

# 建筑英语

(第2版)

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主编 郭二莹 姜 华

 **北京理工大学出版社**  
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# 建筑英语

## (第2版)

主 编 郭二莹 姜 华  
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贵州师范学院内部使用



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## 内 容 提 要

本书共10个单元，主要内容包括世界建筑史、中国古代建筑、建筑设计、建筑材料、建筑结构、建筑施工、房屋设备、室内装饰、园林设计以及生态与建筑。每个单元由Text A、Text B、Oral Practices和Translation Skills四部分组成。全书内容丰富、选材广泛、图文并茂、易于理解，专业性和应用性强。

本书可作为高等院校土木工程类相关专业的英语教材，也可以作为其他专业学生的选修课教材及参考用书。

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## 第2版前言

“建筑英语”是高等院校土木工程类相关专业的专业必修课程。本书的编写力求满足土木工程类相关专业学生对专门用途英语的需求，突出语言实用性及职业涉外交际能力，进一步提升学生职业素养和就业竞争力。

本书修订力求与时俱进，全面更新拓展阅读课文，利用二维码辅助教学。修订版参阅了国内外多部建筑书籍及期刊，将最新的建筑理念和建筑成果融入本书，使其更具有引导性和实效性。

本书的修订深入思考学生未来职业发展的需求，本着实用为主，够用为度的原则，调整知识考核模式，增加了《中华人民共和国建筑法》和《建筑施工合同》中英文对照版，以满足课堂教学需求，同时提升学生职业素养。

本书共分为十个单元，涵盖了十个主题，主要内容包括世界建筑史、中国古代建筑、建筑设计、建筑材料、建筑结构、建筑施工、房屋设备、室内装饰、园林设计以及生态与建筑等。

本书由郭二莹、姜华担任主编，孙熙阳、刘玥、田姐妮担任副主编。

虽经反复讨论修改，但限于编者的学识及专业水平和实践经验，修订后的教材仍难免有疏漏和不妥之处，敬请广大读者指正。

编者

## 第1版前言

作为专业英语课程，建筑英语是高等院校基础英语课程的后续课程，开设的目的是更好地满足高等院校建筑工程类专业学生对专业英语的就业需求，突出专业英语的实用性，培养借助于工具书阅读和翻译建筑类专业英语文章的能力以及简单的涉外交际能力，以此提高学生的职业素养，提升其未来就业竞争力。

本书共10个单元，每个单元都有一个主题，内容涉及世界建筑史、中国古代建筑、建筑设计、建筑材料、建筑结构、建筑施工、房屋设备、室内装饰、园林设计以及生态与建筑。每个单元由四部分组成：Text A为课内教学材料，文章后提供词汇及重点句式讲解，并配备针对性强的多种练习题以巩固教学重点、难点；Text B可作为课外拓展内容，更好地供学生自学，也提供专业词汇及难句的讲解；Oral Practices 为口语练习部分，紧密结合单元主题，注重学生实际交际能力的培养和训练；Translation Skills 旨在培养学生的专业英语翻译能力，遵照循序渐进的原则，从词汇、短语、从句等方面讲解建筑英语的翻译技巧。

本书具有如下特点：

1. 内容丰富，选材广泛。文章选取涉及建筑专业活动的各个环节，同时涵盖了中外建筑史、著名建筑师以及绿色建筑等新的建筑理念；既介绍了中外古典建筑，也涉猎了大量最新的现代著名建筑，通过学习，学生在提高专业英语水平的同时还会扩大知识面。

2. 图文并茂，易于理解。书中的大量插图使教学内容更加直观，有利于激发学生的学习兴趣。

3. 专业性强。所选文章内容具有一定的专业性，口语练习围绕建筑工地施工进行，翻译技巧紧密结合本专业，能够多角度体现教学内容的专业性。

4. 应用性强。本书体系严密完整，阐述理论的同时还强化实践内容和技能的传授。本书旨在培养学生独立思考的能力和实际应用能力。

本书既可以作为高等院校建筑类专业的专业英语教材，也可以作为其他各专业学生的选修课教材。

本书由郭二莹、崔雪、姜华任主编，孙熙阳、刘玥、田姐妮任副主编，高玉英、李云童、胡妍莉、张丹任参编。在编写过程中，我们参阅了大量的相关教材及网络文献，在此，对相关作者表示由衷感谢。同时，感谢付德成老师对本书的专业指导。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正，以便再版时改进和提高。

