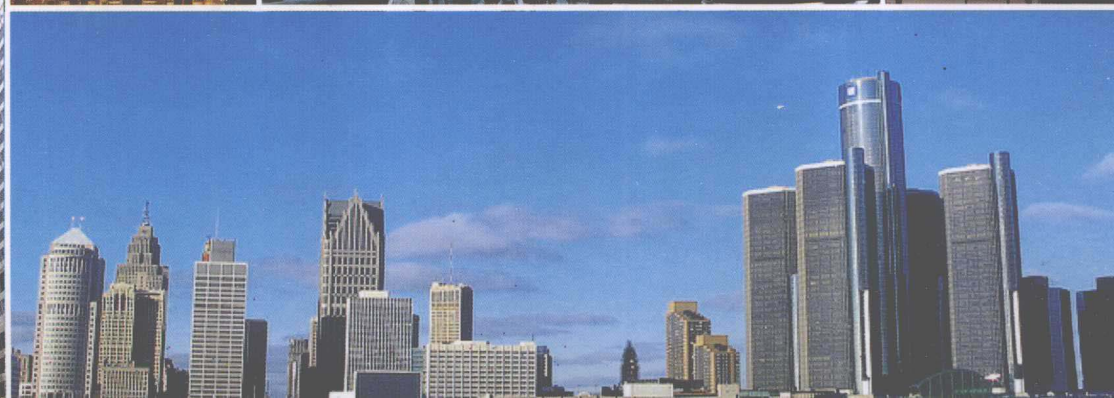
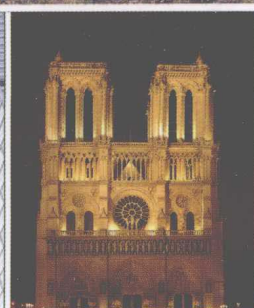
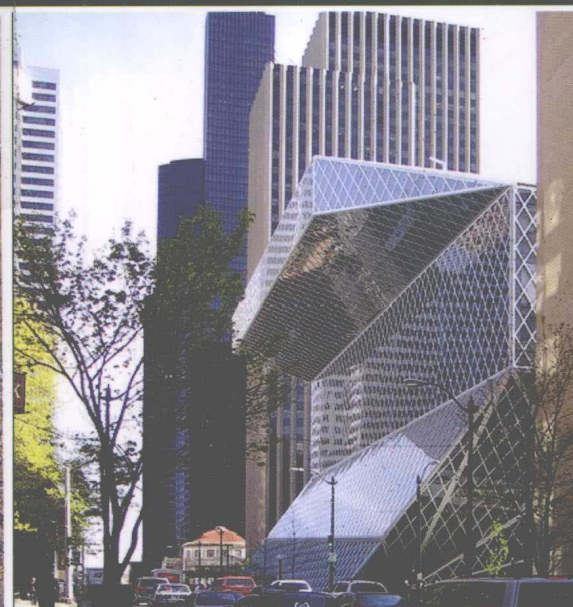


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Urban Planning and Architecture

# 城市与建筑专业英语

胡嘉渝 彭 旭 编著  
阮宇翔 董贺轩



天津大学出版社  
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

城市与建筑专业英语/胡嘉渝等编著. —天津:天津大学出版社,2010.4

ISBN 978-7-5618-3329-2

I. ①城… II. ①胡… III. ①城市规划—英语—高等学校—教材 ②建筑设计—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 041571 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社  
出 版 人 杨欢  
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)  
电 话 发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742  
网 址 [www.tjup.com](http://www.tjup.com)  
印 刷 河北省昌黎县第一印刷厂  
经 销 全国各地新华书店  
开 本 210mm×297mm  
印 张 22.75  
字 数 1 030 千  
版 次 2010 年 4 月第 1 版  
印 次 2010 年 4 月第 1 次  
印 数 1—3 000  
定 价 49.80 元(含光盘)

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## 前言

新的世纪里,我国的城市规划与建筑设计正在空前国际化,大批国际著名设计师及其事务所广泛参与到国内的项目中来,特别是北京、上海等一线城市已经成为展示当今世界先进设计理念和方法的舞台。面对这样的情况,对城市规划与建筑学专业英语的需求也变得十分普及。专业英语的使用已由大专院校的专业英语课程学习,发展到在实际项目中对相关英文资料的收集整理,继而延伸至整个国际化的合作过程。因此,对专业英语的掌握已逐渐成为规划师与建筑师必备的素质之一。

