

# 21世纪全国高职高专土建系列技能型规划教材

# 通過三種工作

主 编 吴承霞 副主编 袁学锋 赵 娜 关永冰 宿翠霞 宋贵彩





### 21 世纪全国高职高专土建系列技能型规划教材

# 建筑工程专业英语

主编 吴承霞副主编 袁学锋 赵 娜 关永冰 宿翠霞 参 新門剛学院图书馆崔春霞 李 奎 藏 书 章



#### 内容简介

本书的任务是使学生能够在学习了大学英语及专业课的基础上,初步了解土建类专业英语的写作特点,掌握必备的土建类专业英语词汇及术语,基本上能够借助工具书阅读土建类专业英语文章,在一定程度上掌握土建类专业英语的翻译技巧,为更好地从事本专业的工作打下较扎实的基础。

本书以培养学生的专业英语阅读能力为主要目标,内容涉及,建筑工程概论、建筑工程制图识图与 CAD 基础、建筑材料、建筑构造、建筑工程测量、建筑力学、建筑结构、建筑设备、建筑施工、建筑施工管理、建筑节能、梁思成简介。本书既注重讲解土建类专业英语的知识,又介绍了有关土建类的专业知识。

本书可作为高等职业院校土建类专业的教材,也可供土建类专业技术人员学习、参考使用。

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# 前 言

随着我国改革开放步伐的进一步加快,涉外建筑工程项目越来越多,土建类高等职业学校的学生参与国际间的学术交流已不再是梦想,但要更好地了解和学习国外先进的建筑科学技术,看懂国外建筑工程图纸,学生必须具备一定的阅读土建类专业英语的能力和水平。

编者建议:土建类高等职业学校的学生在学习时,应更加注重阅读,通过学习了解专业英语的写作特点,掌握必备的土建类专业英语词汇及术语,掌握各课课文所描述的相关专业知识,从而能够借助工具书阅读土建类专业英语文章,在一定程度上掌握土建类专业英语的翻译技巧。

本书以培养学生的专业英语阅读能力为主要目标,内容涉及:建筑工程概论、建筑工程制图识图与 CAD 基础、建筑材料、建筑构造、建筑工程测量、建筑力学、建筑结构、建筑设备、建筑施工、建筑施工管理、建筑节能、梁思成简介,基本上涵盖了土建类专业所开设的课程内容。每一课包括课文(Text)、参考译文(Translation)和阅读材料(Reading material)3部分。各课课文是体现土建类专业英语特征的非科普性文章,阅读材料的选取则注重趣味性和科普性。每篇文章均给出了相应的专业词汇注解,其中各课课文后面还对文中的疑难句进行了注释。本书最后还给出了科技论文的阅读与写作以及建筑工程常用的名词、术语等。本书建议总学时为30学时。

全书由吴承霞统稿,第1课、第4课由宋贵彩编写,第2课由宿翠霞编写,第3课由赵娜编写,第5课、第9课由吕秀娟编写,第6课及附录A由崔春霞编写,第7课、第11课由宋乔编写,第8课由袁学锋编写,第10课由关永冰编写,第12课由李奎编写,第1课、第4课、第5课、第6课、第7课、第9课的阅读材料及附录B由吴承霞编写,其余阅读材料为该课的作者编写。

由于编写水平有限、书中尚有不足之处、恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者 2009年5月

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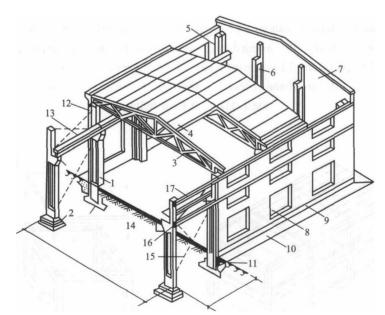
# Lesson 1 Building Engineering

Text

**Types of buildings** A building is closely bound up with people, for it provides people with the necessary space to work and live in.