编 者

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# Unit One History of World Architecture

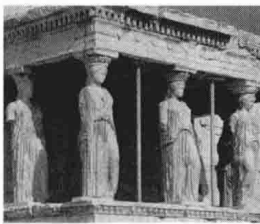
## 世界建筑史

### Warming-up

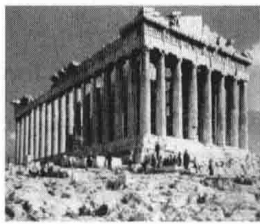
**Task 1: Match the English expressions with their corresponding equivalents.**

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. the Sphinx                            | A. 帕特农神庙    |
| 2. Erechtheion                           | B. 十四圣徒朝圣教堂 |
| 3. Parthenon                             | C. 米兰之家     |
| 4. Church of Duomo                       | D. 水晶宫      |
| 5. Arch of Constantine                   | E. 伊瑞克提翁神庙  |
| 6. Basilica of the Fourteen Holy Helpers | F. 狮身人面像    |
| 7. the Crystal Palace                    | G. 米兰大教堂    |
| 8. CASA MILÀ                             | H. 君士坦丁凯旋门  |

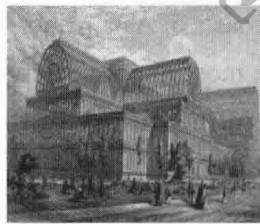
**Task 2: Match the pictures with the above famous architectures in Task 1.**



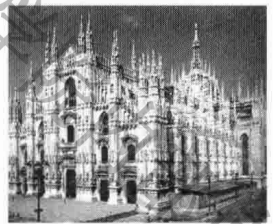
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

## Text A A Brief Introduction to the Evolution of World Architecture

### 世界建筑史简介

#### Early Architecture

Beginning with the first uses of brick and stone and ending with the completion of the great pyramids and **colossal Sphinx**, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential architecture in history. The Nile Valley has been home to many of the richest civilizations in art, architecture, and design for at least ten thousand years, and this **innovation** began with a simple problem: a lack of wood<sup>[1]</sup>.

The Egyptians were one of the first societies to seize upon the **durability** of bricks in construction, and their architectural monuments have endured thousands of years to become models of ancient architecture even in modern times<sup>[2]</sup>. Because of this durability, some of the most famous buildings in history were to come from the Nile Valley in Egypt.

#### Greek and Roman Architecture

As western society began to **bloom** and develop, architecture **took on** new life in the designs of the Greeks. One of the most powerful civilizations **rising up** in Europe, the Greek architects created history with their **flair** for order, design, and beauty<sup>[3]</sup>. The first standards of beauty, or the ideal **proportions**, were also Greek inventions; and every society following would **imitate** these ideals.

Two Greek architectural orders developed more or less concurrently. **The Doric order predominated** on the mainland and in the western colonies. **The Ionic order** originated in the cities on the islands and coasts of Asia Minor.

Rome would be the most major society to follow in Greek footsteps, creating some of the most famous buildings in the history of the world after the Grecian style. Rome became a powerful, well-organized **empire**, marked by great engineering works, roads, **canals**, bridges and **aqueducts**. Two Roman inventions allowed for greater architectural **flexibility**: the **dome** and the **groin**. The Romans also introduced the **commemorative, Triumphal Arch** and the **colosseum**, stadium.

#### Renaissance Architecture

Beginning in Italy in about 1400 A.D., Renaissance brought a revival of the **principles** and styles of ancient Greek and Roman architecture, it spreaded to the rest of Europe during the next 150 years. Perhaps architecture made its greatest leaps during the Renaissance. **Harmonious** form, **mathematical proportion** and artistic style combined to leave us such innovations as the stained glass window, the **Gothic cathedral**, the towering **spire**, and of course the **octagonal dome**<sup>[4]</sup>.

