

◀◀ 高等学校建筑类专业英语规划教材 ▶▶

English for Art Design

艺术设计专业

杨豪中 徐 娅 主编 ▶

中国建筑工业出版社

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本书编者经历了多年的艺术设计专业外语课程的教学实践和教学改革,力图把积累的素材综合而又简捷地编写出来,以适应艺术设计专业的教学需求。在教材编写过程中力求反映 21 世纪艺术设计专业的现状和趋势,体现基础理论、基础知识、基本技能;新思想、新内容、新知识、新特点;具备思想性、科学性、先进性、实用性、启发性;以适应艺术设计专业本科教学需求。

为把教学素材综合反映出来,适应不同层次的需要,本书采用近似于单元式的结构,全书共分四个单元,即学科背景、艺术设计专业知识、艺术设计专业前沿发展、艺术设计专业设计实践。内容力求精练,处理力求简洁,突出主要思想技巧,尽量避免重复,以达到简捷的目的。这样,在不大的篇幅中既容纳了基本内容,也介绍了思想技巧。

* * *

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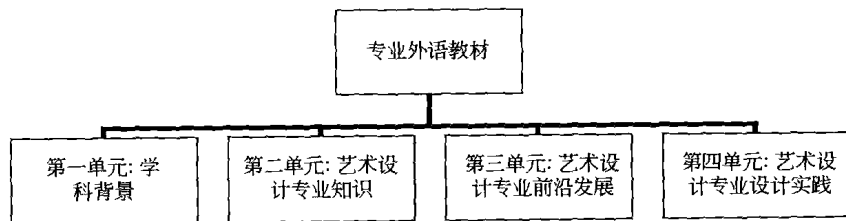
前言

众所周知,随着经济的全球化和信息化,英语已成为人们最重要的交际工具,专业英语应用能力也显得越来越重要。专业外语成为高等院校日益重视的专业课程,众多高校都将专业外语作为必修必考内容,但不同专业的专业外语课程教学内容和教学要求有所不同。

编者经历了多年的艺术设计专业外语课程的教学实践和教学改革,试图把积累的素材综合而又简捷地编写出来,以适应艺术设计专业的教学需求。在教材编写过程中力求反映21世纪艺术设计专业的现状和趋势,体现基础理论、基础知识、基本技能;新思想、新内容、新知识、新特点;具备思想性、科学性、先进性、实用性、启发性;以适应艺术设计专业本科教学需求。这是编写本教材的初衷。

艺术设计专业外语与设计实践有紧密联系,因此教材的编写非常重视教材内容的思想性。专业外语教学的目标不仅是学生英语应用水平的提高,而且力求专业视野的扩展和专业知识的累积,本质上说它是扩展学生专业知识领域的重要工具。从这样的思路出发,近年来编者把专业英语应用与设计理论知识融合为一体进行教学。从作者的实践来看,这门综合课程可以较好地体现和实现设计思想与设计实践的交叉、转换和融合。

为把教学素材综合反映出来,适应不同层次的需要,编者采用近似于单元式的结构,使得单元之间逻辑依赖关系不复杂。



这样就可作为几个层次的教材使用,例如(每一个单元约占16学时):

- * 学科背景:城市规划、建筑设计、设计管理等专业的4个4学分课程;包括了土木类设计领域的基本内容和基础知识。
- * 艺术设计专业知识:针对艺术设计专业,在上一单元的基础上增加与本专业密切相关的基础知识。
- * 艺术设计专业设计实践:本单元的全部内容可作为与专业设计合并开设的16学分课程教材。
- * 艺术设计专业前沿发展:综合类大学开设的16学分课程,帮助学生掌握本专业领域最为前沿的发展趋势和最新的理念观点。

每个单元内各节的安排也有灵活性,例如每一单元的扩展阅读部分完全可以留给学生自己阅读。按笔者的教学实践,学生完成它们后可得到应有的训练。

本书在实现这个整体框架时,内容力求精练,处理力求简洁,突出主要思想技巧,尽量避免重复,以达到简捷的目的。这样,在不大的篇幅中既容纳了基本内容,也介绍了思

想技巧。

本书全体编者衷心感谢被引用的各种参考文献的作者，是他们的研究成果奠定了本书的编写基础。在本书的编写过程中，得到了西安建筑科技大学、中国建筑工业出版社和编者所在单位领导的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢！同时也要感谢专业外语系列教材各位编者的大力支持与真诚合作。

作者虽然工作努力，但实践和认识毕竟有限，本书不足之处在所难免，诚望读者不吝赐教。

杨豪中 徐娅

2010年6月6日

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Part I Background Knowledge

Intensive Reading

Lesson 1 City Planning

City planning is the integration of the disciplines of land use planning and transport planning, to explore a very wide range of aspects of the built and social environments of urbanized municipalities and communities. Regional planning deals with a still larger environment, at a less detailed level.

