专业英语阅读丛书

土木工程专业英语

(第二版)

ENGLISH IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

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内容提要

本书以培养学生们用英语作为工具交流专业信息的能力为主要目标，其内容包括：力学，建筑材料，结构设计，混凝土结构，高层建筑，基础工程，道路与桥梁，计算机应用，工程管理，工程招标，科技写作等方面的文章。全书共有60篇课文，其中30篇课文有参考译文。

本书可以作为工业与民用建筑，建筑工程管理，道路与桥梁等专业学生的专业英语教材或课外阅读材料，也可以供从事土木工程专业的技术人员和管理人员自学使用。

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再版前言

专业英语是大学英语教学的一个重要组成部分，是促进学生们完成从英语学习过渡到实际应用的有效途径。教育部颁布的"大学英语教学大纲"中明确规定专业英语为必修课程，要求通过四年不断线的英语学习，培养学生以英语为工具交流信息的能力。作者根据此精神编写了这本《土木工程专业英语》教材，以满足高等院校工业与民用建筑，建筑工程管理，道路与桥梁工程及其他有关专业学生们专业英语教学的需求和从事上述各专业的工程技术人员学习英语的要求。

本书所涉及的内容包括：力学、建筑材料、结构设计、混凝土结构、高层建筑、基础工程、道路与桥梁、计算机应用、工程管理、工程招标、科技写作等方面。通过这本教材，学生们不仅可以熟悉和掌握土木工程常用的英语单词、词组及其用法，而且可以深化专业知识，从而为今后的学习和工作打下良好的基础。

在此次再版前，编者们吸取了多所大学在使用本书过程中提出的许多宝贵意见，对本书进行了全面地修订、改写和补充。本书由60篇课文组成，其中30篇课文附有参考译文。本书选材广泛，内容丰富，语言规范，难度适中。

本书由贾艳敏、施平主编，张宏祥、杨海旭副主编，陈彦江主审。

由于水平有限，书中难免有不足和欠妥之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编　者

2002年8月

Contents

Lesson 1 Introduction to Mechanics of Materials ·················· (1)
Lesson 2 Overview of Engineering Mechanics ························ (5)
Lesson 3 Stress-Strain Relationship of Materials ···················· (9)
Lesson 4 Stress Limits in Design ·································· (13)
Lesson 5 Load Classification ······································ (17)
Lesson 6 Testing of Materials ····································· (20)
Lesson 7 Durability of Concrete ··································· (24)
Lesson 8 Durability of Building Materials ·························· (29)
Lesson 9 Reinforcing Steels for Concrete ·························· (33)
Lesson 10 Reinforcement ·· (37)
Lesson 11 Concrete Block ··· (41)
Lesson 12 The Choice of Building Materials ························ (47)
Lesson 13 Design of Simple Structures ····························· (51)
Lesson 14 Computer-Aided Design for Construction ················· (55)
Lesson 15 Safety of Structures ···································· (59)
Lesson 16 Safety Evaluation of Existing Structures ················· (63)
Lesson 17 Loading Conditions ······································ (67)
Lesson 18 Loads on Building Foundations ··························· (71)
Lesson 19 Loads, Strength, and Structural Safety ··················· (76)
Lesson 20 Slabs ··· (80)
Lesson 21 Structural Reliability ·································· (84)
Lesson 22 Structural Analysis ····································· (88)
Lesson 23 Conveying, Placing, Compacting, and Curing
of Concrete ·· (92)

Lesson 24 Transportation, Placing, and Curing of Concrete …… (95)
Lesson 25 Reinforced Concrete …… (100)
Lesson 26 Introduetion to Reinforced Concrete Design …… (104)
Lesson 27 Properties of Prestressed Concrete …… (110)
Lesson 28 Prestressed Concrete …… (114)
Lesson 29 Design of Partially Prestressed Concrete Members …… (118)
Lesson 30 Bond of Concrete to Steel …… (121)
Lesson 31 Full Versus Partial Prestressing Concrete …… (126)
Lesson 32 Proportioning and Mixing of Concrete …… (129)
Lesson 33 Tall Building Structure …… (134)
Lesson 34 High-Rise Buildings …… (138)
Lesson 35 Tall Building Behavior …… (142)
Lesson 36 Design Criteria for Tall Buildings …… (146)
Lesson 37 Soil Mechanics in Foundation Engineering …… (152)
Lesson 38 Geologic Origins of Soils …… (156)
Lesson 39 Foundations …… (161)
Lesson 40 Foundation Classification …… (166)
Lesson 41 Piles …… (170)
Lesson 42 Footings and Foundations …… (174)
Lesson 43 Earthwork …… (178)
Lesson 44 Scheduling and Control of Construction …… (182)
Lesson 45 Transportation Systems …… (187)
Lesson 46 Transportation Engineering …… (192)
Lesson 47 Bridges …… (198)
Lesson 48 Prestressed Concrete Bridges …… (201)
Lesson 49 Fundamentals of CAD …… (205)
Lesson 50 Microcomputers in Civil Engineering …… (209)
Lesson 51 Quality Control and Quality Assurance …… (214)