从我们在2003年出版《城市规划与建筑设计导读——专业英语阅读》一书到现在已有六年多。在该书的使用过程中,不少读者给予了很高的评价,书的销售情况也很乐观。我们一方面为能够被这么多的读者朋友认可感到欣慰,另一方面也感到对于这些信任所应承担的责任。随着时间的推移,书中一些资料的时效性在减弱,面对现在的专业发展需求,该书涉及的知识范围也显得有些不够广泛。

针对这些,我们对该书进行了修订,将书的整体结构进行扩充,增加城市设计与景观设计的内容,使整个知识面变得完整;面向当今的国际化潮流,把经典建筑流派与建筑师的内容进行扩充,同时保留原书中的经典理论、设计大师及其作品等内容,作为必备的专业背景衔接。在很多大专院校,城市规划、建筑学、城市设计和景观设计专业都是紧密联系的。无论哪个专业,学生都必须涉足其他专业的知识点。再者,设计师在实际工作中经常会涉及大量外语资料的解读以及与外籍设计师的工作沟通。对此,我们特意将这些知识进行合理分类与组织,编写了《城市与建筑专业英语》一书。该书内容全面而丰富,涵盖公认的专业经典和当今前沿,不仅适应多个相关专业学习的需要,更可作为必要的专业知识储备。

## 阅读指南

### 一、专业英语阅读简述

#### 1. 课程介绍

##### (1) 目标

专业英语阅读是一门具有双重目的的课程。一方面,通过对专业文章的阅读,了解专业英语与大学英语的不同,从专业英语词汇、表达方式等方面培养专业英语阅读的基本能力;另一方面,通过所选用的专业英语文章,了解国内外建筑与城市规划方面的基本理论知识及最新发展动态,从而培养阅读英语原文资料的能力,学习相关专业理论知识,拓宽专业视野。

##### (2) 内容概要

从不同的专业角度,针对不同专业的学生,本书分为城市规划、城市设计与景观设计、建筑设计、建筑流派与建筑师四个部分。对于英语能力较强的学生,各个部分的内容可以互为补充,从而使本书成为一本选材丰富、内容翔实的英文资料。因此,本书还可以作为建筑学与城市规划专业硕士研究生的参考教程。

针对建筑学、城市设计与城市规划的不同专业特点,本书各单元的内容相互独立,整体结构从宏观到微观,文章主题选材广泛,不仅触及当前国外最新的城市规划趋势和理论,评析并介绍了新世纪的建筑设计新思潮、新理论,而且也列举介绍了历史上的经典建筑流派。本书旨在为学生提供一个平台,通过这个平台去接触、去阅读更广泛、更前卫的信息。

##### (3) 课程安排与教学方式

为了适应不同学校的教学时间安排,在文章选择上作了精心设置,每个单元均分为课文和深入阅读文章两部分,为便于学生学习和理解,配有相关中文简介和单词注释。同时,将课堂教学与阅读重点放在每个单元的第一篇文章里,其余文章为补充材料。在保证基本教学时间的同时,也确保了所选择材料内容的完整性。每个单元的第一篇文章都标有旁注,便于

学生理解。对于要求较高的学校和学生来说,补充材料可以满足深层次的教学要求;对于研究生而言,则不局限于具体的教学时间,可作为英文专业参考资料。

本书在保证全书结构完整性的同时,各单元在难易程度上并行,方便不同教学要求者对教学单元的选择。不同学校及不同专业对教学单元的选择主要基于教学内容的需要,着重于学习方法的训练,可以进行相应的教学单元组合。

## 2. 专业英语的特点

专业英语能力分为两个层次:一是专业英语阅读,着重于对资料的阅读与理解;二是专业理论与观点的英语表达,着重于文章的写作。一般在本科阶段,对学生只要求专业英语阅读的能力,本教材也主要针对专业英语阅读课程进行编写。对于硕士研究生,应具备一定的专业英语论文的写作能力,本教材针对建筑学与城市规划专业的硕士研究生,提供大量专业英语论文的范本,也能帮助学生提高基本的专业英语论文的写作能力。

专业英语不同于大学英语,一方面需要大量的专业英语词汇,另一方面,对专业英语材料的理解需要一定的专业知识背景。同时,专业英语在表达方式上也不同于一般英语,它有一定的文体要求,内容具有科学性、学术性,用词更为专业严谨。

专业英语阅读作为学生本科阶段的一门专业课程,是现代大学生所必须具备的专业能力。这种能力的掌握有助于拓展专业知识视野,更迅速地了解国内外专业信息,为国际学术交流打下基础。

