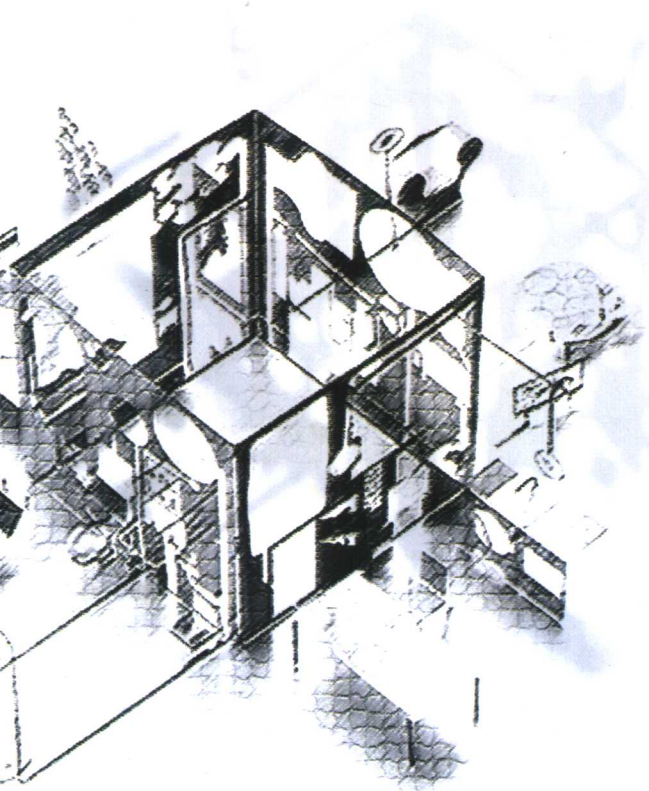



附1CD

工业设计与艺术设计专业 核心基础英语

戴力农 范希嘉 刘国余 编著

*ENGLISH
FOR
INDUSTRIAL
DESIGN
AND
ART
DESIGN*



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工业设计与艺术设计专业 核心基础英语

上海交通大学 戴力农
复旦大学上海视觉艺术学院 范希嘉 编著
上海交通大学 刘国余



机械工业出版社

《工业设计与艺术设计专业核心基础英语》是一本设计学科的专业英汉双语书。本书分为三个部分,全面覆盖设计的三个主要方向:室内设计、平面设计和工业设计。每个部分的结构又分为三个方面:

基本理论(介绍各专业方向的基本概念、基本原理、主要思想);

专业知识(以设计专业特有的图解方式直观、简洁地将一些常用词汇表达出来,使图形与词汇、用法建立视觉联系,便于记忆和学习);

专业表现或案例分析(较全面系统地展示工程图纸、文本制作的英文版本书写方法,使设计师学习后马上能用于实践)。

另附有光盘一张,其中有:各章节的中文导读、相关专业的附录图表及词汇总表。本书有大量图解分析,将专业英语学习与视觉化语言相结合,利于记忆和理解,十分适合设计师的学习。由于取材广泛,本书还具有知识覆盖面广、内容比较新、易学易用的特点。可以作为设计院校的教材,也可以作为设计师随手翻阅的工具书。

本书适合高等院校艺术设计和工业设计专业的师生和相关的设计师使用,对于相关学科的从业人员也有较高的参考价值。

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前 言

设计学科在当今的中国发展迅速,已成为一个门类齐全的热门学科。随着我国对外交流与合作的发展,设计学科也面临着与国际接轨的问题。目前,在国内大多设计院校中开设了专业英语课程,其中不少有条件的院校已开设双语教学。与此同时,在社会上从业的设计人员也面临着与国际客户交流、与国际同行合作与竞争的现状。校内校外的设计人员都面临着如何在短时间内迅速提高专业英语水平的问题。因此,我们上海交通大学和复旦大学上海视觉艺术学院的三位老师合编了这本设计类双语书——《工业设计与艺术设计专业核心基础英语》。此书为“上海交通大学2005年度教材建设”教材之一。