## Baroque and Rococo Architecture

After the Renaissance period, the architects of the era started to get bored with the **symmetry** and some old forms they had been using for the last 200 years. The most distinct shape of the Baroque style is the use of the **oval**. It appeared in many churches and was very characteristic of the time.

Rococo was the last phase of Baroque in France. It was a light-hearted, **decorative** style invented to suit the people of Paris. One of the main characteristics of the Rococo style was rooms that were meant to have music played in them.

## The Industrial Architecture

The Industrial Revolution, which began in England in about 1760, brought a flood of new building materials, for example, **cast iron**, steel and glass<sup>[5]</sup>. Late 18th century designers and **patrons** turned towards the original Greek and Roman **prototypes**. In the 19th century, English architect Sir Joseph Paxton created the **Crystal Palace** (1850—1851) in London, a vast exhibition hall which **foreshadowed** industrialized buildings and the widespread use of cast iron and steel.

## Modern Architecture

At the beginning of the 20th century, some designers refused to work in borrowed styles. Spanish architect **Antoni Gaudi** was the most original.

Between about 1965 and 1980, architects and critics began to support postmodernism. Although **postmodernism** is not a **cohesive** movement based on a distinct set of principles, in general postmodernists value individuality, **intimacy**, complexity, and occasionally humor.

By the early 1980s, postmodernism had become the dominant trend in American architecture and an important phenomenon in Europe as well.

## New Words

colossal [kə'ləsəl] *adj.* 巨大的, 庞大的

Sphinx [sfɪŋks] *n.* [埃] 狮身人面

innovation [ˌɪnə'veɪʃn] *n.* 改革, 创新

durability [ˌdʒʊərə'bɪləti] *n.* 耐久性, 持久性

bloom [blu:m] *n.* 最盛期, 繁荣

flair [fleə(r)] *n.* 天资, 天分

proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃn] *n.* 比, 比率

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *vt.* 模仿, 效仿

predominate [pri'dɒmɪneɪt] *vi.* 占支配地位

empire ['empaɪə(r)] *n.* 帝国, 帝国领土

canal [kə'næl] *n.* 运河

aqueduct ['ækwɪdʌkt] *n.* 渡槽, 引水渠

flexibility [ˌfleksə'bɪləti] *n.* 机动性, 灵活性

dome [dəʊm] *n.* 圆屋顶

groin [grɔɪn] *n.* 交叉拱

commemorative [kə'meməreɪtɪv] *adj.* 纪念的, 纪念性的

colosseum [ˌkɒlə'si:əm] *n.* 竞技场, 斗兽场

principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* 原则, 原理, 准则  
harmonious [hɑ:'məʊniəs] *adj.* 和谐的, 融洽的  
cathedral [kə'ti:drəl] *n.* 大教堂  
spire ['spaɪə(r)] *n.* 塔尖, 尖顶  
octagonal [ɒk'tægənəl] *adj.* 八边形的  
symmetry ['sɪmətri] *n.* 对称, 对称美  
oval ['əʊvl] *adj.* 椭圆形的  
decorative ['deɪkəreɪtɪv] *adj.* 装饰的

patron ['peɪtrən] *n.* 赞助人, 资助人  
prototype ['prəʊtətaɪp] *n.* 原型, 雏形  
foreshadow [fə:'ʃædəʊ] *vt.* 预示, 预兆  
postmodernism [ˌpəʊst'mɒdənɪzəm] *n.* 后现代主义  
cohesive [kəʊ'hi:sɪv] *adj.* 有凝聚力的, 紧密结合的  
intimacy ['ɪntɪməsi] *n.* 亲密, 亲近

## Phrases & Expressions

seize upon 利用  
take on 呈现, 具有  
rise up 兴起

Triumphal Arch 凯旋门  
mathematical proportion 数学比例  
cast iron 铸铁

## Proper Names

The Doric order 多立克柱式  
The Ionic order 爱奥尼柱式  
Renaissance [ri'neɪsəns] 文艺复兴  
Gothic ['gəʊθɪk] 哥特式  
Baroque [bə'rɒk] 巴洛克式