## 3. 学习要点

①掌握一定量的专业英语词汇,是专业英语阅读的基础。本书中对相关专业英语词汇进行了注释。

②了解相关资料的专业知识背景。为便于学生的理解,每个单元配有中文简介。

③尽可能涉猎专业的英语原文资料,有助于学习与理解专业英语的表达方式。

## 二、内容概要

### 1. 城市规划

城市规划部分涵盖现代城市规划的发展与趋势、规划的层次、城市发展理论、花园城市、可持续发展、环境影响评估及公众参与等内容。每一单元为一个专题,从规划的发展历程到具体的规划理论,力求理论体系的完整,但同时又保证每个专题内容的独立与完整。这样的结构组织既便于教学的安排,又便于学生的自学。

### 2. 城市设计与景观设计

城市设计与景观设计包括城市设计、景观设计、旧城保护、城市形态、场所营造、绿道以及城市设计理论家等内容。城市设计和景观设计是城市规划与建筑学之间的交叉学科,近年来发展态势很好,该教材将这一部分独立出来,城市设计与景观设计的基本理论加上城市形态、绿道等新兴前沿理论,自成体系。每一个单元为一个专题,彼此独立平行,方便城市规划和建筑学专业的学生选用。

### 3. 建筑设计

该部分内容包括各种类型的建筑设计(如别墅、城市公寓、学校、图书馆、文化与展览建筑、金融办公建筑、市政建筑、宗教建筑和景观建筑)以及面向明天的建筑设计(绿色建筑、虚拟建筑设计、智能建筑等),每个专题各自独立,相对于城市规划部分,独立性更强,而且各专题内容并行,无难易之分,教学安排可相对灵活。同时,该部分整体内容涵盖各种建筑类型和几种建筑设计新思潮,保证了整体理论的全面性。

### 4. 建筑流派与建筑师

该部分内容包括建筑史上的经典建筑流派(古希腊、古罗马、拜占庭、哥特、文艺复兴、巴洛克、现代主义与后现代主义等)和现代以后的著名建筑师(赖特、柯布西耶、密斯、格罗皮乌斯、斯特林、艾森曼、盖里、扎哈迪、库哈斯、福斯特等)。此部分内容在章节上各自独立,章节中的每篇文章也彼此独立,教学中可以根据实际情况和兴趣选取文章,自由度更大,可选的范围更广。

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# ***Section One***

## **Urban Planning**





## Chapter One: Evolution<sup>1</sup> and Trends<sup>2</sup>

### Article: The Evolution of Modern Urban Planning<sup>3</sup>

现代城市规划的演变过程。以霍华德的“花园城市”构想为代表的早期城市规划目的在于解决工业革命带来的诸多城市问题，规划过程与经济、政治没有联系；20 世纪 50 年代，规划开始面向战后经济的复苏和发展；60 年代的规划师意识到城市是一个包含政治、经济、技术和环境等因素的复杂体系；70 年代经济衰退，传统城市规划面临危机，激进派认为，规划目标包括社会公正、公平以及财富与权利的再分配；80 年代，全球经济重组，商业在经济系统中扮演重要角色，规划被逐渐遗忘；90 年代，城市规划开始复兴，它关注着城市政治、经济 and 环境的可持续发展。在全球经济一体化的格局下，今天的城市规划需要将城市放在世界的背景下来制定其未来的发展战略。

It's very difficult to give a definition to modern urban planning, from origin to today, modern urban planning is more like an evolving and changing process, and it will continue evolving and changing. Originally, modern urban planning emerged to resolve the problems brought by **Industrial Revolution**<sup>4</sup>; it was physical and technical with focus on land-use. Then with the economic, social, political and technical development for over one hundred years, today's city is a complex system which contains many elements that are related to each other. And urban planning is not only required to concern with **the built environment**<sup>5</sup>, but also required to relate more to economic, social and political conditions.

综述现代城市规划的演变过程

In human history, Industrial Revolution is always viewed as a turning point because it brought tremendous changes to the world. At the beginning, it was just like a **myth**<sup>6</sup> because machine could produce manufactured goods more quickly than the human hand. Following that, a large number of factories appeared and a large amount of people left their agriculture land to the factories. This process is called **industrialization**<sup>7</sup>. It brought with the rapid economic growth, the expansion of city and the **immigration**<sup>8</sup> of population. Large scale population growth in city and