我们希望能由此书的出版,尝试一条新的编著双语教材的思路。即保留一定的中国设计教育构架,广泛地从纸质出版物、电子信息等多渠道收集相关英语文章加以整合,创造出独特的结合中西设计教育特色的读本。所以本书的特点在于覆盖面强、内容比较新、易学易用。可以当教材使用,也可以作为设计师随手翻阅的工具书。

针对设计专业人士的特点,本书特别加入了大量图解,通过形象化的方式帮助读者学习。另外,为帮助设计专业师生和从业人员可以有重点、反复地学习掌握所学知识,本书特别从两套方式实现这点:一方面,在每章节后面都有词汇小结(同时包含一些在文中未出现的相关词汇),方便读者即时检索、查阅;另一方面,在附赠光盘中设有每个分类词汇的总列表。

本书各部分的编著人员分别为:室内设计部分为上海交通大学的戴力农;平面设计部分为复旦大学上海视觉艺术学院的范希嘉;产品设计部分为上海交通大学的刘国余。

本书可作为高等院校的环境艺术设计专业、视觉传达设计和工业设计的双语教材,也可以作为广大专业设计师的英语参考书。

本书涉及的学科面广,所需的资料、信息也较多,在编写过程中得到许多人士的关心和帮助:

“室内设计部分”特别感谢同济大学来增祥教授的指导。同时感谢容岗和马飞先生对本书所给予的关怀和鼓励。并感谢以下数位上海交通大学设计系的同学们:感谢邹峰同学为此书所做的文字编译工作,王千桂同学为此书所做的部分绘图工作,梁琳玲同学为此书所做的部分文字编辑工作,耿怡、李敏、张艳等同学为此书所做的整理工作。

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特别感谢上海交通大学袁笃平教授的指导。同时感谢机械工业出版社、上海交通大学媒体与设计学院、上海交通大学教务处等单位 and 部门。没有他们的支持，也不可能有这本书的今天。

此外，在本书的编辑中广泛参考了许多国外专家、学者、和同行们的著作、教材和文章，在此表示衷心的感谢。限于编者的水平，本书可能存在着遗漏或不妥之处，请读者和专家批评指正。