Based upon the origins of urban planning from the Roman era, the current discipline revisits the synergy of the disciplines of urban planning, architecture and landscape architecture.

Another key role of urban planning is urban renewal, and re-generation of inner cities by adapting urban planning methods to existing cities suffering from long-term infrastructural decay.

Asthetic

In developed countries, there has been a backlash against excessive man-made clutter in the visual environment, such as signposts, signs, and hoardings. Other issues that generate strong debate among urban designers are tensions between peripheral growth, increased housing density and planned new settlements. There are also unending debates about the benefits of mixing tenures and land uses, versus the benefits of distinguishing geographic zones where different uses predominate. Regardless, all successful urban planning considers urban character, local identity, respect for heritage, pedestrians, traffic, utilities and natural hazards.

Planners are important in managing the growth of cities, applying tools like zoning to manage the uses of land, and growth management to manage the pace of development. When examined historically, many of the cities now thought to be most beautiful are the result of dense, long lasting systems of prohibitions and guidance about building sizes, uses and features. People enjoy compression. Georgetown, in Washington, D. C. surely one of the most delightful residential areas of our country, has narrow brick homes set wall to wall along its narrow, shaded streets. Its brick walk pavements, often extending from curb to facade, are opened here around the smooth trunk of a sycamore or punched out there to receive a holly, boxwood, a fig tree, or bed of myrtle. In this compact community, where

space is at such a premium, the open areas are artfully endorsed by fences, walls, or building wings to give privacy and to create a cool and pleasant well of garden space into which the whole house opens.

What they missed, what they need, is the compression, the interest, the variety, the surprises, and the casual, indefinable charm of the neighborhood that they left behind. This, in essence, is the appeal of the Left Bank of Paris, of San Francisco's Chinatown, of Beacon Hill in Boston. This same charm of both tight and expansive spaces, of delight variety, of delicious contrast, of the happy accident, is an essential quality of planning that we must constantly strive for. And one of the chief ingredients of charm, when we find it, is a sense of the diminutive, a feeling of pleasant compression. Private or community living spaces become a reality only if they and the life within them are kept within the scale of pleasurable human experience.

Safety

Historically within the Middle East, Europe and the rest of the Old World, settlements were located on higher ground (for defense) and close to fresh water sources. Cities have often grown onto coastal and flood plains at risk of floods and storm surges. Urban planners must consider these threats. If the dangers can be localized then the affected regions can be made into parkland or Greenbelt, often with the added benefit of open space provision.

Extreme weather, flood, or other emergencies can often be greatly mitigated with secure emergency evacuation routes and emergency operations centres. These are relatively inexpensive and unintrusive, and many consider them a reasonable precaution for any urban space. Many cities will also have planned, built safety features, such as levees, retaining walls, and shelters.

In recent years, practitioners have also been expected to maximize the accessibility of an area to people with different abilities, practicing the notion of "inclusive design," to anticipate criminal behaviour and consequently to "design-out crime" and to consider "traffic calming" or "pedestrianisation" as ways of making urban life more pleasant.

City planning tries to control criminality with structures designed from theories such as socio-architecture or environmental determinism. These theories say that an urban environment can influence individuals' obedience to social rules. The theories often say that psychological pressure develops in more densely developed areas. This stress causes some crimes and some use of illegal drugs. The antidote is usually more individual space and better, more beautiful design in place of functionalism.

Transport

Very densely built-up areas require high capacity urban transit, and urban planners must consider these factors in long term plans.



Fig. 1-1 Underground station in city

Although an important factor, there is a complex relationship between urban densities and car use.

Transport within urbanized areas presents unique problems. The density of an urban environment can create significant levels of road traffic, which can impact businesses and increase pollution. Parking space is another concern, requiring the construction of large parking garages in high density areas which could be better used for other development.

Good planning uses transit oriented development, which attempts to place higher densities of jobs or residents near high-volume transportation. For example, some cities permit commerce and multi-story apartment buildings only within one block of train stations and multilane boulevards, and accept single-family dwellings and parks farther away.