Lesson 52 Processes of Building Management …………………… (219)
Lesson 53 Efficient Organization of Firms …………………… (227)
Lesson 54 Marketing …………………………………………… (231)
Lesson 55 Bidding, Bid Opening and Award of Contract …… (236)
Lesson 56 Contractual Documents ……………………………… (240)
Lesson 57 Scientific Paper ……………………………………… (246)
Lesson 58 Effective Technical Report Writing ……………… (250)
Lesson 59 How to Write a Scientific Paper ………………… (253)
Lesson 60 Technical Report Elements ………………………… (260)

参考译文

第一课 材料力学引论…………………………………………… (266)
第三课 材料的应力与应变之间的关系…………………… (267)
第五课 载荷的分类…………………………………………… (269)
第七课 混凝土的耐久性……………………………………… (270)
第九课 用于混凝土中的钢筋………………………………… (272)
第十一课 混凝土砌块………………………………………… (274)
第十三课 简单结构的设计…………………………………… (276)
第十五课 结构的安全度……………………………………… (278)
第十七课 荷载状态…………………………………………… (280)
第十九课 荷载、强度和结构安全 ………………………… (281)
第二十一课 结构可靠性……………………………………… (283)
第二十三课 混凝土的输送、浇筑、捣实和养护…………… (284)
第二十五课 钢筋混凝土……………………………………… (285)
第二十七课 预应力混凝土的特点…………………………… (287)
第二十九课 部分预应力混凝土构件的设计………………… (289)
第三十一课 全预应力和部分预应力混凝土………………… (290)
第三十三课 高层建筑结构…………………………………… (292)
第三十五课 高层建筑的性能………………………………… (293)
第三十七课 基础工程中的土力学…………………………… (295)

第三十九课　基础…………………………………………………… (297)
第四十一课　桩……………………………………………………… (299)
第四十三课　土方工程……………………………………………… (301)
第四十五课　交通系统……………………………………………… (303)
第四十七课　桥梁…………………………………………………… (305)
第四十九课　CAD 技术基础………………………………………… (306)
第五十一课　质量控制与质量保证………………………………… (308)
第五十三课　高效率的企业组织方式……………………………… (310)
第五十五课　招标、开标和授予合同 ……………………………… (311)
第五十七课　科学论文……………………………………………… (313)
第五十九课　如何撰写科学论文…………………………………… (315)

Lesson 1
Introduction to Mechanics of Materials

In all engineering construction the component parts of a structure must be assigned definite physical sizes. Such parts must be properly proportioned to resist the actual or probable forces that may be imposed upon them. Thus, the walls of a pressure vessel must be of adequate strength to withstand the internal pressure; the floors of a building must be sufficiently strong for their intended purpose; the shaft of a machine must be of adequate size to carry the required torque; a wing of an airplane must safely withstand the aerodynamic loads which may come upon it in flight or landing. Likewise, the parts of a composite structure must be rigid enough so as not to deflect or "sag" excessively when in operation under the imposed loads. A floor of a building may be strong enough but yet may deflect excessively, which in some instances may cause misalignment of manufacturing equipment, or in other cases result in the cracking of a plaster ceiling attached underneath. Also a member may be so thin or slender that, upon being subjected to compressive loading, it will collapse through buckling; i.e., the initial configuration of a member may become unstable. Ability to determine the maximum load that a slender column can carry before buckling occurs, or determination of the safe level of vacuum that can be maintained by a vessel is of great practical importance.

Mechanics of materials is a fairly old subject, generally dated from the work of Galileo in the early part of the seventeenth century. Prior to his investigations into the behavior of solid bodies under loads, constructors followed precedents and empirical rules. Galileo was the first to attempt to explain the behavior of some of the members under load on a rational basis. He studied members in tension and compression, and notably beams used in the construction of hulls of ships for the Italian navy. Of course much progress has been made since that time, but it must be noted in passing that much is owed in the development of this subject to the French investigators, among whom a group of outstanding men such as Coulomb, Poisson, Navier, St. Venant, and Cauchy, who worked at the break of the nineteenth century, has left an indelible impression on this subject.

The subject of mechanics of materials cuts broadly across all branches of the engineering profession with remarkably many applications. Its methods are needed by civil engineers in the design of bridges and buildings; by mining engineers and architectural engineers, each of whom is interested in structures; by mechanical and chemical engineers, who rely upon the methods of this subject for the design of machinery and pressure vessels; by metallurgists, who need the fundamental concepts of this subject in order to understand how to improve existing materials further; finally, by electrical engineers, who need the methods of this subject because of the importance of the mechanical engineering phases of many portion of electrical equipment. Mechanics of materials has characteristic methods all its own. It is a definite discipline and one of the most fundamental subjects of an engineering curriculum, standing alongside such other basic subjects as fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, and basic electricity.

