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Talking



GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Follow the Sample

In this section, you'll hear a dialogue between Wang Jian, a senior engineer of China State Construction Engineering Corporation (CSCEC) and Mr. Smith, one of Wang Jian's foreign friends in the construction field. Mr. Wang is consulting Mr. Smith about some information on global construction market.



Smith: Hi, Mr. Wang. What a surprise to meet you here.

Wang: Hello, Mr. Smith. You came here for the International Seminar, did you?

Smith: Yes, I did. I haven't heard from you for a long time.

Wang: Well, I was shifted to the International Contracting Department of our group one year ago. I think it is a challenge for me. Since you are very experienced in this circle, I would be grateful for your advice.

Smith: My pleasure.

Wang: We received quite a lot of project information from different countries last year, but we found it very difficult to assess the construction market of those countries.

Smith: Choosing the right country to enter is the critical decision for an international contractor. The political stability, economic situation, foreign exchange policy and public security of a country exert great influence on its construction market. It is not wise to enter the market of a country in political turmoil.

Wang: Oh, I see, but I still wonder which countries have the best construction market?

Smith: As far as I know, European countries. The projects there are always well financed.

Wang: What about the African countries?

Smith: It depends on whether there is enough financial support. As long as it is obtained, the projects

建筑英语 (第二版)

in Africa are usually executed smoothly.

Wang: Well, would you agree that Southeast Asia construction market is recovering?

Smith: I know what you mean. But I'd like to suggest you accept the payment only in US\$ to avoid the risk of local currency devaluation. Oh ... It's time for the opening ceremony of the Seminar.

Wang: Your advice was so instructive that I forgot the time, thank you very much.

Smith: No problem.

New Words

construction /kən'strʌkʃən/	<i>n.</i>	建筑; 施工; 结构
seminar /semɪnɑː/	<i>n.</i>	研讨会, 培训会; 研讨班, 研讨小组
assess /ə'ses/	<i>v.</i>	估价, 估计; 评定, 核定
critical /'krɪtɪkəl/	<i>adj.</i>	决定性的, 关键性的; 批评的, 批判的
contractor /kən'træktə/	<i>n.</i>	(建筑、监造中的) 承包人; 承包单位, 承包商
security /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/	<i>n.</i>	安全; 抵押品; 有价证券
turmoil /'tɜːmɔɪl/	<i>n.</i>	混乱; 焦虑
finance /fai'næns/	<i>n.</i>	财政, 金融
execute /'eksɪkjʊt/	<i>v.</i>	为……供给资金
currency /'kʌrənsɪ/	<i>v.</i>	执行, 实施; 完成, 实现, 施行 (法律等)
devaluation /di:vælju'eɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	通货, 货币; 流通, 通用, 流行
instructive /ɪn'strʌktɪv/	<i>n.</i>	(货币) 贬值
	<i>adj.</i>	有益的, 供给知识的, 教育的; 建设性的

Phrases and Expressions

be shifted to	被调到……
be well financed	资金充足
currency devaluation	货币贬值
exert great influence on	对……产生极大影响
except for	除了……
International Seminar	国际研讨会
International Contracting Department	国际承包部
construction market	建筑市场
political stability	政局稳定
political turmoil	政局动荡
public security	社会治安

Notes

1. ... but we found it very difficult to assess the construction market of those countries.

但我们发现很难评估这些国家的建筑市场。

find it + adj./n. + to do sth.: 认为……

eg. We find it ill-mannered to greet him like that. 我们认为那样待他不礼貌。

2. Choosing the right country to enter is the critical decision for an international contractor.

对于国际承包商而言,选择进入正确的国家是一个非常关键的决定。

Choosing the right country to enter 为动名词短语,在句中作主语。动名词作主语时,可用 it 作形式主语,把作主语的动名词放在后面。但这只限少数句型,多数情况下用不定式。

3. It depends ... 用在口语中,意为“那得看……”,后面可以接 if 或 whether 引导的条件状语从句。
4. No problem. 意为“不用谢”、“不要客气”。这个说法可以用来回答感谢(主要用于美语中),也可用在其他场合。

Conversation Tip

There are many expressions on “curiosity”. Here are some examples.