Floor area ratio is often used to measure density. This is the floor area of buildings divided by the land area. Ratios below 1.5 could be considered low density, and plot ratios above five very high density. Most exurbs are below two, while most city centres are well above five. Walk-up apartments with basement garages can easily achieve a density of three. Skyscrapers easily achieve densities of thirty or more.

City authorities may try to encourage lower densities to reduce infrastructure costs, though some observers note that low densities may not accommodate enough population to provide adequate demand or funding for that infrastructure. In the UK, recent years have seen a concerted effort to increase the density of residential development in order to better achieve sustainable development. Increasing development density has the advantage of making mass transport systems, district heating and other community facilities (schools, health centres, etc) more viable. However critics of this approach dub the densification of development as 'town cramming' and claim that it lowers quality of life and restricts market-led choice.



Fig. 1-2 Blight may sometimes cause communities to consider redeveloping and urban planning.

Process

The traditional planning process focused on top-down processes where the urban planner created the plans. The planner is usually skilled in either surveying, engineering or architecture, bringing to the town planning process ideals based around these disciplines. They typically worked for national or local governments.

Changes to the planning process over past decades have witnessed the metamorphosis of the role of the urban planner in the planning process. More citizens calling for democratic planning & development processes have played a huge role in allowing the public to make important decisions as part of the planning process. Community organizers and social workers are now very involved in planning from the grassroots level.

Developers too have played huge roles in influencing the way development occurs, particularly through project-based planning. Many recent developments were results of large and small-scale developers who purchased land, designed the district and constructed the development from scratch. The Melbourne Docklands, for example, was largely an initiative pushed by private developers who sought to redevelop the waterfront into a high-end residential and commercial district.

Recent theories of urban planning, espoused, for example by Salingaros see the city as a adaptive system that grows according to process similar to those of plants. They say that urban planning should thus take its cues from such natural processes.

Notes

1. **City Plan:** 城市规划专业英语:
town planning 城镇规划

Gardening=Landscape architecture 园林=景观建筑学
 Urban landscape planning and design 城市景观规划和设计
 Urban green space system planning 城市绿地系统规划
 Urban design 城市设计
 The cultural and historic planning 历史文化名城
 Protection planning 保护规划
 Urbanization 城市化
 Suburbanization 郊区化
 Public participation 公众参与
 Sustainable development (sustainability) 可持续发展(可持续性)
 Pedestrian crossing 人行横道
 Human scale 人体尺寸
 Landscape node 景观节点
 plazas 广场
 Urban redevelopment 旧城改造
 Urban revitalization 城市复苏
 Visual landscape capacity 视觉景观容量

2. Georgetown, in Washington, D. C

Georgetown is a neighborhood located in the Northwest quadrant of Washington, D. C., along the Potomac River waterfront. Founded in 1751, the city of Georgetown substantially predated the establishment of the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. Georgetown retained its separate municipal status until 1871, when it was assimilated into the District of Columbia. Today, the primary commercial corridors of Georgetown are M Street and Wisconsin Avenue, which contain high-end shops, bars, and restaurants. Georgetown is home to the main campus of Georgetown University and the Old Stone House, the oldest standing building in Washington. The embassies of France, Mongolia, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela, and Ukraine are located in Georgetown.

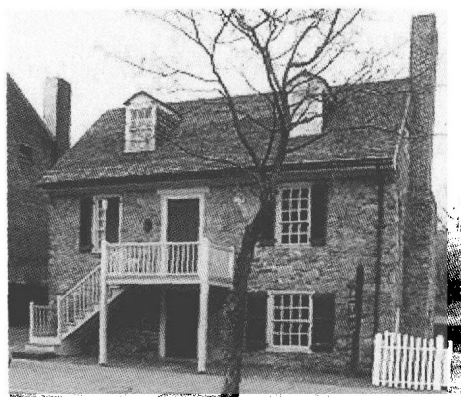


Fig. 1-3 The Old Stone House, 1765, oldest surviving building in Washington, D. C.

乔治镇位于华盛顿特区西北角的波托马克河岸。乔治镇建于 1751 年，实际上要比华盛顿和哥伦比亚特区的建立都早。在 1871 年被并入了哥伦比亚特区以前，乔治镇一直是独立的城市。今日，乔治镇主要的商业街道是 M 大街和威斯康星大道，在那里有商店、酒吧和餐馆。乔治镇大学和老石屋——华盛顿最古老的建筑，以及法国、蒙古、瑞典、泰国和乌克兰的大使馆都位于此地。

Much of Georgetown is surrounded by parkland and green space that serve as buffers from

development in adjacent neighborhoods, and provide recreation. Rock Creek Park, the Oak Hill Cemetery, Montrose Park and Dumbarton Oaks are located along the north and east edge of Georgetown. The neighborhood is situated on bluffs overlooking the Potomac River.