The behavior of a member subjected to forces depends not only on the fundamental laws of Newtonian mechanics that govern the equilibrium of the forces but also on the physical characteristics of the materials of which the member is fabricated. The necessary information regarding the latter comes from the laboratory where materials are subjected to the action of accurately known forces and the behavior of test specimens is observed with particular regard to such phenomena as the occurrence of breaks, deformations, etc. Determination of such phenomena is a vital part of the subject, but this branch of the subject is left to other books. Here the end results of such investigations are of interest, and this course is concerned with the analytical or mathematical part of the subject in contradistinction to experimentation. For the above reasons, it is seen that mechanics of materials is a blended science of experiment and Newtonian postulates of analytical mechanics. From the latter is borrowed the branch of the science called statics, a subject with which the reader of this book is presumed to be familiar, and on which the subject of this book primarily depends.

The subject matter can be mastered best by solving numerous problems. The number of formulas necessary for the analysis and design of structural and machine members by the methods of mechanics of materials is remarkably small; however, throughout this study the student must develop an ability to visualize a problem and the nature of the quantities being computed. Complete, carefully drawn diagrammatic sketches of problems to be solved will pay large dividends in a quicker and more complete mastery of this subject.

Words and Expressions

torque [tɔ:k] *n*. 转动力矩,扭矩;*v*. 扭转

impose [im'pəuz] *v*. 将…强加于,施加,强使

composite ['kɔmpəzit] *a*. 合成的,复合的;*n*. 复合材料,合成物

sag [sæg] *n*. ;*v*. 下垂,凹陷

deflect [di'flekt] *v*. 偏转,弯曲,下垂,倾斜

excessively [ik'sesivli] *ad*. 过多地,极度地

misalignment [misə'lainmənt] *n*. 不重合,安装误差,调整不当

plaster ['plɑ:stə] *n*. 灰泥,灰浆,涂层

buckling ['bʌkliŋ] *n*. 弯曲,压曲,折曲,下垂

collapse [kə'læps] *v*. ;*n*. 倒塌,毁坏,纵弯曲,失去纵向稳定性

stiffness ['stifnis] *n*. 刚度,刚性,坚硬性

constructor [kən'strʌktə] *n*. 设计者,建造者,施工人员

precedent ['presidənt] *n*. 先例,惯例;*a*. 在先的,领先的

contradistinction [kɔntrədis'tiŋkʃən] *n*. 对比,截然相反,区别

in contradistinction to M 与 M 截然不同,不同于 M

rational ['ræʃənl] *a*. 合理的,理性的,理论的,有理解能力的

tension ['tenʃən] *n*. 张力,拉力,拉伸; *v*. 拉伸,拉紧

compression [kəm'preʃən] *n*. 压缩,压力,凝缩

indelible [in'delibl] *a*. 不能消除的,不可磨灭的,难忘的

blended ['blendid] *a*. 混合的,混杂的

postulate ['pɔstjuleit] *n*. 假定,设定,先决条件,基本原理

presume [pri'zju:m] *v*. 假定,推测,以为

visualize ['vizjuəlaiz] *v*. 观察,检验,(使)具体[形象,直观]化,设想,想象

diagrammatic [daiəgrə'mætik] *a*. 图解的,图表的,概略的,轮廓的

diagrammatic sketch 示意图

dividend ['dividend] *n*. 股息,利息,收获

aerodynamic [ɛərəudai'næmik] *a*. 空气动力的,气动的

Lesson 2
Overview of Engineering Mechanics

As we look around us we see a world full of "things": machines, devices, tools; things that we have designed, built, and used; things made of wood, metals, ceramics, and plastics. We know from experience that some things are better than others; they last longer, cost less, are quieter, look better, or are easier to use.

Ideally, however, every such item has been designed according to some set of "functional requirements" as perceived by the designers—that is, it has been designed so as to answer the question, "Exactly what function should it perform?" In the world of engineering, the major function frequently is to support some type of loading due to weight, inertia, pressure etc. From the beams in our homes to the wings of an airplane, there must be an appropriate melding of materials, dimensions, and fastenings to produce structures that will perform their functions reliably for a reasonable cost over a reasonable lifetime.

The goal of this text is to provide the background, analyses, methods, and data required to consider many important quantitative aspects of the mechanics of structures. In practice, these quantitative methods are used in two quite different ways:

1. The development of any new device requires an interactive, iterative consideration of form, size, materials, loads, durability, safety, and cost.
2. When a device fails (unexpectedly) it is often necessary to carry out a study to pinpoint the cause of failure and to identify potential