an important role in environmental protection.
		4
II	What do landscape architects do?	5
		6
		7 Prepare a preliminary design.
		8
		9
		10 The current trend in landscape architecture profession in the U.S.
III	Conclusion	11

Language focus

- 1** Specialized vocabulary consists of the words and phrases used regularly in a given subject area. Match the specialized words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

Column A	Column B
___ 1. arboretum	A. a place where a lot of people spend their holidays
___ 2. vegetation	B. a large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish are buried
___ 3. topography	C. a system or process by which water or other liquids are drained from a place
___ 4. architecture	D. an art of planning, designing, and constructing buildings
___ 5. drainage	E. an urban district having its own local government
___ 6. resort	F. a person whose job is to look after a forest, and to cut down and plant trees
___ 7. landfill	G. a facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific study
___ 8. municipality	H. an ornamental feature in a pool or lake which consists of a long narrow stream of water that is forced up into the air by a pump
___ 9. forester	I. the total mass of plant life that occupies a given area
___ 10. fountain	J. the features of a particular area of land

- 2** Fill in the blanks with the words given above. Change the form if necessary.

- To follow the new trend of thought, these designers are striving to turn the _____ into an outdoor eco-lab.
- Chilly outside, tourists found it amazing that the inn had a garden of semi-tropical _____.
- Experts can combine pictures taken from airplanes and satellites with _____ data.
- Today's complex artificial landscape requires close teamwork between the _____ and the designers.
- The _____ system here, including a water-closet, is of the most complete and modern kind.

6. The town was a seaside _____ in the North-east of England, which has been over-exploited these years.
7. Environmentalists protested against the current plan because they say there is a high risk of pollution from the _____ site.
8. As response to the public, the new _____ authorities have kept the landscape up well.
9. Dutch design always seems to be one step ahead of convention, setting new directions in design and _____.
10. Urban designers made the streets an amazing maze, opening up into surprising, sunny _____ squares.

3 Replace the underlined words and expressions with the words in Text A.

1. Conservationists are concerned over the effect of commercial exploitation of forests. _____
2. Side-slope greening is an important measure to guarantee ecological improvement and soil erosion prevention for artificial side-slope. _____
3. An obvious effect can be achieved during a short period in restoring the degenerated land and in regenerating the ecology affected by artificial factors. _____
4. Farmland expanding and vegetation renovation were two major trends of land use pattern change. _____
5. Functional principles provide guidance on creating landscape designs that fulfill the need of the customer. _____
6. A qualified landscape proposal must encompass a detailed description of design criteria. _____

4 Translate the following paragraph into English.

风景园林设计是对户外公共区域、地标和建筑进行的设计。在设计中要对景观中现有的社会、生态和土壤条件等进行系统调查并实行一些干预措施，以实现环境、社会行为（social-behavioral）及审美的融合，并确保所有的设计计划符合所在国家及地方的建筑规范（building codes）和条例（ordinances）。该领域包括景观设计、场地规划、雨水管理、环境恢复、公园和游憩区域规划、视觉资源管理、绿色基础设施的规划和提供、私人住宅和住宅景观总体规划和设计等。风景园林行业的从业者被称为风景园林设计师。

Critical thinking

- 1** Please summarize the working procedure of landscape architects according to Text A.



- 2** During the procedure, as a future landscape architect, what qualities should you have to make you a qualified one? Share your ideas with your partner.

Professional qualities: _____

Social abilities: _____

Research task

Academic skill: Searching for information

Information can come from virtually anywhere – media, blogs, personal experiences, books, journal and magazine articles, expert opinions, encyclopedias, and web pages, etc.

1. Types of information

Type	Use
Magazine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find information or opinions about popular culture.• To find up-to-date information about current events.• To find non-scholarly articles about topics of interest within the subject of the magazine.
Academic journal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To get help for your scholarly research.• To find out what has been studied on your topic.• To find bibliographies that point to other relevant research.
Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find articles on specific topics.• To find online journals or news articles.
Newspaper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find editorials, commentaries, expert or popular opinions.• To find current local, national or world news.
Library catalog	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find virtually any topic.• To find hard copies of current or back issue of journals, books, newspapers or magazines.
Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find information from all levels of government – central to local.• To find expert or popular opinions.• To find information of various types of media, e.g. illustrations, audio and video information.

2. Searching for information

Author / Title search

Searching by author and / or title obviously assumes that you are searching for a particular author, book or article, probably in either a database or a library catalog. Here are some tips:

- When searching by author, put the author's last name first, e.g. "Kotler, Philip", not "Philip Kotler", if he is from an English-speaking country. Search the author's full name in Chinese order if he is a Chinese. Sometimes, the

author could be an organization, so give the full name of the organization as it commonly appears, e.g. "World Bank".

- When searching by title, it helps if you enter the title as correctly as possible.

Keyword search

It is basically a way of searching through subject or topic. Most library catalogs and databases will include an option to search by keyword as an alternative to author and title. The first step of keyword search is to decide the key word(s) or phrase(s). Normally, the word(s) or phrase(s) which can cover the topic you search can be selected as keyword(s). A good research topic usually contains two or three concepts. For example, you need to write a paper on "The Impact of Cognitive Styles on Design Students' Spatial Knowledge". We can break the topic into concepts, like "cognitive styles" and "spatial knowledge", which can be used as keywords. Then type them in a search bar in a database, EBSCOhost for instance. In a database, there are usually two ways of search, i.e., basic search and advanced search.

Basic search (see Fig. 1) generates a large number of sources for you to differentiate, which is an exhausting task. But advanced search (see Fig. 2), which provides more choices for further conditioning, can make the work lighter. There are many variables that can be chosen to refine the search. And you can define the relationship between the keywords by choosing "and", "or" or "not" based on the results you intend to obtain.

正在检索: Academic Search Complete, 显示全部 | 选择数据库

×

搜索 创建快讯

检索选项 ▾ 基本检索 高级检索 搜索历史纪录

Fig. 1 Basic search

正在检索: Academic Search Complete, 显示全部 | 选择数据库

选择一个字段 (可选) ▾

搜索 创建快讯 清除

AND ▾ 选择一个字段 (可选) ▾

AND ▾ 选择一个字段 (可选) ▾ + -

基本检索 高级检索 搜索历史纪录

Fig. 2 Advanced search

As "cognitive styles" is a broader topic and "spatial knowledge" is more specific, they can be typed in the upper and middle search bars respectively. More relevant results will appear. You can then refine the search by selecting a specific variable. In