Rococo [rə'kəʊkəʊ] 洛可可式  
Joseph Paxton (1803—1865) 约瑟夫·帕克斯顿  
Crystal Palace 水晶宫  
Antoni Gaudi (1852—1926) 安东尼·高迪



## Notes on Text

[1] The Nile Valley has been home to many of the richest civilizations in art, architecture, and design for at least ten thousand years, and this innovation began with a simple problem: a lack of wood.

尼罗河流域在至少一万年间, 一直都是艺术、建筑、设计这些灿烂文明的摇篮, 这方面的创新均源于一个简单的原因: 缺少木料。

[2] The Egyptians were one of the first societies to seize upon the durability of bricks in construction, and their architectural monuments have endured thousands of years to become models of ancient architecture even in modern times.

埃及人是最早利用经久耐用的砖结构的群体之一, 他们的建筑古迹历经数千年, 甚至从现代来看也是古代建筑的典范。

[3] As western society began to bloom and develop, architecture took on new life in the designs of the Greeks. One of the most powerful civilizations rising up in Europe, the Greek architects created history with their flair for order, design, and beauty.

随着西方社会的繁荣和发展，希腊人的建筑设计呈现新的活力。一个强大的文明在欧洲异军突起，希腊建筑师凭借他们在建筑法则、设计和美学方面的才华，在建筑史上留下了辉煌的一页。

[4] Harmonious form, mathematical proportion and artistic style combined to leave us such innovations as the stained glass window, the Gothic cathedral, the towering spire, and of course the octagonal dome.

和谐的外形、精确的数学比例、优美的格调结合在一起，让我们感受到许多创新之处，比如彩色玻璃窗、哥特式教堂、高耸的尖顶，当然还有八角形的穹顶。

[5] The Industrial Revolution, which began in England in about 1760, brought a flood of new building materials, for example, cast iron, steel and glass.

1760年始于英国的工业革命让很多新的建筑材料涌现出来，比如铸铁、钢和玻璃。

## Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the main reason for the architectural innovation of the Nile Valley?
2. What are the main marks of Roman as a powerful, well-organized empire?
3. Why did Renaissance bring a revival of ancient Greek and Roman architecture?
4. What foreshadows industrialized buildings and the widespread use of cast iron and steel?
5. When did postmodernism become the dominant trend in American architecture?

### II. Match the English words with their Chinese equivalents.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. innovation  | A. 比，比率    |
| 2. aqueduct    | B. 原型，雏形   |
| 3. dome        | C. 交叉拱     |
| 4. groin       | D. 原则，原理   |
| 5. colosseum   | E. 八边形的    |
| 6. principle   | F. 对称，对称美  |
| 7. octagonal   | G. 渡槽，引水渠  |
| 8. symmetry    | H. 竞技场，斗兽场 |
| 9. prototype   | I. 改革，创新   |
| 10. proportion | J. 圆屋顶     |

III. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

predominant    erected    limestone    fertilizer    reserved  
molds    subsidiary    harden    granite    inaccessible

Due to the scarcity (缺乏) of wood, the two \_\_\_\_\_ building materials used in ancient Egypt were sun-baked mud brick and stone, mainly \_\_\_\_\_, but also sandstone and \_\_\_\_\_ in considerable quantities. From the Old Kingdom onward, stone was generally \_\_\_\_\_ for tombs and temples, while bricks were used even for royal palaces, fortresses (要塞), the walls of temple precincts (内部) and towns, and for \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in temple complexes.

Ancient Egyptian houses were made out of mud collected from the Nile River. It was placed in \_\_\_\_\_ and left to dry in the hot sun to \_\_\_\_\_ for use in construction.