编者



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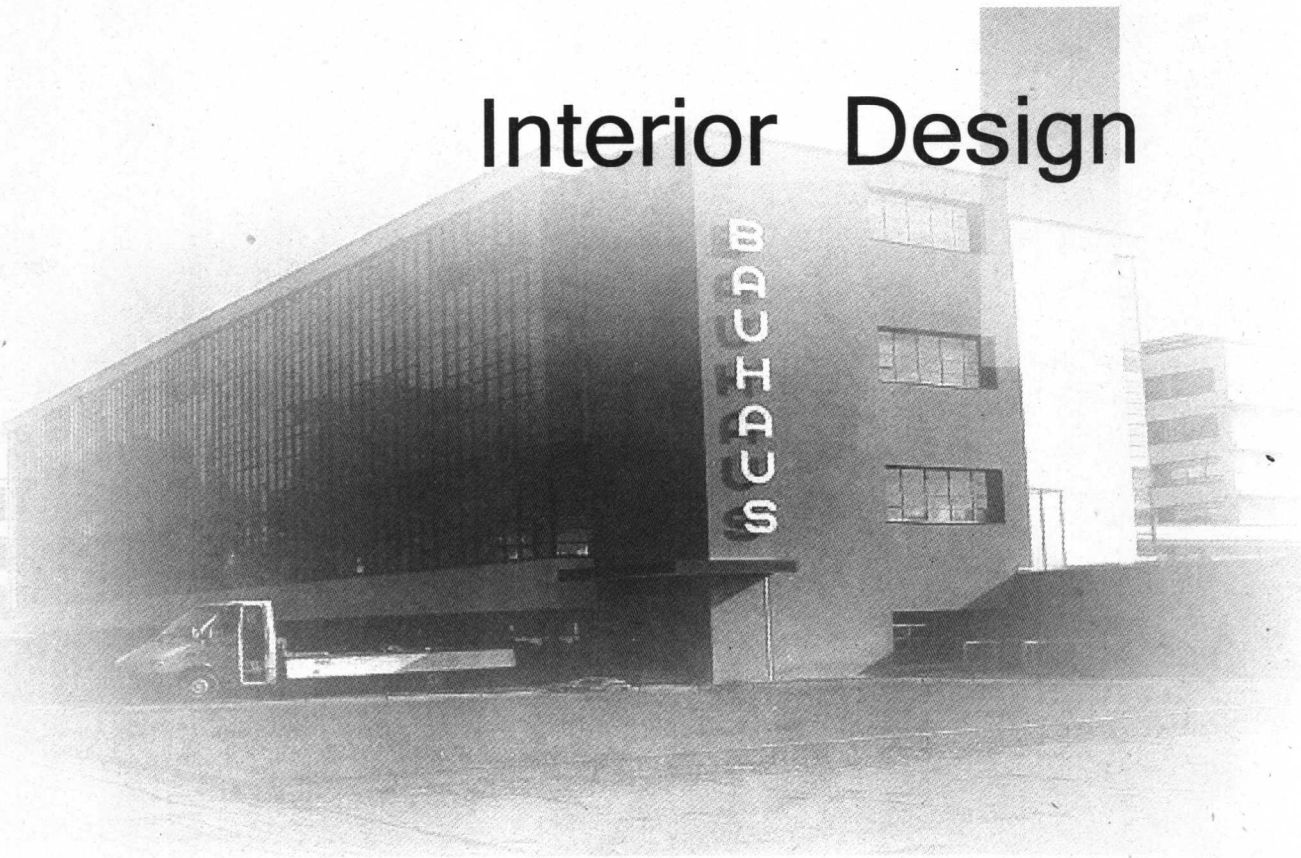
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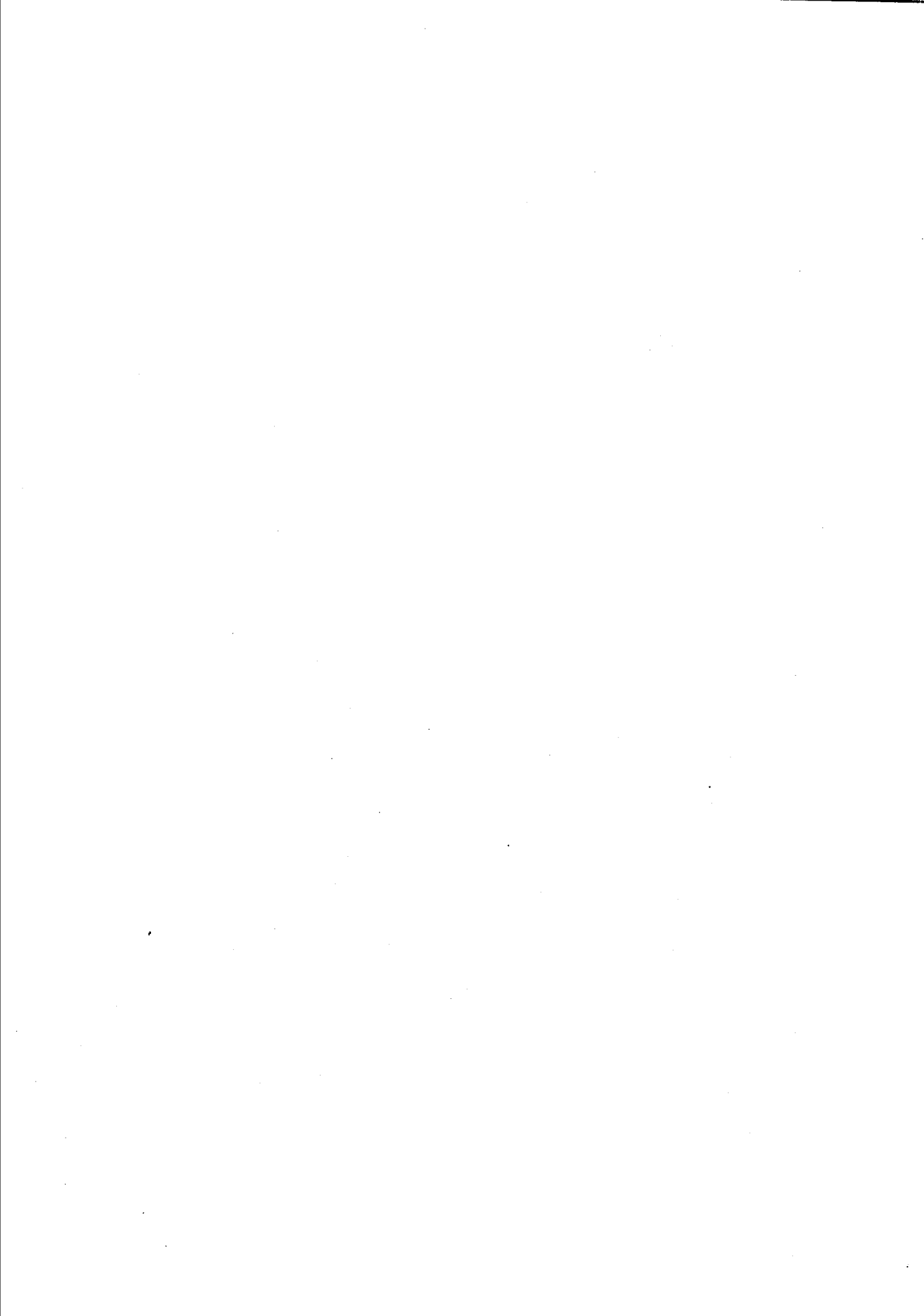
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Part I

