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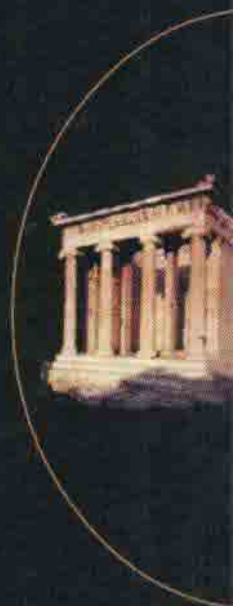
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Architecture

建筑



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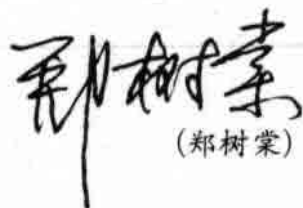
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序 言

英语学习，除了在课堂内下工夫外，课外的阅读也很重要。课外除了读文学类的文章，也要读一些非文学类的文章。这套“小书”就是非文学类的文章，涉及文学以外的许多领域和学科。每本书都由一两个相关的主题构成，图文并茂，融知识性和可读性于一体。这些“小书”谈到的很多东西都和我们的日常生活息息相关；更重要的是“小书”体现了人类要与自然和谐发展的思想，这与我们社会和时代的发展是吻合的。读一些这方面的书不仅有利于学生提高英语水平，拓宽自己的视野，也符合当今大学生要全面发展的要求。在“复合型”人才越来越受重视的今天，我很乐意向大学生朋友推荐这套“小书”。



(郑树棠)

《新视野大学英语》总主编
首届“国家级教学名师奖”获得者

Introduction

Buildings create environments for living, working, and entertainment. Architecture is largely about controlling climate inside of buildings. Good architectural design takes all the following into consideration: site selection, building orientation, heating, cooling, light, ventilation, and placement of windows and courtyards. Modern building materials and technologies make it possible to affect outside and inside environments in ways that would astonish the designers of the world's ancient monuments.

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词汇表



Architecture

建筑

Architecture is usually defined as the application of art and science to the design and construction of buildings. Architecture is usually taken to include both the building and its setting. In its root definition, the word *architecture* means the “mastery of building.” Its practice is as old as the history of construction.



建筑学是一门将艺术和科学运用在建筑物的设计和建造上的科学，一般包括建筑物和建筑环境两个方面。architecture一词的本意是指“精通建筑之术”，其实践与建筑的历史一样源远流长。

Architecture as a recognized profession can be traced as far back as 2680 B.C.E., when the architect Imhoptek had his name inscribed on the stepped pyramid of Zoser. With the rise of world civilizations and cities, builders developed increasing skill and sophistication. The great works of architecture of the ancient civilizations of India, China, Egypt, Greece, and Rome continue to inspire by their grandeur and technological expertise.



建筑作为一门得到认可的行业，其历史可以一直追溯到公元前2680年。那一年，建筑师伊姆霍特普将自己的名字刻在左塞阶梯金字塔上。随着世界文明和城市的兴起，工匠们的建筑水平不断提高、日臻成熟。印度、中国、埃及、希腊和罗马的古代文明曾创造出伟大的建筑作品。这些作品凭着它们的恢宏气势和精湛技艺一直激发着后人的灵感。



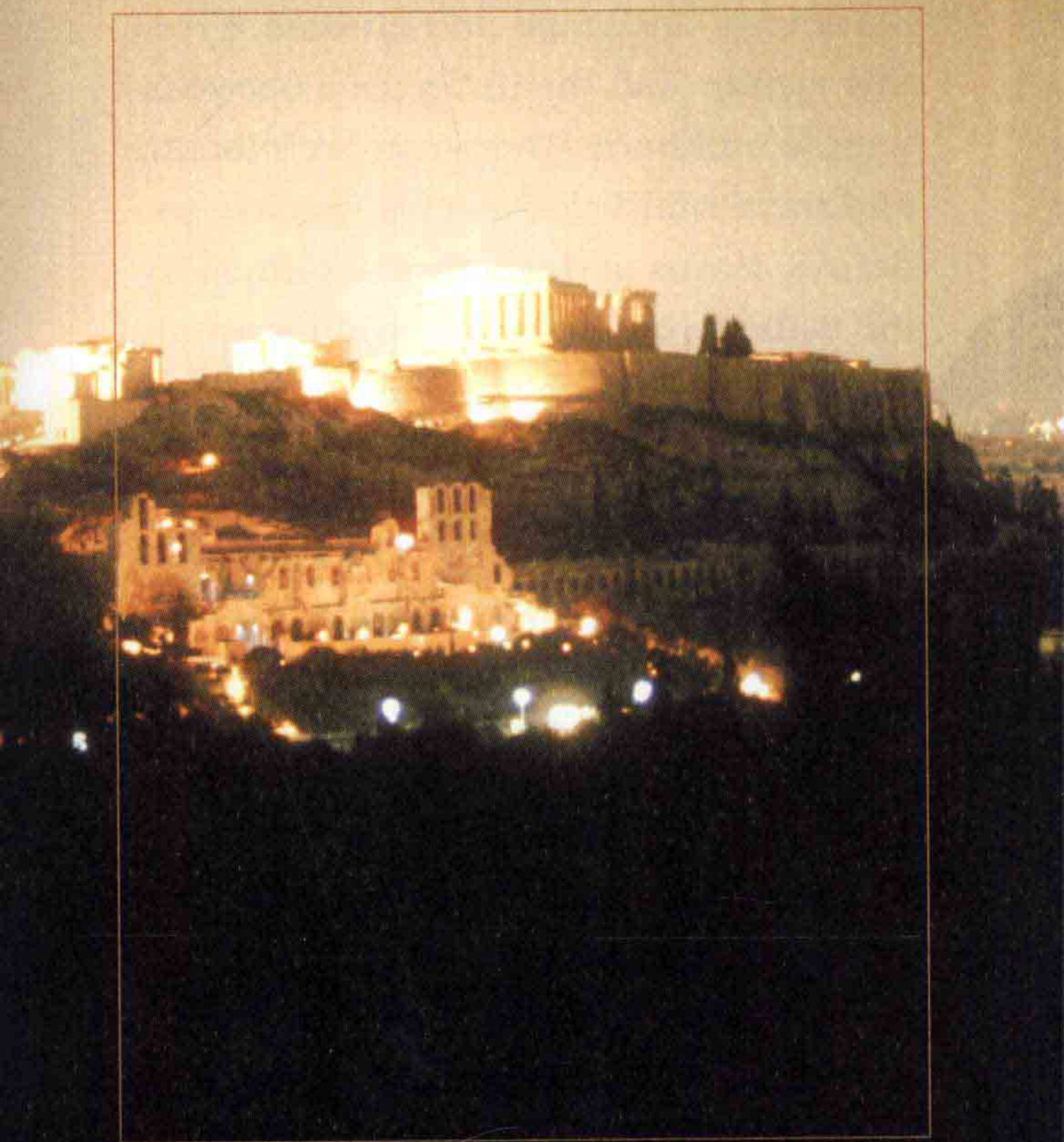
The Temple of Athena Nike (425 B.C.E.) on the Acropolis in Athens is recognized as a great work of Classical Greek architecture. Its universal qualities have inspired people across many years and many civilizations. Its lessons of classic design—composition,