Many Egyptian towns have disappeared because they were situated near the cultivated area of the Nile Valley and were flooded as the river bed slowly rose during the millennia (一千年), or the mud bricks of which they were built were used by peasants as \_\_\_\_\_. Others are \_\_\_\_\_, new buildings having been \_\_\_\_\_ on ancient ones. Fortunately, the dry, hot climate of Egypt preserved some mud brick structures. Also, many temples and tombs have survived because they were built on high ground unaffected by the Nile flood and were constructed of stone.

IV. Translate the following English into Chinese or Chinese into English.

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. the Nile Valley          | 6. 多立克柱式 |
| 2. Renaissance Architecture | 7. 巴洛克式  |
| 3. building material        | 8. 哥特式教堂 |
| 4. mathematical proportion  | 9. 后现代主义 |
| 5. Triumphal Arch           | 10. 主导趋势 |

## Text B New Seven Wonders of the World 世界“新七大奇迹”

**Inspired** by the Seven Wonders of Ancient World, an unofficial Organization decides to crown seven new world wonders among the **candidates**. July 7th, 2007 the new seven world wonders were nominated in Lisbon, Portugal. Gloriously crowned, the following were chosen as the New Seven Wonders of the World from among the 21 candidates by the people all over the world.

**The Great Wall, China (220 B.C., 1368 A.D.—1644 A.D.)**

The Great Wall of China was built to link existing **fortifications** into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China<sup>[1]</sup>. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is disputed that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this colossal construction (Fig.1-1) .

**Petra, Jordan (9 B.C.—40 A.D.)**

On the edge of the Arabian Desert, Petra was the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.) . Masters of water technology, the Nabataeans provided their city with great **tunnel** constructions and **water chambers**. A theater, modeled on Greek-Roman prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. Today, the Palace Tombs of Petra, with the 42-meter-high **Hellenistic** temple facade on the El-Deir **Monastery**, are impressive examples of Middle Eastern culture<sup>[2]</sup> (Fig.1-2) .

**The Roman Colosseum, Italy (70 A.D.—82 A.D.)**

This great **amphitheater** in the centre of Rome was built to give favors to successful **legionnaires** and to celebrate the glory of the Roman Empire. Its design concept still **stands to** this very day, and **virtually** every modern sports stadium some 2,000 years later still bears the **irresistible** imprint of the Colosseum's original design<sup>[3]</sup>. Today, through films and history books, we are even more aware of the cruel fights and games that **took place** in this **arena**, all for the joy of the spectators (Fig.1-3) .

**Machu Picchu, Peru (1460 A.D.—1470 A.D.)**

In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacútec built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu (“Old Mountain”) (Fig.1-4) . This extraordinary settlement lies halfway up the Andes

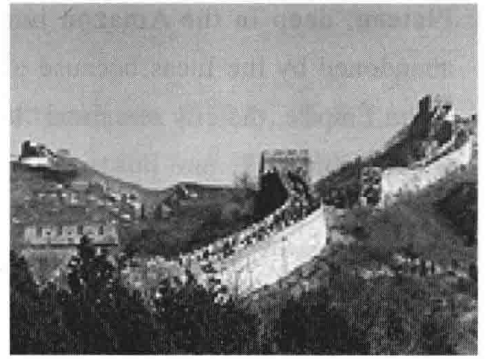


Fig.1-1 The Great Wall, China



Fig.1-2 Petra, Jordan



Fig.1-3 The Roman Colosseum, Italy



Fig.1-4 Machu Picchu, Peru

Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba River<sup>[4]</sup>. It was probably abandoned by the Incas because of a **smallpox** outbreak and, after the Spanish defeated the Incan Empire, the city remained “lost” for over three centuries. It was rediscovered by Hiram Bingham in 1911.



