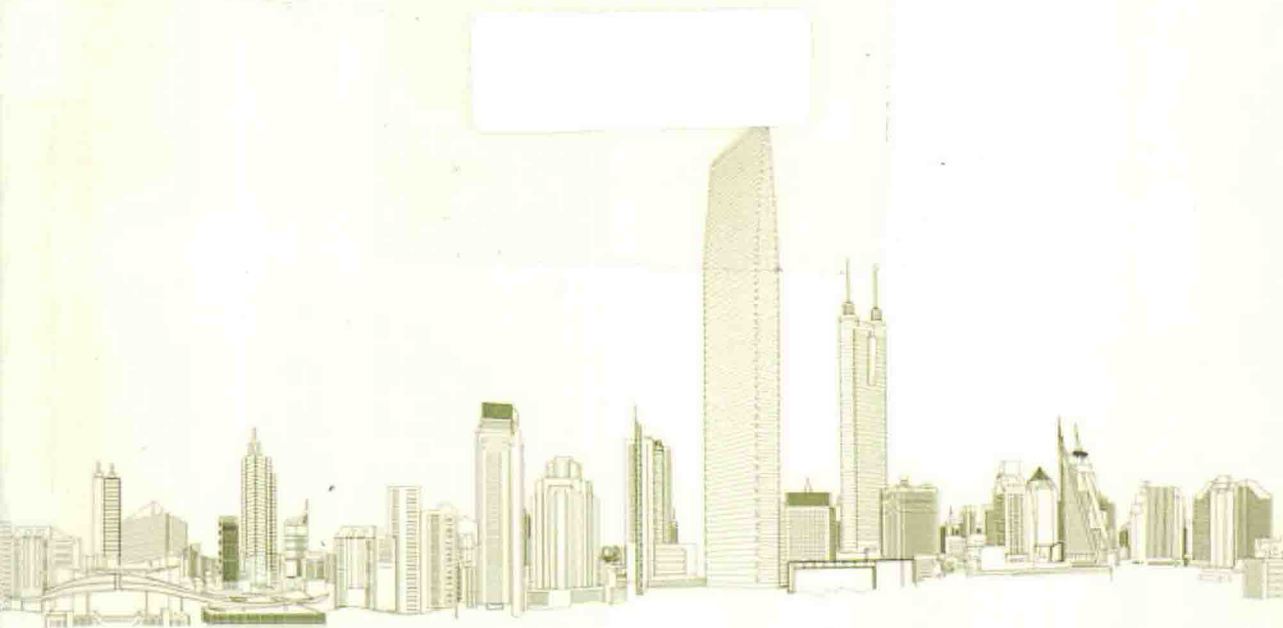




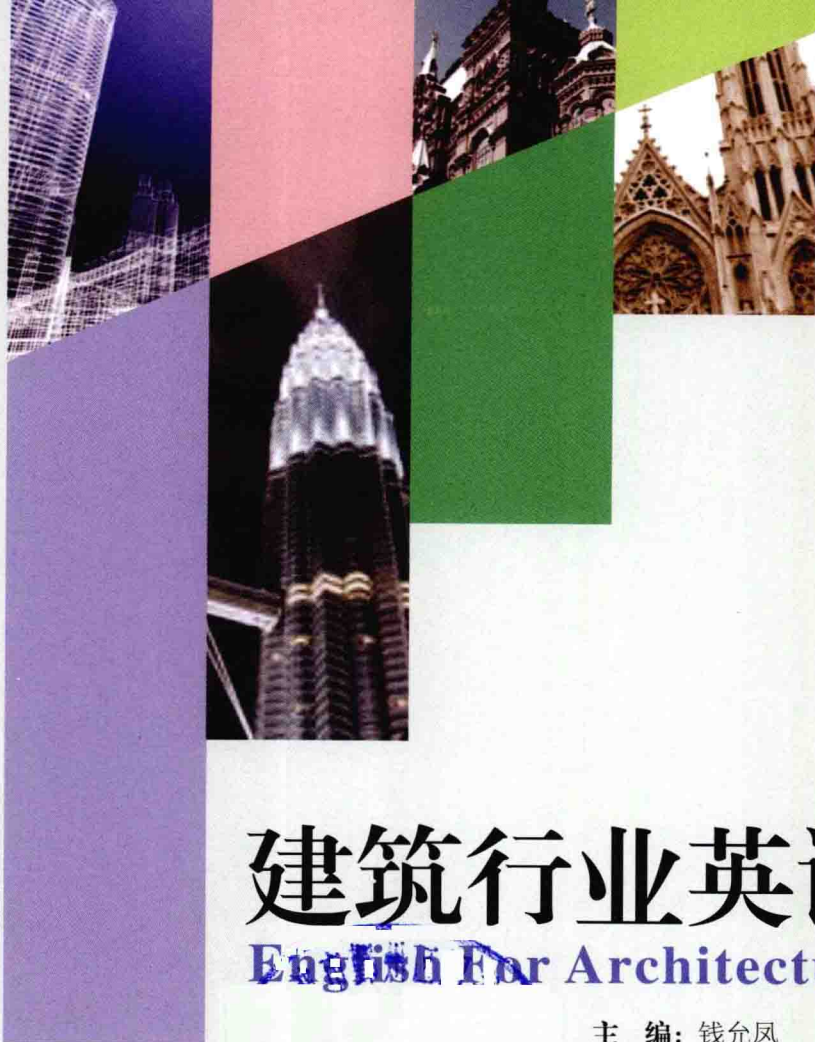
# 建筑行业英语

## English For Architecture

主编：钱允凤



西北大学出版社



# 建筑行业英语

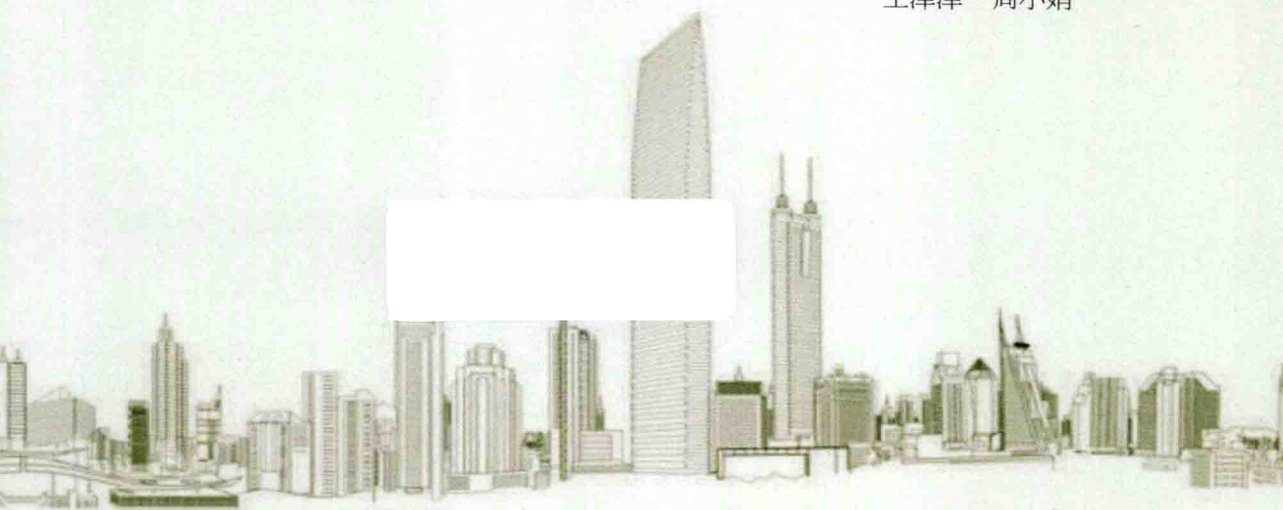
## English For Architecture

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## 前言

P R E F A C E

高职院校英语教学的目的是培养学生语言实用能力，突出职业特色以满足现代社会各个行业对人才的英语需求。《建筑行业英语》就是顺应目前高职院校英语课程教学改革的产品。

编者通过问卷调查和论证，参考当前已经出版的各种建筑类英语教材，结合自身英语教学和学生实际，精心策划并编写了《建筑行业英语》。本教材以培养建筑类专业学生在未来工作中所需要的英语应用能力为目标，在帮助学生打好语言基础的同时，提高其行业英语运用能力。本教材属于基础英语或职业英语的后续教材。