proportion, and scale—can be applied to other designs. This is evident from the use of this classical architectural tradition in other buildings from other times.

位于雅典卫城的雅典娜·奈基神庙（建于公元前425年）是公认的希腊古典建筑的杰作。它的魅力超越了时空限制，启发着来自不同时期、不同文化背景的人们。它那些在结构、比例和大小方面的经典设计还可以应用于其他设计中。我们在别的时代的一些建筑物上都可以看到这一古典建筑传统的运用。

Any building, even one without any distinctive architectural style, can also inspire. A farmhouse or barn can be appreciated for its straightforward functionality and suitability to a





particular landscape and climate. From this standpoint, the difference between temple and barn—between architecture and mere buildings—is not so easy to define. Barns and farmhouses attest to the esthetic qualities of building art and craft. These can be appreciated by viewing the building as part of the context of its materials, climate, and landscape.



任何建筑物，甚至那些毫无建筑风格可言的建筑物，都能予人以灵感和启发。一座简单实用的农舍或谷仓，如果建得颇合当地独特的地形和气候特征，也可以成为人们欣赏的对象。从这个角度来看，神殿和谷仓的不同，即建筑和一般房屋的不同，并不是那么容易界定。农舍和谷

仓的例子证明了建筑既是一门工艺，也是一门艺术。只要我们把建筑物与其建筑的材料、气候和地形看作一个整体，我们就能感受到这一点。

Making a distinction between art and craft, architecture and building raises certain questions: is architecture best defined as a part of or as apart from its physical and environmental context? Should a building and its environmental setting be a functioning whole? The answers to these questions determine the extent to which architects should be conscious of environments. The environmental view—in which architecture is seen as part of its local place, culture, and climate—is a larger definition of architecture. It has



developed out of the emerging understanding of the impact of building and architecture upon the global environment.



一旦在工艺和艺术、建筑和一般房屋之间作出了区分,几个问题便接踵而至:建筑的最好定义是什么?是与周边环境相统一,还是游离于周边环境?建筑物与其周边环境应该成为一个有机整体吗?对这些问题的回答决定了建筑师对环境的关注程度。环保建筑观点——这一观点把建筑视为当地的地理位置、文化和气候的一部分——从更广的层面上定义了建筑。随着人们对建筑影响全球环境这一情况的认识日益加深,这种观点便应运而生。

Architecture Disconnects from the Environment 建筑脱离环境



Until the twentieth century, architects designed houses, buildings, and cities that responded, in some ways, to the natural environment. Structures were built as protection from the extremes of weather and used the sun's heating effect and the wind's cooling effect to create buildings that work with



nature. That no longer is generally true. The design of buildings, infrastructure, and cities now has an evident impact upon both the local and global climate. In the United States, approximately 35 percent of energy use is devoted to heating,

cooling, and lighting buildings. Much of this energy is provided by fossil fuels, which contribute to air and water pollution. In metropolitan areas, vast tracts of land have been built upon, eliminating the role of the natural landscape in cleaning the air and water. The way that buildings are designed—particularly their increased scope and size—threatens to change the natural climate and environment. Rather than designing buildings that respond to conditions of climate and environment, the climate and environment are being affected by home design and construction.

直到 20 世纪，建筑师们设计的房屋、大楼和城市在某些方面