Interior Design





SECTION 1 THE BASICS

1.1 An Introduction to Interior Design

1.1.1 Basic concepts about interior design

We probably spend 90 percent of our day in some sort of interior: where we live, work, shop, eat, seek professional services, and so on. Most of them are planned to make sure the interior spaces meet building, fire, safety and accessibility codes. The individual probably decided what colors, fabrics, materials, and textures would be needed to compliment the furniture items and to create a pleasing environment.

Interior design

- It has been defined as the creation and organization of interior spaces to perform specific functions within an architectural environment.
- It should combine the functional, technical, and economic aspects of design with the human, aesthetic, and psychological considerations needed by the intended users.
- The use of the term interior design did not appear in general usage until after World War II.
- It is a young profession.
- A formal definition of Interior Designer from the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ):

The professional Interior Designer is a person qualified by education, experience, and examination who:

- 1) identifies, researches, and creatively solves problems pertaining to the function and quality of the interior environment;
- 2) performs services relative to interior spaces, including programming, design analysis, space planning, and aesthetics, using specialized knowledge of interior construction, building systems and components, building codes, equipment, materials, and furnishings;
- 3) prepares drawings and documents relative to the design of interior spaces in order to enhance and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Style

- The definition from critic Meyer Shapiro:

By style is meant the constant form—and sometimes the constant elements, qualities, and expressions—in an individual or group. The term is also applied to the whole activity of an individual



or society, as in speaking of a “lifestyle” or the “style of a civilization” ... in general the description of a style refers to three aspects of art: Form elements or motives, form relationships, and qualities.

- Style is a designer—or indeed any person—develops as a way of presenting himself or herself.
- Style is not an overlaid thing, but an integral aspect developed over the years.

Function

- It indicates the activity performed which can be performed by human action or by a working part, such as the action of a drawer, or the action of a chair in providing support.

Aesthetics

- It is the study or philosophy of the beautiful.
- For Interior design, it refers the visual and psychological appropriateness to the functional requirements of the specific interior under consideration.

Since Interior Design must apply its art to the required functions of a client or clients, delicate balance between function and aesthetics should be made.

Elements of Interior Design

An interior decorator's work may involve a variety of elements, including:

Space planning or “layout”, Color schemes, Furniture, Wall and ceiling, Window coverings, Fabrics, Flooring and carpeting, Lighting, Art objects, Hardware fixtures, Accessories (e. g. vases, pillows, bookends), Plants.