### 一、编写理念

本教材包含学生用书和教师用书，各 8 个单元，学生用书各单元主要由以下几部分组成：

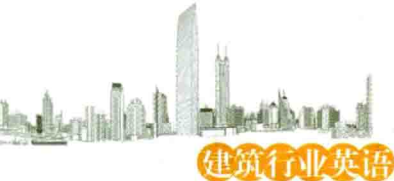
#### 1. Leading-in Task (课堂导入)

本部分主要围绕单元主题，以问题方式引起学生的学习兴趣。每单元都设简单有趣、实用性强的导入问题 2~3 个，学生可以以团队合作形式完成，从而激发学生对本单元学习的兴趣，使其能快速进入学习状态。

#### 2. Listening and Speaking (听说训练)

听说训练由两部分组成：第一部分为短对话形式，要求学生按照所听到





的内容，根据问题要求选出正确答案。第二部分为职场对话，让学生根据录音填出空缺的词或短语。两部分结合，既可达到学生对本单元职场语言的训练效果，同时又能满足学生的应试需要。

### 3. Role-play (情景对话)

本部分为学生设计了与单元主题有关的场景，列出了部分参考词汇或短语，要求学生以小组为单位组织并表演场景对话，让学生充分了解建筑行业各个环节的英语口语表达。

### 4. Reading Text (课文阅读)

本部分选择 500 词左右的阅读文章三篇，内容涉及建筑的基本概念、建筑风格、中国传统建筑、世界著名建筑师及建筑奇迹、建筑结构和材料、环保建筑、现代建筑发展趋势、房地产市场等。文章浅显易懂，贴近学生专业实际。

### 5. Exercises (课后练习)

本部分练习涉及词汇句型结构题、翻译题、阅读理解题三大类。

第一类主要涉及文中词汇或短语选择填空题，让学生巩固在课文中出现并在英语表达中使用频率高的词汇或短语；另外就是重点词缀词根练习题，使学生理解和掌握基本的英语构词法，为学生积累词汇提供科学有效的方法。

翻译题主要设计题型为文中行业词汇或短语汉译英题，使学生熟悉并掌握建筑行业常用的英语表达；连线搭配题，主要涉及与单元主题相关的行业词汇或短语，要求学生根据理解讨论完成；英译汉题，选择与单元主题相关的小段落一至两段，要求学生进行英译汉练习，使学生在做题的同时加深了解与行业相关的内容。

阅读理解题分为单项选择题、问答题或判断正误题，学生在阅读完课文后根据要求完成，以达到理解文章大意的目的。

### 6. Appendix (附录部分)

本部分列出了与建筑设计、建筑施工、建筑结构以及建筑材料相关的主要词汇及其英文翻译，为学生自主学习提供了方便。

教师用书为教师提供了讲解《学生用书》的基本材料，列出了与单元主题相关的背景知识，补充信息，听力原文，课文主要词汇、句型及语言点解释说明，课文参考译文以及课后练习的参考答案，为教师备课提供了可参考依据。