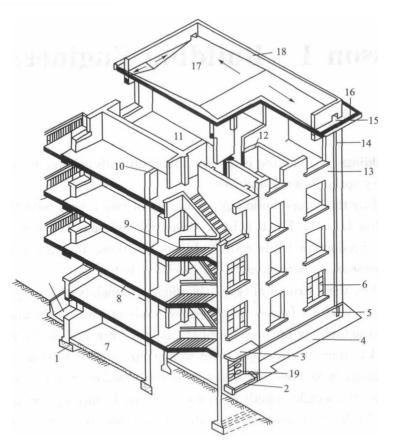
As classified by their use, buildings are mainly of two types: industrial buildings and civil buildings (Fig 1.1(a), Fig 1.1(b)). Industrial buildings are used by various factories or industrial production while civil buildings are those that are used by people for dwelling, employment, education and other social activities<sup>[1]</sup>.

As classified by their structural types, buildings are mainly of four types: frame structures (Fig 1. 2(a)) where a frame, or skeleton, holds up the weight and other materials are used to close the building up; mass wall structures (Fig 1. 2(b)), where solid materials such as brick, concrete and other types of masonry are used to build heavy walls that hold up the building; mixed bearing structure is composed of frame structure and bearing wall supporting all the weight together; space structure formed by reinforced concrete and steel support the loads, for example, truss structure, cable structure, shell structure etc.



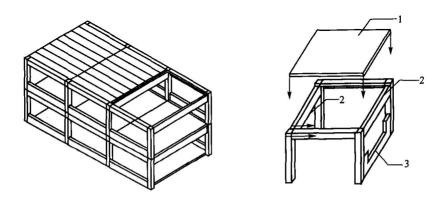
1 - column, 2 - foundation, 3 - roof truss, 4 - roof slab, 5 - corner column, 6 - wind resistance column, 7 - gable wall, 8 - windows, 9 - plinth, 10 - scatter water, 11 - foundation beam, 12 - external longitudinal wall, 13 - crane beam, 14 - ground, 15 - column bracing, 16 - connecting beam, 17 - ring beam

Fig 1. 1(a) Fabricated Single-storey Industrial Factory



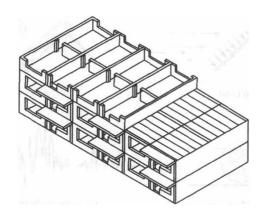
1 - foundation, 2 - step, 3 - canopy, 4 - scatter water, 5 - plinth, 6 - window, 7 - basement, 8 - floor, 9 - stairs, 10 - internal longitudinal wall, 11 - internal transverse wall, 12 - partition, 13 - external wall, 14 - drainpipe, 15 - water outlet, 16 - overhang eaves, 17 - roof, 18 - parapet, 19 - door

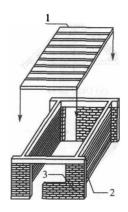
Fig 1.1(b) A Civil Building



1 - slab, 2 - main beam, 3 - filler wall

Fig 1. 2(a) Frame Structures





1 - prefabricated slab, 2 - bearing wall, 3 - self-supporting wall Fig 1. 2(b) Mass Wall Structure

As classified by their materials of the load-carrying frame, buildings are mainly of types: wood structure, masonry structure, reinforced concrete structure, steel structure and mixed structure.

Structure of buildings Considering only the engineering essentials, the structure of a building can be defined as the assemblage of those parts which exist for the purpose of maintaining shape and stability. Its primary purpose is to resist any loads applied to the building and to transmit those to the ground<sup>[2]</sup>.

Load conditions The loads can be classified with respect to their effect on the structure (static or dynamic) or with respect to their variation of intensity. Loads can also be classified with respect to some particular aspect<sup>[3]</sup>.

- (1) Classification of loads with respect to the structural response: A distinction it made between two types of load according to the response of the structure: ① static loads, which are applied to the structure without accelerations of the structure or of structural elements; 2 dynamic loads, which cause significant accelerations of the structure.
- (2) Classification of the loads with respect to the variation time of their intensity (Fig 1.3): Dead loads act on the structure for the whole of its life with negligible variations of intensity; ②Live loads act on the structure with instantaneous values which can be noticeably different from each other; ③Exceptional loads are those loads which are very unlikely to act on the structure, such as those due to: collision, explosions, fires, earthquakes in non-seismic areas.

Structural members Structure of buildings is combined with various structural members, such as beams, columns, floors, walls, trusses,

A bar that is subjected to forces acting vertically its axis is called a beam. A beam is a typically flexural member and frequently encountered in structures. We will consider only a few of the simplest types of beams, such as those shown in Fig 1.4.