阐述工业革命带来的严峻的城市问题

<sup>1</sup> evolution [ˌɪːvəˈluːʃn, ˌeɪvə-] n. 发展, 演化

<sup>2</sup> trend [trend] n. 倾向, 趋势 vi. 伸向, 倾向, 通向

<sup>3</sup> urban planning 城市规划

<sup>4</sup> Industrial Revolution 工业革命

<sup>5</sup> the built environment 建成的环境, 这个词在城市设计中的使用频率很高, 它相对于 natural environment 而言, 泛指通过人类建造而形成的环境, 包括建筑物与建筑物之间的空间, 也包括建筑物与自然环境之间的空间

<sup>6</sup> myth [miθ] n. 神话, 神话式的人物(或事物), 虚构的故事, 荒诞的说法

<sup>7</sup> industrialization [ˌɪndəstriəlaɪzəɪʃn] n. 工业化

<sup>8</sup> immigration [ˌɪmɪˈɡreɪʃn] n. 移居, 迁移

without any planning caused many problems, especially in the living condition — the industrial cities became **drab**<sup>1</sup>, polluted, unsafe and unhealthy.

With social reform movement, early modern urban planning was concentrated on dealing with the problems of **housing**<sup>2</sup>, **sanitation**<sup>3</sup> and **infrastructure**<sup>4</sup>, and the spread of **cholera**<sup>5</sup> and other **waterborne diseases**<sup>6</sup>. During that period, the idea of planning was to create a pleasant and self-contained environment, providing for work, **settlement**<sup>7</sup>, and leisure, through careful and expert design. A famous example was Howard's Garden City; it planned a beautiful city, which was divided into many districts including the center of city, industrial areas, **residential**<sup>8</sup> areas, schools and **greenbelt**<sup>9</sup> to allow people to live together in "**harmony**<sup>10</sup>, health and happiness". The theory contributed a lot to the practice of early modern urban planning in Europe. In a nutshell, the beginning of modern urban planning was more like **blueprint**<sup>11</sup> approach; it was seen as essentially "a technical process of design and drawing, unrelated in its operation to economic or political process". Along with the **urbanization**<sup>12</sup>, **zoning**<sup>13</sup> was begun, and housing, subdivision, and public health codes were created.

The development of modern urban planning depends largely on the development of social policy, economy and scientific technique.

Facing with the urgent need of **post-war reconstruction**<sup>14</sup>, 1950s' urban planning showed a pattern **oriented**<sup>15</sup> toward recovery and economic development. Planning became primarily concerned with industrial development, job creation and housing provision. However, planners with no background of economic and social training couldn't be sensitive to the wider economic, political and social complexities of urban planning. So planning still emphasized more on physical **land-use**<sup>16</sup> than to respond the demand of post-war reconstruction.

Going through the post-war reconstruction, 1960s came with rapidly growing economy and advancing technology. Urban planners were aware

现代城市规划的产生、最初的理论与实践

20世纪50年代的城市规划主要面向战后重建

20世纪60年代, 经济和新技术的快速

<sup>1</sup> drab [dræb] *adj.* 单调的, 乏味的

<sup>2</sup> housing ['haʊzɪŋ] *n.* 住房

<sup>3</sup> sanitation [ˌsæni'teɪʃn] *n.* 环境卫生, 卫生设施

<sup>4</sup> infrastructure ['ɪnfraˌstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础设施, 产业基础设施建设

<sup>5</sup> cholera ['kɒləərə] *n.* 霍乱

<sup>6</sup> waterborne disease 通过水传染的疾病

<sup>7</sup> settlement ['setlmənt] *n.* 居住

<sup>8</sup> residential [ˌrezi'denʃl] *adj.* 居住的

<sup>9</sup> greenbelt ['ɡriːnbelt] *n.* 绿化带

<sup>10</sup> harmony ['hɑːməni] *n.* 和谐

<sup>11</sup> blueprint ['bluːprɪnt] *n.* 蓝图, 设计图, 计划 *vt.* 为……制蓝图, 为……定详细规划

<sup>12</sup> urbanization [ˌɜːbənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 城市化

<sup>13</sup> zoning ['zəʊnɪŋ] *n.* 分区规划

<sup>14</sup> post-war reconstruction 战后重建

<sup>15</sup> orient ['ɔːriənt] *vt.* 使朝向, 以……为方向(to, towards)

<sup>16</sup> land-use 土地使用, 土地用途

of the complex urban system of political, economic, technical and environmental problems. As a result, planning started to provide **development strategies**<sup>1</sup> on socio-economic aspect and environmental protection. **Regional Planning**<sup>2</sup> and **National Planning**<sup>3</sup> were rapidly developed to provide general policies and strategies, such as large-scale economic **framework**<sup>4</sup>, population distribution, infrastructure growth, housing development, etc. to guide local planning. Because of the introduction of computers to urban planning process, there occurred planning models. Then urban planning became more scientific. Furthermore, due to the rapidly growing number of cars, the **transportation planning**<sup>5</sup> became a more important part of planning. At the same time, environmentalists, by awareness of urban pollution and uncontrolled redevelopment, advocated that planning should pay more attention to environmental protection and **urban conservation**<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, **public participation**<sup>7</sup> was introduced to the planning process because people realized that urban planning was related to their benefits.