乔治镇到处都是公园和绿色空间，成为了邻近区域发展的缓冲区，为市民提供娱乐休闲空间。石溪公园、橡树丘墓园、蒙特罗斯公园和敦巴顿橡树园沿着乔治镇的北部和东部边缘依次排开。该区域位于可以俯瞰波托马克河的河岸高处。

Georgetown is home to many historic landmarks including:

乔治镇的著名的历史建筑包括：



Fig. 1-4 P Street NW, in Georgetown, features conduit streetcar tracks installed 1890s, but out of use since January 3, 1960 when the Cabin John line, Route 20, was abandoned

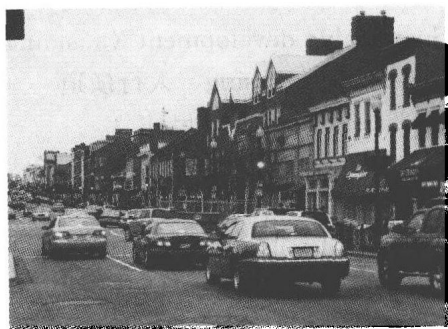


Fig. 1-5 While Georgetown's outside looking

- The City Tavern Club, built in 1796, is the oldest commercial structure in Washington, D. C.
- 城市酒馆俱乐部，建于 1796 年，是华盛顿历史最悠久的商业建筑。
- The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, begun in 1829.
- 乞沙比克—俄亥俄运河，建于 1829 年。
- Dumbarton Oaks, 3101 R Street, NW, former home of John C. Calhoun, U. S. vice president, where the United Nations charter was outlined in 1944.
- 敦巴顿橡树园，R 大街 3101 号，曾是美国副总统约翰·C·卡尔豪的家，1944 年他在那里起草了美国宪章。
- The Forrest-Marbury House, 3350 M Street, NW, where George Washington met with local landowners to acquire the District of Columbia. Currently the Embassy of the Ukraine.
- 福瑞斯特·马布里住宅，M 大街 3350 号，乔治·华盛顿在那里会见了当地的土地所有者，他们向华盛顿要求建立哥伦比亚特区。现在这所住宅成为了乌克兰大使馆。
- Georgetown Lutheran Church was the first church in Georgetown, dates back to 1769. The current church structure, the fourth on the site, was built in 1914.
- 乔治镇路德教会教堂是乔治镇的第一座教堂，始建于 1769 年。现在的教堂建筑是

第四次在原址重建，建于 1914 年。

- Georgetown Presbyterian Church was established in 1780 by Reverend Stephen Bloomer Balch. Formerly located on Bridge Street (M Street), the current church building was constructed in 1881 on P Street.
- 乔治镇长老教会教堂是 1780 由斯蒂芬·布鲁姆·巴克教士兴建的。原址位于桥街 (M 大街)，现在的教堂建筑是 1881 年在 P 大街上建造的。
- Healy Hall on Georgetown's campus, built in Flemish Romanesque style from 1877 to 1879 was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987.
- 乔治镇大学的希利厅，属于罗马风建筑，建于 1877~1879 年，在 1987 年被指定为国家历史地标。
- The Oak Hill Cemetery, a gift of William Wilson Corcoran whose Gothic chapel and gates were designed by James Renwick, is the resting place of Abraham Lincoln's son Willie and other figures.
- 橡树山公墓，由威廉·威尔逊·科科伦资助修建，哥特式的教堂和大门由詹姆士·兰威克设计，那里是阿伯拉罕·林肯的儿子威利等人的安息之所。
- The Old Stone House, built in 1765, located on M Street is the oldest original structure in Washington, D. C.
- 老石宅，建于 1765 年，位于 M 大街，是华盛顿最古老的建筑。