☞ I wonder ... 我想知道……

I wonder what happened there. 我想知道那儿发生了什么?

☞ Could you tell me what ...? 你能告诉我……吗?

Could you tell me what to see here? 请告诉我在这儿该参观些什么,好吗?

☞ I would be very interested to know ... 我很想知道……

I would be very interested to know how the machine works. 我很想知道这台机器是怎样工作的。

☞ I'm most curious about ... 我非常想知道……

I'm most curious about the new invention. 我很想了解这项新发明。

☞ Do you think you could ...? 你看你能……吗?

Do you think you could get me one? 你看你能给我弄一份来吗?

☞ I wouldn't mind knowing about ... 我倒想知道……

I wouldn't mind knowing about his real intention.

我倒想知道他真正的意图是什么。



Act Out

Task 1 Put in use.

Directions: Complete the following dialogues with the expressions on “curiosity” above.

1. **A:** Do you have any idea what's going on with them?

B: No. I haven't heard about them for a long time.

A: _____ the time they go abroad.

B: Maybe Mary knows.

2. **A:** Do you have any idea about our firm's moving?

B: No, I haven't heard about it.

A: _____ when we are going to move.

B: Maybe you can ask our manager.

3. **A:** I was wondering something about the train accident. _____ tell me in detail?
B: I'm sorry. I'm not clear about that either.
4. **A:** I am told that Jessica has just got a book published. _____ it.
B: Here is a copy of the book. You can have it.
5. **A:** _____ your trip to Australia was like?
B: Oh, not bad, but very tiring.
6. **A:** _____ what happened there?
B: I have no idea. But I think maybe something terrible happened, because several policemen are there.

Task 2 Work in pairs.

Directions: Answer the following questions and talk about the construction market in China or in the world.

1. How much do you know about the construction market?
2. What factors will influence the construction market?
3. Could you tell us some famous buildings in China?

Reading A



CIVIL ENGINEERING AND CIVIL ENGINEER

Warming up Activities

Civil engineering is a professional engineering discipline. How much do you know about it and how to be a professional civil engineer? Please have a discussion on the following questions with your partner before you read the passage.

1. What is civil engineering? Can you give examples of how civil engineering is involved in our daily lives?
 2. What does it take to be a civil engineer?
 3. Where do civil engineers work?
 4. Do you know any projects which China executed in other countries? Please give some examples.
- Engineering is the practical application of the findings of theoretical science so that they can be

put to work for the benefit of mankind. Engineering is one of the oldest occupations in the history of mankind. Without the skills included in the field of engineering our present-day civilization could never have evolved.

Civil engineering is one of the oldest of the engineering professions. Ancient feats such as the building of the Egyptian pyramids and Roman road systems are based on civil engineering principles. Civil engineering is concerned with the control of the environment for the benefit of humankind, which includes the planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the infrastructure that surrounds us and is the underpinning of our society. Our infrastructure includes roads, airports, railroads, buildings, bridges, water and wastewater treatment plants, sewers, drainage, flood control, water supply, landfills, and many other facilities. The term “civil engineering” originally came into use to distinguish it from military engineering. Civil engineering dealt with permanent structures for civilian uses, whereas military engineering dealt with temporary structures for military uses.

Civil engineering is traditionally broken into several sub-disciplines including structural engineering, dealing with permanent structures; hydraulic engineering, dealing with the flow of water and other fluids; and environment/sanitary engineering, dealing with water supply, water purification, and sewer system, as well as urban planning and design.

Civil engineers provide modern society with vital infrastructure and lifeline systems. In addition, they protect society from extreme forces of nature such as high winds, earthquakes and floods. Almost everything civil engineers do affects our daily lives in many ways. When you get up in the morning and take a shower and brush your teeth, the water comes from a water treatment plant through a network of pipes, designed by civil engineers. The dirty water leaves your house through a sewer and ends up at a wastewater treatment plant designed by civil engineers where it is treated and released to a nearby stream or river. When you go to school or work, the roads you drive on and bridges you might cross were designed by civil engineers. The structure or skeleton of the building you attend classes in or work in was designed by a civil engineer, as well as its foundation. There are many more such examples of how civil engineering is involved in our daily lives.