Terms

ceiling	天花板	component	成分, 部分; 元件
compose	组成, 调解	conceive	构思
craftsmanship	技能, 技术	craftspeople	工匠, 手艺人
cushion	垫子, 软垫, 衬垫	envision	想象, 预想
execute	执行, 实行, 完成	fabric	织物, 布
facility	设备, 工具	flavor	情味, 风味
graining	漆木纹, 漆成木纹的方法	inherent	固有的, 内在的, 与生俱来的
intended	打算中的, 预期的	layout	规划, 设计, 设计图案
plaza	广场, 露天汽车停车场, 购物中心		
scheme	配置, 计划, 方案, 图解, 摘要		
shelter	遮盖物, 掩蔽所	spin	明显的特征; 风格
texture	材质; 纹理	ventilation	通风

1.1.2 To be an interior designer

What can a professional interior designer do?

- Gets information about client's needs, goals, tastes and life safety requirements.
- Formulates preliminary design concepts that are aesthetic, appropriate, and functional, and in accordance with codes and standards.
- Prepares and administers bids and contract documents as the client's agent.
- Integrates findings with knowledge of interior design.
- Plans the interiors of existing structures that are undergoing renovation or expansion.
- Prepares working drawings and specifications for non-load bearing interior construction, reflected ceiling plans, lighting, interior detailing, materials, finishes, space planning, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment in compliance with universal accessibility guidelines and all applicable codes.
- Designs lighting and architectural details—such as built-in bookshelves, or cabinets—coordinate colors, and select furniture, floor coverings, and window treatments.
- Works with other licensed practitioners in the technical areas of mechanical, electrical and load-bearing design as required for regulatory approval.
- Develops and presents final design recommendations through appropriate presentation media.
- Reviews and evaluates design solutions during implementation and upon completion.

Part of this definition is endorsed by Foundation for Interior Design Education Research (FIDER), the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) and major interior design associations of North America.

What three important skills should professional interior designers have?

Artistic and technical skills:

- Know how to plan a space and how to render that plan visually.
- Be familiar to the materials and products that will be used to create and furnish the space.
- Have experience about how texture, color, lighting and other factors combine and interact to give a space its “feel” or “look” .
- Understand the structural requirements.
- Bear in mind the health and safety issues, building codes, and many other technical aspects.

Interpersonal skills:

- Be competent for meeting and dealing with different kinds of people.
- Be clear and effective when communicate, as well as be attentive listeners.
- Be both good team leaders and good team players when work with architects, contractors, and other service providers.
- Be willing to negotiate and mediate when necessary to resolve problems.

Management skills:

- Control time and project very well, since they frequently work on more than one project at a time, under demanding deadlines, while looking for new projects or clients.
- Develop and execute business plans in order to protect and grow their practices.
- Know how to market themselves to clients, to create informative and persuasive proposals and presentations, and to maintain good client relationships.

Occupational outlook:

- The fortunes of the economy effects the demand for design services greatly.
- Talented and experienced employees, especially at the junior level, are hard to be retained in firms.
- Employment of designers grows faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2008.
- Competition for better-paying design jobs will be keen.
- Designers who have better education background and strong business skills, as well as talent and perseverance, are likely to fare best.

Terms

aesthetic	美学的, 审美的, 有审美感的	accordance	一致, 和谐
bid	出价, 投标	decorate	装饰, 为……做室内装修
expansion	扩大, 扩张, 扩展	fixtures	固定装置; 设备
formulate	用公式表示, 明确地表达	furnish	供应, 提供, 装备, 布置
integrate	使成整体, 使一体化	load-bearing	承载, 承重的
non-load bearing	非承重的	practitioner	从业者, 开业者
render	着色, 渲染	specification	详述, 规格, 说明书, 规范

1.2 Basic Principles

Principles are rules, formulas, and evaluations about interior design that are unchanging and helpful guides to the discovery of design.

Composition

- Composition refers to the sum total of everything.
- It's the grouping of different parts of your decorating concept to achieve a unified whole.

Before the introduction of principles, we may have some ideas about layout since it decides the whole arrangement of space.

1.2.1 Layout

Layout is an arrangement or a plan for a certain room.