Fig. 1-6 The Forrest-Marbury House

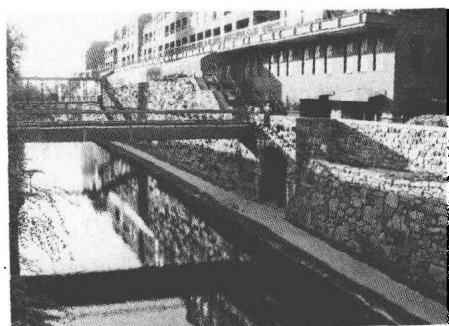


Fig. 1-7 The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

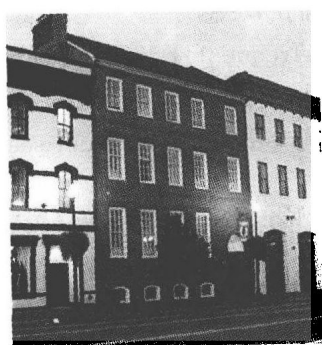


Fig. 1-8 The City Tavern Club



Fig. 1-9 The Forrest-Marbury House

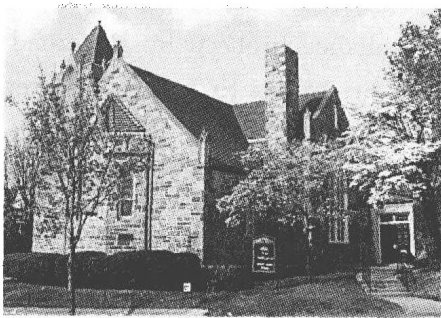


Fig. 1-10 Georgetown Lutheran Church



Fig. 1-11 ChurchOak Hill Cemetery

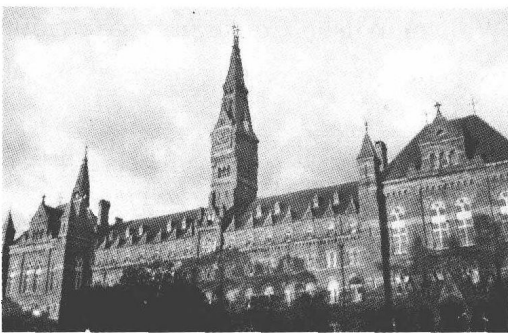


Fig. 1-12 Healy Hall on Georgetown's campus

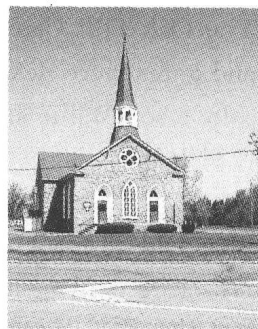


Fig. 1-13 Georgetown Presbyterian Church

3. the Left Bank of Paris

Popular sights such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre and the Arce de Triumphe may have a lasting appeal.

著名的景观对人们永远有吸引力，比如埃菲尔铁塔，卢浮宫和卡鲁塞尔凯旋门。

Paris's Left Bank romanticised for generations as the hang-out of bohemians, poets, writers and intellectuals in everything from the musical Moulin Rouge to the novels of Ernest Hemingway, still manages to take hold of the imagination.

巴黎的左岸非常浪漫，一直都是波希米亚人、诗人、作家和学者的聚集地，从充满音乐的红磨坊到欧内斯特·海明威的小说，它们仍控制着人们的灵感。

Populated by students, artists and art dealers, who frequent beautiful cafes, corner shops and enticing restaurants, the Left Bank has a local feel. Two Left Bank districts of Paris in particular—the Latin Quarter and St-Germain——stand out as must-see districts to explore.

在左岸住满了学生、艺术家和艺术品商人，他们常常就在美丽的咖啡馆、街边书店和迷人的餐馆中流连，左岸有着独特的感受。巴黎左岸两个特别的地方——拉丁区和圣日耳曼，一定要去看。

Although popular with many tourists, part of the beauty of the Latin Quarter and St-Germain is that they are busy, without leaving you feeling as if you are in a tourist trap.

Every street down which you turn holds something of interest to the inquisitive tourist: a bar frequented by Picasso, or the crypt of a famous philosopher such as Descartes. It is a place where rubbing shoulders with history and experiencing all the romance of the Parisian way of life is unavoidable.



Fig. 1-14 Cafe in Left Bank of Paris



Fig. 1-15 Old picture of cafe

虽然到处都是游客，但是拉丁区和圣日耳曼的美丽之处在于它们是繁忙的，没有时间让你感觉到是在旅行。每个街道都会有好奇的游客感兴趣的事：毕加索常常出现的酒吧，或者笛卡尔等著名哲学家住过的地下室。在那里，人们会与历史擦肩而过，不可避免地体验到所有巴黎生活方式的浪漫。

What's more all the sights everyone visiting Paris wants to see—the Louvre, Notre Dame and the Eiffel Tower in particular—are all within easy walking distance.