Fig.1-5 Chichén Itzá, Mexico

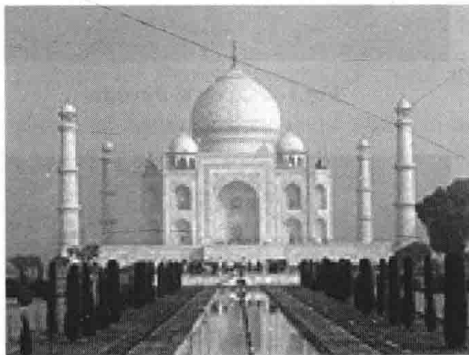


Fig.1-6 The Taj Mahal, India



Fig.1-7 Christ Redeemer, Brazil

#### Chichén Itzá, Mexico (Before 800 A.D.)

Chichén Itzá, the most famous **Mayan** temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. Its various structures—the Pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners—can still be seen today and are **demonstrative** of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition<sup>[5]</sup>. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the greatest, of all Mayan temples (Fig.1-5) .

#### The Taj Mahal, India (About 1631 A.D.—1653 A.D.)

This immense **mausoleum** was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Mogul emperor, to honor the memory of his beloved late wife. Built out of white marble and standing in formally laid-out walled gardens, the Taj Mahal **is regarded** as the most perfect jewel of Muslim art in India<sup>[6]</sup>. The emperor was consequently jailed and, it is said, could then only see the Taj Mahal out of his small cell window (Fig.1-6) .

#### Christ Redeemer, Brazil (1931 A.D.)

This statue of Jesus stands some 38 meters tall, **atop** the Corcovado Mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro. Designed by Brazilian Heitor da Silva Costa and created by French sculptor Paul Landowski, it is one of the world’s best-known monuments. The statue took five years to construct and was **inaugurated** on October 12, 1931. It has become a symbol of the city and of the warmth of the Brazilian people, who receive visitors with open arms (Fig.1-7) .

## New Words

inspire [ɪn'spaɪə(r)] *vt.* 鼓舞, 激励  
candidate ['kændɪdət] *n.* 候选, 候选人  
fortification [ˌfɔ:tɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 筑垒, 防御工事  
monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n.* 纪念碑, 遗迹, 遗址  
glittering ['glɪtərɪŋ] *adj.* 辉煌的, 光辉灿烂的  
tunnel ['tʌnl] *n.* 隧道, 地道  
Hellenistic [ˌheli'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 希腊风格的, 希腊文化的  
monastery ['mɒnəstri] *n.* 修道院, 寺院  
amphitheater ['æmfɪθiətə(r)] *n.* 竞技场, 斗兽场  
legionnaire [ˌli:dʒə'neə(r)] *n.* 军团的士兵

virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上, 事实上  
irresistible [ˌɪrɪ'zɪstəbl] *adj.* 无法抗拒的, 不可阻挡的  
arena [ə'ri:nə] *n.* 舞台, 竞技场  
smallpox ['smɔ:lpɒks] *n.* 天花  
Mayan ['ma:jən] *adj.* 玛雅人的, 玛雅语的;  
*n.* 玛雅人, 玛雅语  
demonstrative [di'mɒnstrətɪv] *adj.* 说明的, 表明的  
mausoleum [ˌmɔ:sə'li:əm] *n.* 陵墓  
atop [ə'tɒp] *adv. & prep.* 在……顶上  
inaugurate [ɪ'nɔ:ɡjəreɪt] *vt.* 开创, 举行典礼

## Phrases & Expressions

water chambers 水箱, 蓄水池  
stand to 坚持, 不放弃

take place 发生, 进行  
be regarded as 视为, 被认为是

## Proper Names

Petra 佩特拉古城 (约旦)  
Arabian Desert 阿拉伯沙漠  
Nabataean 纳巴泰人  
Pachacútec 帕查库蒂 (印加统治者)  
Machu Picchu 马丘比丘 (秘鲁)  
Andes 安第斯山脉  
Urubamba River 乌鲁班巴河谷  
Amazon jungle 亚马孙热带丛林  
Incan Empire 印加帝国

Hiram Bingham 海勒姆·宾厄姆 (耶鲁大学考古学家)  
Chichén Itzá 奇琴伊察金字塔  
Pyramid of Kukulcan 库库尔坎金字塔  
Temple of Chac Mool 查尔穆尔神殿  
Hall of the Thousand Pillars 千柱林  
Corcovado Mountain 科尔科瓦多山  
Rio de Janeiro 里约热内卢 (巴西城市)