A civil engineer should be responsible for planning and designing a project, constructing the project to the required scale, and maintenance of the product. A civil engineer requires not only a high standard of engineering knowledge but also supervisory and administrative skills. The planning part of their work involves site investigation, feasibility studies, creating solutions to complications that may occur and the actual designing of structures. They have to work with the guidelines of the local government authority and get plans approved by the relevant authority. They may prepare cost estimates and set construction schedules. Construction work involves dealing with clients, architects, government officials, contractors and the supervision of work according to standards. Their work also involves the maintenance and repair of the project.



■ New Words

theoretical /θə'retɪkəl/

adj. 理论的, 推想的, 假设的

evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/

v. 演变, 进化

feat /fi:t/

n. 功绩, 伟业, 技艺

maintenance /ˈmeɪntɪnəns/	<i>n.</i> 维护, 保养, 维修
infrastructure /ˈɪnfəˈstrʌktʃə/	<i>n.</i> 基础设施, 基础结构
drainage /ˈdreɪnɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i> 排水, 排水系统, 下水道; 废水
facility /fəˈsɪlɪti/	<i>n.</i> 设施, 设备; 能力
distinguish /dɪsˈtɪŋɡwɪʃ/	<i>v.</i> 辨别, 区别; 显扬自己
military /ˈmɪlɪtəri/	<i>adj.</i> 军事的, 军用的
	<i>n.</i> 军人; 武装力量
underpinning /ˈʌndəˌpɪnɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 基础, 支柱, 支撑
permanent /ˈpɜːmənənt/	<i>adj.</i> 永久的; 固定的
civilian /sɪˈvɪlɪən/	<i>n.</i> 平民, 百姓
temporary /ˈtempərəri/	<i>adj.</i> 临时的, 暂时的, 短时间的
hydraulic /haɪˈdrɔːlɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 液力的, 液压的
sanitary /ˈsænɪtəri/	<i>adj.</i> 清洁的, 卫生的; 保健的
purification /ˌpʊəərɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 净化
skeleton /ˈskelɪtən/	<i>n.</i> 框架, 梗概; 骨骼, 骨干
foundation /faʊnˈdeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 地基, 基础; 建立, 创办; 基金会
supervisory /ˌsjuːpəˈvaɪzəri/	<i>adj.</i> 管理的, 监督的
administrative /ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv/	<i>adj.</i> 行政的, 管理的
site /saɪt/	<i>n.</i> 位置, 地点
	<i>vt.</i> 使坐落在, 设置
investigation /ɪnˌvestɪˈɡeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 调查; 科学研究, 学术研究
feasibility /fiːzəˈbɪləti/	<i>n.</i> 可行性, 可能性
estimate /ˈestɪmənt/	<i>n.</i> 估计, 估价 估计
	<i>vt./vi.</i> 评价, 评估
client /ˈklaɪənt/	<i>n.</i> 委托人, 顾客, 常客
architect /ˈɑːkɪtekt/	<i>n.</i> 建筑师, 设计师
supervision /ˌsjuːpəˈvɪʒən/	<i>n.</i> 监督, 管理

Phrases and Expressions

base on	使建立在……基础之上
be concerned with	参与, 干预
come into use	开始被使用
distinguish from	辨别, 将……与……区别开
break into	闯入, 打扰; 把……分成
be responsible for	为……负责; 形成……的原因

Notes

1. Engineering is the practical application of the findings of theoretical science so that they can be put to work for the benefit of mankind.

工程学是理论科学的研究结果在实践中的应用,并由此造福人类。

句中“so that”引出目的状语从句。

2. Without the skills included in the field of engineering our present-day civilization could never have evolved.

没有工程上的进步就无法演变到今天的文明。

句中“without”介词短语放在句首,表示强调,引出其后的虚拟语气。

3. Civil engineering is concerned with the control of the environment for the benefit of humankind, which includes the planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the infrastructure that surrounds us and is the underpinning of our society.

土木工程通过对环境的控制而造福人类。它包括规划、设计、施工、维修、对我们周围的基础设施的操作,是我们社会的基础。

句中which引导非限制性定语从句,代指civil engineering。

4. The planning part of their work involves site investigation, feasibility studies, creating solutions to complications that may occur and the actual designing of structures.