每个参观巴黎的人想去看的地方——卢浮宫，巴黎圣母院和埃菲尔铁塔——都位于这个可以缓缓步行的区域内。

4. San Francisco's Chinatown

San Francisco's Chinatown is the oldest Chinatown in North America. It is also the largest Chinese Community outside of Asia, according to The New Encyclopaedia Britannica Micropaedia vol. 10, 2007 Ed. Established in the 1850s, it has featured significantly in popular culture venues such as film, music, photography and literature. It is one of the largest and most prominent centers of Chinese activity outside of China.

旧金山的唐人街是北美历史最悠久的中国城。根据《简明不列颠百科全书》（卷10，2007版），它也是亚洲以外最大的中国人聚居地。旧金山唐人街建于19世纪50年代，它最大的特征就是流行文化的聚集地，比如电影、音乐、摄影和文学。它也是中国之外最大和最主要的中国文化活动中心。

Within Chinatown there are two major thoroughfares. One is Grant Avenue, with the famous Dragon gate; St. Mary's Park that boasts a statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen; a war memorial to Chinese war veterans; and a plethora of stores, restaurants and mini-malls that cater mainly to tourists. The other, Stockton Street, is frequented less often by tourists, and it presents an authentic Chinese look and feel, reminiscent of Hong Kong, with its produce and fish markets, stores, and restaurants. Chinatown boasts smaller side streets and famed alleyways that also provide an authentic character.

唐人街内有两条主要的街道，一条是都板街：著名的龙门、圣玛丽公园中的孙中山的雕像、战争纪念碑以及很多的书店、餐馆和小型商场都位于此地，它们主要为游客售卖商品。另一条是市德顿街，游客较少，呈现出一种浓烈的中国外观和感受，令人想起香港——那里的产品和鱼市、商店和餐馆。唐人街其他较小的街道和著名的小巷也是如此。

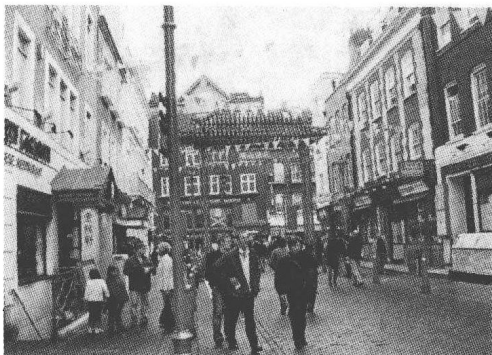


Fig. 1-16 San Francisco's Chinatown

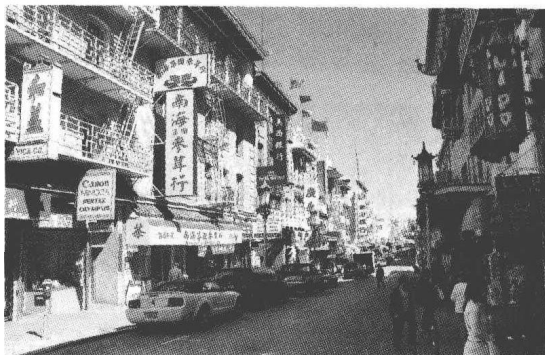


Fig. 1-17 San Francisco Chinatown is the Western Hemisphere's largest Chinatown

Another major focal point in Chinatown is Portsmouth Square. Due to its being one of the few open spaces in Chinatown, Portsmouth Square bustles with activity such as Tai Chi and old men playing Chinese chess. A replica of the Goddess of Democracy used in the Tiananmen Square protest was built in 1999 by Thomas Marsh, and stands in the square. It is made of bronze and weighs approximately 600lb (270kg).

唐人街的另一个焦点是朴次茅斯广场。由于它是唐人街仅有的开放空间，朴次茅斯广场总是在举行活动，比如太极拳，老人们下中国象棋。1999年马世通在天南门的朴次茅斯广场建造了民主女神的复制品，这座雕像站立在广场之中，由青铜铸成，大约270kg。



Fig. 1-18 Woh Hei Yuen Park located in San Francisco's Chinatown

List of parks in Chinatown

- Portsmouth Square—花园角广场；
- Chinese Playground—华人游乐场；
- Woh Hei Yuen Park—和喜园；
- St. Mary's Square—圣玛丽公园。

5. Beacon Hill in Boston

Beacon Hill is a 19th-century downtown Boston residential neighborhood situated directly north of the Boston Common and the Boston Public Garden. Most people think of