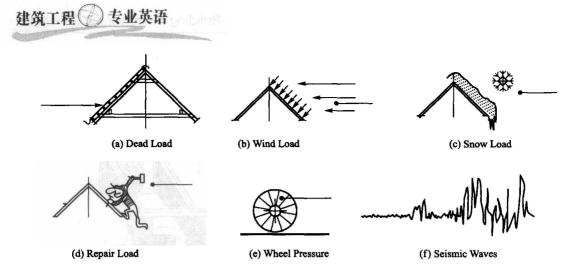


Fig 1.3 Types of Load

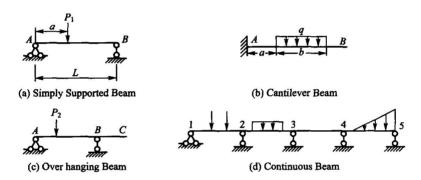


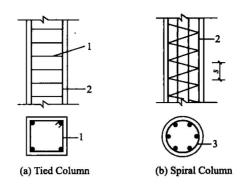
Fig 1. 4 Types of Beams

Columns are vertical compression members of a structural frame intended to support the load-carrying beams. They transmit loads from the upper floors to the lower levels and then to the soil through the foundations. We will consider a few of types of columns, such as those shown in Fig 1.5.

With skeleton-frame construction, exterior walls need carry no load other than their own weight, and therefore their principal function is to keep wind and weather out of the building—hence the name curtain wall. With mass wall structure, exterior walls need carry vertical and horizontal load—hence the name bearing wall.

Plane truss (Fig 1. 6) is composed by a group of bars arranged in a triangle on a plane. Under the jointed loads, the internal forces in truss structure only will be the axial stress (tensile stress, or compressive stress)<sup>[4]</sup>.

Construction of buildings Construction engineering is a specialized branch of civil engineering concerned with the planning, execution, and control of construction operations for various projects. Planning consists of scheduling the work to be done and selecting the most suitable construction methods and equipment for the project. Execution requires the timely mobilization of all drawings, layouts, and materials on the job to prevent delays to the work. Control consists analyzing progress and cost to ensure that the project will be done on schedule and within the estimated cost<sup>[5]</sup>.



1 - transverse ties stirrup, 2 - longitudinal steel bar, 3 - spiral stirrup

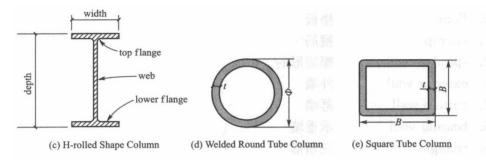


Fig 1.5 Types of Columns



Fig 1. 6 Plane Truss

Construction operations are generally classified according to specialized fields. These include preparation of the project site, earthmoving, foundation treatment, construction of load-carrying frame and electrical and mechanical installations. However, the relative importance of each field is not the same in all cases.

#### New Words and Phrases

1.	classify	分类
2.	dwell	居住
3.	frame	框架
4.	masonry	砌体
5.	truss	桁架
6.	shell	売体
7.	cable	悬索
8.	stability	稳定性
9.	intensity	密度

# 建筑工程②专业英语

		The state of the s
10.	dead load	永久荷载(恒荷载)
11.	live load	可变荷载(活荷载)
12.	collision	碰撞
13.	explosion	爆炸
14.	earthquake	地震
15.	seismic	地震的
16.	flexural	弯曲的
17.	axis	轴向的
18.	beam	梁
19.	column	柱
20.	floor	楼板
21.	stirrup	箍筋
22.	spiral	螺旋形的
23.	exterior wall	外墙
24.	curtain wall	幕墙
25.	bearing wall	承重墙
26.	triangle	三角形
27.	internal force	内力
28.	tensile stress	拉应力
29.	compressive stre	ess 压应力
30.	execution	实施
31.	layout	布置

#### Notes

[1] Industrial buildings are used by various factories or industrial production while civil buildings are those that are used by people for dwelling, employment, education and other social activities.