## 二、教材特色

《建筑行业英语》是顺应目前高职院校英语教学改革发展趋势、真正体现“基础英语+职业英语+行业英语”教学理念的教材，主要有以下几方面特点：

### 1. 与时俱进的教学理念

本教材以“工学结合、能力为本”的教学理念为指导，将英语学习同学生未来职业发展联系起来，确保教学内容和教学过程体现行业性和应用性。

### 2. 创新的体例设计

本教材体例设计以简单实用为目标，适合目前高职院校学生的实际，突出体现了“团队合作、任务驱动”教学模式在高职英语教学中的应用，符合学生的认知规律。

### 3. 实用的选材内容

本教材以与建筑行业有关的话题为主导，选择贴近生活实际、通俗易懂的材料作为对话素材和课文内容，避免了专业英语教材太专太难学生不容易接受的现实。

### 4. 语言实用性的突出

本教材从单元课堂导入到最后的补充阅读，突出了英语语言的建筑行业性特征，为学生走上未来工作岗位提供了实用的语言素材。

## 三、编写队伍

本教材所有编写人员均为有经验的一线教师，都具备中级或以上职称，长期致力于高职英语教学改革，了解目前高职学生英语学习实际，大部分都曾经参与过教材编写，有一定的实践经验。



本教材编写分工情况如下：

钱允凤担任主编，负责教材整体规划、体例设计、审稿及 3、4 单元的编写；王津津担任第 1、2 单元编写；阮宇担任第 5、6 单元编写；周小娟担任 7、8 单元编写；冯忠庆担任附录词汇部分编写。

本教材在前期调研和编写过程中，得到了陕西职业技术学院李耀辉副院长、教务处、基础课部、建筑工程学院等各位领导和同事的大力支持。建筑工程学院副院长张玉生对本教材的体例和选材进行了专业指导，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，不足之处在所难免。我们恳请各位同行和使用本教材的广大师生提出宝贵意见，以便于以后的修订完善。

《建筑行业英语》编写组

2014 年 4 月



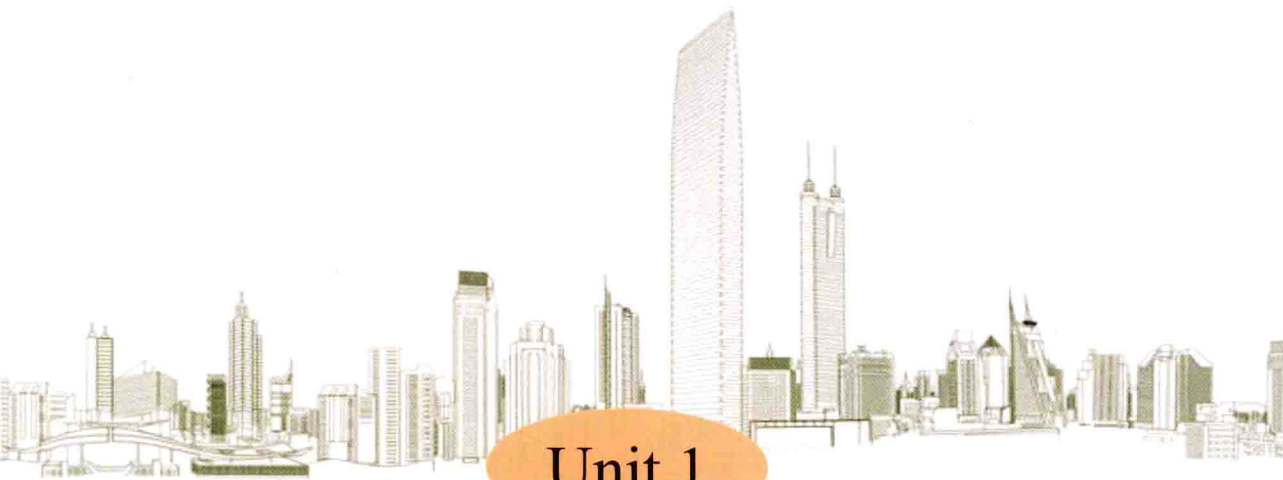


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## Unit 1

# Introduction to Architecture

### Lead-in

- ★ 1. What is architecture from your point of view?
- ★ 2. What are the uses of the building?