发展推动着现代城市规划的快速发展

1970s' **capitalist economy**<sup>8</sup> began to **recess**<sup>9</sup>. Traditional values were challenged and planning profession encountered crisis. "Planning had not been able to **fulfill**<sup>10</sup> its promise of balancing growth across the country and spreading its benefits widely with society". During this period, planning was combined with **implementation**<sup>11</sup>, not just design and reform. And planning was not just following the policy made by officials, but taking part in policy-making, so planning was vested with political implication. Most of radical planners wanted a redefinition of planning that would include the goals of social justice, equality, and redistribution of wealth and power. Planning was no longer a design process completed by expertises, but a political process that involved citizens of every class to take part in. Related policies or ordinance were established to form an open and equal planning process. Thus, apart from the original land-use allocation and socio-economic strategies, planning process, including planning-making, **application**<sup>12</sup> and **enforcement**<sup>13</sup>, was integrated into planning system.

20世纪70年代,城市规划系统逐渐走向完善

When times came to 1980s, with the global economic restructuring,

20世纪80年代的城

<sup>1</sup> development strategy 发展战略

<sup>2</sup> Regional Planning 区域规划

<sup>3</sup> National Planning 国土规划

<sup>4</sup> framework [ˈfreɪmwɜ:k] n. 框架, 结构

<sup>5</sup> transportation planning 交通规划

<sup>6</sup> urban conservation 城市古迹保护, 旧城改造

<sup>7</sup> public participation 公众参与

<sup>8</sup> capitalist economy 资本主义经济

<sup>9</sup> recess [rɪˈses] vi. 停顿, 不景气

<sup>10</sup> fulfill [fʊlˈfɪl] vt. 完成, 履行

<sup>11</sup> implementation [ˌɪmplɪmenˈteɪʃən] n. 执行, 实施

<sup>12</sup> application [ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn] n. 规划申请

<sup>13</sup> enforcement [ɪnˈfɔːsmənt] n. 规划实施

business played a vital role in economic systems and planning encountered to be forgotten. Some people thought that market could allocate the resources and balance the demand and requirement in a more rational way, but planning restricted market. Actually, resources are limit and city is composed of political, economic, cultural and environmental issues, but market is not able to balance them all. Then 1990s was the **resurgence**<sup>1</sup> of planning. Today's urban planning is a comprehensive planning with concerns about the sustainable development of politics, economy and environment. It contains socio-economic development strategy, policies, **regulations**<sup>2</sup>, decision-making process, environmental conservation as well as land-use planning, **urban design**<sup>3</sup> and **landscape**<sup>4</sup>. In addition, along with the economic **globalization**<sup>5</sup>, planning is going beyond the traditional boundary of nation state. Planning cooperation in regions and all over the world is searched for a better socio-economic circumstance and a sustainable environment. Today's planning is required to put the city in world context, and then figure out promising strategies for its future development.

市规划遭遇市场的挑战

20世纪90年代城市规划的复兴

全球经济一体化影响着今天的城市规划

### *Further Reading (1): The Definition of Modern Urban Planning*

摘自英国的规划文本，关于现代城市规划的定义。

**P**lanning, or Town and Country Planning to use its full name, is the system we have for managing changes to our environment.

Through planning we can identify what changes we need to make: new homes, places to work, transport and community facilities, etc., and where these should be located. These changes are called development.

Planning seeks to ensure that we achieve a balance between our need for new development while conserving what we value about our environment such as green spaces, wildlife, historic buildings and places, etc.

Planning can make positive changes to our environment and communities. It can create places such as cities, towns and villages that we treasure, want to live in, work in, visit and enjoy.

Planning is about our future. It aims to balance our current need for development against the needs of our children and future generations. This is called sustainable development.

<sup>1</sup> resurgence [ri'sə:dʒəns] n. 复兴

<sup>2</sup> regulation [regju'leifən] n. 规则, 规章

<sup>3</sup> urban design 城市设计

<sup>4</sup> landscape ['lændskeip] n. 景观设计

<sup>5</sup> globalization [gləubəlaɪ'zeɪʃn; -li'z-] n. 全球化