工业建筑用于各种工厂或工业生产,而民用建筑指的是那些人们用以居住、工作、教育或进行其他社会活动的场所。

[2] Considering only the engineering essentials, the structure of a building can be defined as the assemblage of those parts which exist for the purpose of maintaining shape and stability. Its primary purpose is to resist any loads applied to the building and to transmit those to the ground.

建筑结构可定义为以保持形状和稳定为目的的各个基本构件的组合体。其基本目的是抵抗作用在建筑物上的各种荷载并把它传到地基上。

[3] The loads can be classified with respect to their effect on the structure (static or dynamic) or with respect to their variation of intensity. Loads can also be classified with respect to some particular aspect.

荷载可以根据它们对结构的影响(静态的或动态的)或者根据它们的密度变化进行分类,荷载也可以根据一些特定的方式进行分类。

[4] Plane Truss is composed by a group of bars arranged in a triangle on a plane. Under the jointed loads, the internal forces in truss structure only will be the axial stress (tensile stress, or compressive stress).

平面桁架是由排列在一个平面上的一组三角形构成的杆系结构,荷载作用在构件的节 点上,构件中只产生轴向应力(拉应力或压应力)。

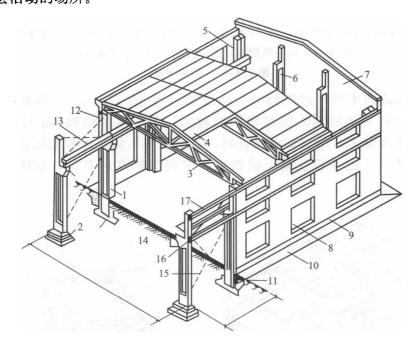
[5] Construction operations are generally classified according to specialized fields. These include preparation of the project site, earthmoving, foundation treatment, construction of load-carrying frame and electrical and mechanical installations. However, the relative importance of each field is not the same in all cases.

施工程序通常根据工种不同来分类,包括现场准备、挖运土方、地基处理、主体结构 施工以及电气和机械安装,但是每个工种的相对重要性在各种情况下并不总是相同的。

#### 参考译文

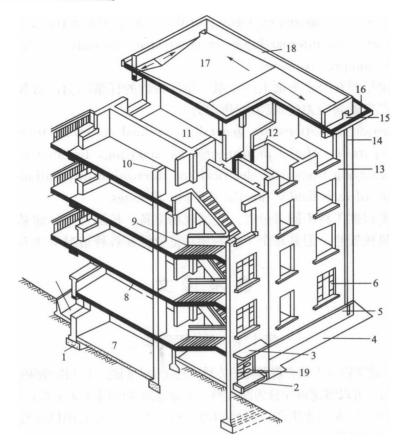
#### 第1课 建筑工程概论

建筑物类型 建筑物与人类有着密切的关系,它能为人们的工作和生活提供必要的空间。 根据用途不同,可以将建筑物分为两大类:工业建筑和民用建筑(图 1.1(a)、图 1.1(b)), 工业建筑用于各种工厂或工业生产,而民用建筑指的是那些人们用以居住、工作、教育或 进行其他社会活动的场所。



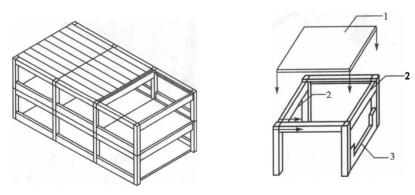
1—柱子,2—基础,3—屋架,4—屋面板,5—角柱,6—抗风柱,7—山墙,8—门窗洞口, 9—勒脚,10—散水,11—基础梁,12—外纵墙,13—吊车梁,14—地面, 15—柱间支撑,16—连系梁,17—圈梁

图 1.1(a) 装配式单层工业厂房

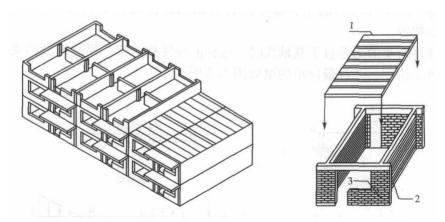


1—基础,2—台阶,3—阳台,4—散水,5—勒脚,6—窗,7—地下室,8—楼板,9—楼梯,10—内纵墙,11—内横墙,12—隔墙,13—外墙,14—落水管,15—雨水口,16—挑檐沟,17—屋顶,18—女儿墙,19—门图 1.1(b) 民用建筑