**PART ONE: LISTENING AND SPEAKING****▶ Task 1 Choose the best answer according to what you hear.**

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. A T-shirt.        | B. A watch.             |
| C. A telephone.         | D. An MP4 player.       |
| 2. A. Start a business. | B. Travel to Australia. |
| C. Work part-time.      | D. Write a report.      |
| 3. A. Prepare a speech. | B. Send an e-mail.      |
| C. Make a phone call.   | D. Type a letter.       |
| 4. A. The first floor.  | B. The second floor.    |
| C. The third floor.     | D. The fourth floor.    |
| 5. A. In a bank.        | B. In a book store.     |
| C. At a hotel.          | D. At the airport.      |

**▶ Task 2 Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks according to what you hear.**

(A: Zhang, the project manager B: Wang Lin, the Chinese builder C: Mr. S, the section chief D, E, F, G: workers)

A: I'll take you to the construction site. Follow me, please.

B: Thank you.

A: Here we are.

B: Can you introduce me to the section chief on \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Certainly. This is the Chinese builder, Wang Lin.

C: How do you do? I'm glad to meet you.



A: This is \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_, Mr. S.

B: How do you do? I'm glad to meet you, too.

C: Welcome to our building site. How long will you work here?

B: \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_. Would you introduce me to some of the workers?

C: Certainly. Hello, fellow workers! This is our new fellow, a Chinese worker, Mr. Wang.

D, E, F, G....: How do you do, Mr. Wang?

B: How do you do? Shall we start?

C: Yes, please. Here is the wood.

B: Is that hoist made in Yemen?

C: Yes. But that crane over there is \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_.

B: I think, in Yemen there are many prefabricated houses like this building.

C: Yes. The prefabricated components are all made in the casting yard.

B: I think so.

A: Let's stop here please. Now, \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_.

### ▶ Task 3 Role-play.

Suppose your classmate and you are talking about what architecture is.

Words for reference: constructing form, space and ambience, technological aspect of architecture, construction art, environment

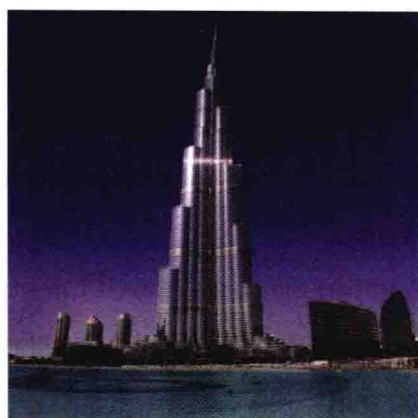


## PART TWO: READING

### Passage A

#### Before You Read

Look at the following pictures. Speaking of architecture, which part should we pay more attention to, the function or the aesthetic aspect?



### What is Architecture?

Architecture has to do with planning, designing and constructing form, space and **ambience** to reflect functional, technical, social, environmental and **aesthetic** considerations. It requires the creative **manipulation** and **coordination** of materials and technology, and of light and shadow. Architecture also **encompasses** the **pragmatic** aspects of realizing buildings and structures, including **scheduling**, cost **estimation** and construction administration. <sup>1</sup>





Documentation produced by architects, typical drawings, plans and technical **specifications**, define the structure of a building or other kind of system that is to be or has been constructed.

Architecture also refers to the research in construction and its environment. Usually, it is the **integration** of the art and technology related to the building design and construction, therefore, architecture is a subject across technology and art. Although the practical and aesthetic aspects included in the architectural technology and art are obviously different, they are always tied up firmly, and the **proportion** of each side depends on the differences in demand and the building.<sup>2</sup>

In terms of technological aspect, the architect always pursues the art in the **feasible** construction technology condition, because the art creation in construction cannot **exceed** the possibility in techniques and the rationality in economics. If there were no knowledge of **geometry**, huge stone measure and technical means of transport, the Pyramids could not be built. It is always possible for people to use the present science and technology to create the construction culture.

The art in construction mainly provides the esthetical feeling for people, which is similar to other visual art. Construction can raise people's emotions like music. For example, it can create the atmosphere of heavenliness, **majesty**, **gloom**, which makes people produce much more emotions like respect, pride, gloom, and happiness.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, construction is different from other arts, it is impossible to be realized unless there are much more wealth, techniques, labors, and collective wisdom. Meanwhile, the construction art also needs painting, carving, industrial art as well as the garden art to create the art environment both inside and outside the buildings. So, the construction art is an integrated art.



The traditional architecture includes the plan and design of buildings, groups of buildings, indoor furniture, **landscape** architecture and urban towns and villages. With the development of the architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning has become a relatively independent subject. The architecture fulfills not only people's material requirements, but also the spiritual ones. Meanwhile, politics, culture, religion, habits, etc., are all close to the construction technology and art.

In a word, architecture is the study of the building and its environment, which aims to summarize the experience of human construction activities in order to guide the creation of architectural design, and to construct some kind of the environment shape. The development of modern science, building materials, construction machinery, construction technology, air-conditioning, artificial lighting, **fireproofing** makes the building not only develop to the high altitude, underground, **maritime** area, but also open a vast world for architectural art. The development of architecture reflects the progress of human **civilization**. Humans will continue to explore the future of architecture. (511 words)

## New Words

**ambience** /'æmbɪəns/ *n.*

a particular environment or surrounding influence 气氛, 周围环境

**aesthetic** /i:s'θetɪk/ *adj.*

relating to or dealing with the subject of aesthetics 美学的, 美感的, 美的

**manipulation** /mə'nɪpjʊ'leɪʃn/ *n.*

exerting shrewd or devious influence especially for one's own advantage 熟练地使用, 操作, 控制

**coordination** /kəʊ'ɔ:d'neɪʃən/ *n.*

the skillful and effective interaction



encompass /ɪnˈkʌmpəs/ *v.*

pragmatic /prægˈmætɪk/ *adj.*

scheduling /ˈskedjuːlɪŋ/ *n.*

estimation /ˌestɪˈmeɪʃn/ *n.*

specification /ˌspesɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.*

integration /ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃn/ *n.*

proportion /prəˈpɔːʃn/ *n.*

feasible /ˈfiːzəbl/ *adj.*

exceed /ɪkˈsiːd/ *vt.*

geometry /dʒɪˈɒmətri/ *n.*

majesty /ˈmædʒəsti/ *n.*

of movements 同等,协调,对等,并列  
to form a circle or ring around;

surround 包围,环绕,包括

dealing or concerned with facts or  
actual occurrences; practical 实际的,  
注重实效的

a list or program of things to be  
done or considered 行程安排,时序  
安排

the act or an instance of estimating  
估计, 预算, 评价

详述, 规格, 说明书, 规范

the state of becoming integrated  
综合

a relationship between things or  
part of things with respect to comparative  
magnitude, quantity, or degree 比例,  
均衡, 面积, 部分

capable of being accomplished or  
brought about, possible 可行的, 切  
实可行的

to go beyond the limits of 超越, 胜过  
the mathematics of the properties,  
measurement, and relationships of  
points, lines, angles, surfaces, and  
solids 几何学

the greatness and dignity of a



**gloom** /glu:m/ *n.*

sovereign 最高权威, 王权, 雄伟

partial or total darkness; dimness

阴暗, 阴沉

**landscape** /'lændskeɪp/ *n.*

an expanse of scenery that can be

seen in a single view 风景, 山水画,

地形, 前景

**fireproofing** /'faɪəpru:fɪŋ/ *n.*

being resistant to damage by fire 防

火, 耐火

**maritime** /'mæɪtəɪm/ *adj.*

of, relating to, or adjacent to the

sea 海上的, 海事的, 海运的, 海员的

**civilization** /ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.*

文明, 文化, 文明社会

## Phrases and Expressions

have to do with

to be related to 与……有关

refer to

to be; mean 提到, 涉及; 归诸于

tie up

to fasten or secure with 缚牢, 密切联系, 合伙

in terms of

speaking of; according to 根据, 按照, 就……而言

in a word

anyway 总之

## Proper Names

Pyramids

金字塔( 古埃及奴隶制王国法老的陵寝 )

## Notes

1. Architecture also encompasses the pragmatic aspects of realizing