根据结构形式的不同,建筑物分为:框架结构(图 1.2(a)),由框架(或称骨架)支承重量,同时用其他材料将建筑物围护起来;墙体承重结构(图 1.2(b)),用砖、砌块、混凝土建造墙体,由墙支承建筑物;混合承重结构,由框架结构和墙体共同支撑重量;空间结构,由钢筋混凝土或钢组成空间结构支承重量,如网架、悬索、壳体等。



1—楼板,2—主梁,3—填充墙 图 1.2(a) 框架结构



1-预制板,2-承重墙,3-白承重墙 图 1.2(b) 墙体承重结构

根据其主要承重构件所采用的材料不同,建筑物又分为木结构、砌体结构、钢筋混凝 十结构、钢结构以及混合结构。

建筑结构 建筑结构可定义为以保持形状和稳定性为目的的各个基本构件的组合体。 其基本目的是抵抗作用在建筑物上的各种荷载并把它传到地基上。

荷载 荷载可以根据它们对结构的影响(静态的或动态的)或者根据它们的密度变化进 行分类,荷载也可以根据一些特定的方式进行分类。

- (1) 根据结构响应对荷载进行分类,按照结构的响应可以区别两种类型的荷载。①静 荷载,结构上不会使结构和结构的构件产生明显的加速度;②动荷载,它会使结构产生明 显的加速度。
- (2) 根据荷载密度随时间的变化对荷载进行分类(图 1.3), ①永久荷载(恒荷载), 在 建筑物的整个使用寿命期间,它始终作用在结构上,而且荷载密度的变化可以忽略不计; ②可变荷载(活荷载),它作用在结构上的数值在不同的瞬间可以发生很大的变化;③偶然 荷载,指不太可能作用在结构上的那些荷载,如由碰撞、爆炸、火灾、非地震区的地震等 事件引起的荷载就是偶然荷载。

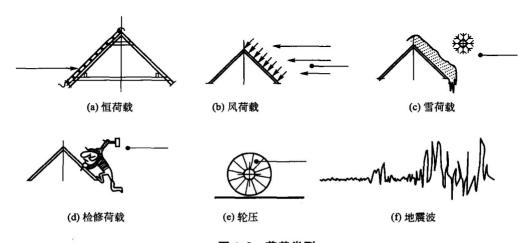


图 1.3 荷载类型

**结构构件** 所有建筑物的结构都是由各种结构部件组合而成的,常见的有梁、板、柱、墙体、桁架等。

当一个杆件所受的力垂直于其轴线时,这样的杆件称为梁。梁是典型的受弯构件,而且常见于各种结构中。几种最简单的梁如图 1.4 所示。

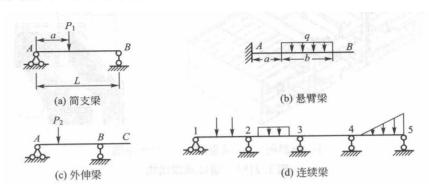
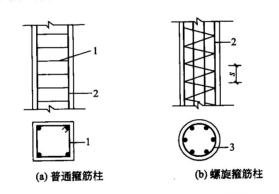


图 1.4 梁的类型

在框架结构中,柱是被用来支撑承重梁的竖向受压构件,上层楼板的荷载通过柱传到下层,然后经过基础传到土壤中。几种类型的柱如图 1.5 所示。



1-普通箍筋,2-纵筋,3-螺旋箍筋

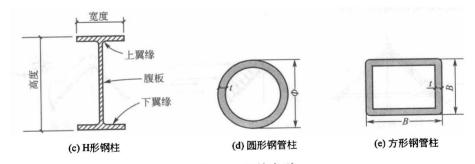


图 1.5 柱的类型

采用框架结构时,外墙除承受自重外,不承受任何别的荷载,因此它们的主要作用是阻挡风雨,幕墙(自承重墙)因而得名。采用墙体承重结构时,墙体承担竖向和水平荷载,称为承重墙。

平面桁架(图 1.6)是由排列在一个平面上的一组三角形构成的杆系结构,荷载作用在构件的节点上,构件中只产生轴向应力(拉应力或压应力)。