他们的规划工作涉及场地堪查、可行性研究、找到可能产生难题的解决办法以及实际的结构设计。

句中that may occur为定语从句,修饰先行词complications,意为“可能产生的难题”。

5. They have to work with the guidelines of the local government authority and get plans approved by the relevant authority.

他们要研究地方当局的指导方针,他们的计划要得到有关当局的核实批准。

Exercises

I Passage Comprehension

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the passage you have read.

1. What's the importance of engineering for mankind?

_____.

2. What does civil engineering include?

_____.

3. How many sub-disciplines of civil engineering are mentioned in the text? What are they?

_____.

4. What should a civil engineer be responsible for?

_____.

5. What knowledge and skills should a civil engineer have?

_____.

II Term Translation

Directions: Translate the following terms according to the passage.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. 土木工程 | _____ | 2. 土木工程师 | _____ |
| 3. 结构工程学 | _____ | 4. 水利工程学 | _____ |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5. 环境工程学 _____ | 6. 污水处理厂 _____ |
| 7. 可行性研究 _____ | 8. 地方当局 _____ |
| 9. 有关当局 _____ | 10. 成本估算 _____ |

III Word Transformation

Directions: Complete the sentences with the given words or expressions. Change the form if necessary.

infrastructure	site	civilization	be concerned with	construction
deal with	maintenance	break into	distinguish from	estimate

1. Chinese _____ is one of the oldest in the world.
2. One material can _____ another by their physical properties: color, density, specific, heat and so on.
3. A lot of _____ is going on in this city.
4. This book _____ the Middle East.
5. Vast sums are needed to maintain the _____.
6. The _____ for that building is \$100,000.
7. All this extra work I'm doing _____ my leisure time.
8. Rescue workers rushed to the _____ of the plane crash.
9. This story _____ a Russian family in the 19th century.
10. A _____ manual gives diagrams and instructions for repairing your car.

IV English-Chinese Translation

1. Our infrastructure includes roads, airports, railroads, buildings, bridges, water and wastewater treatment plants, sewers, drainage, flood control, water supply, landfills, and many other facilities.
_____.
2. Civil engineering is traditionally broken into several sub-disciplines including structural engineering, dealing with permanent structures; hydraulic engineering, dealing with the flow of water and other fluids; and environment/sanitary engineering, dealing with water supply, water purification, and sewer system, as well as urban planning and design.
_____.
3. Civil engineers provide modern society with vital infrastructure and lifeline systems.
_____.
4. A civil engineer should be responsible for planning and designing a project, constructing the project to the required scale, and maintenance of the product.
_____.
5. A civil engineer requires not only a high standard of engineering knowledge but also supervisory and administrative skills.
_____.

V Cloze

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. Change the form if necessary.

operation	construction	design	engineering	environment
client	maintenance	involve	architect	deal with

Considered as one of the oldest _____ field, civil engineering _____ planning, and _____ and executing structural works. The profession _____ a wide variety of engineering tasks including designing, supervision and _____ activities of public works like roads, bridges, tunnels, buildings, airports, dams, water works, sewage systems, ports, etc. and offers a multitude of challenging career opportunities.

Civil engineers acquire knowledge in the planning, design, construction, _____, renovation and _____ of buildings, together with an understanding of impacts on the surrounding _____. Civil engineers work in teams with other engineers, technicians, _____ and office staff, they must learn to clearly communicate technical information to _____ and the general public, learn to think on his/her feet, and keep cool under pressure.

VI Topic Discussion

Since you have learned the text, what's your understanding about this career? Do you like it? Are you ready for this challenging career? How will you do to realize your dream? Please share your idea with your partner.

Reading B



MAKE THE PAST SERVE THE PRESENT — THE GREAT PYRAMIDS AND ITS STRUCTURAL APPLICATION

Questions Before Reading:

1. What do you know about Egyptian pyramids?
2. Besides Egyptian pyramids, are there any other pyramids existed in the world? Can you list them?

More than three thousand years ago, the largest structures on the Earth were pyramids: first the Red

Pyramid mounds near the ancient capital of Xi'an in China



Only a fraction of a staircase on one side of the Great Pyramid of Cholula has been restored.



Pyramid in the Dashur Necropolis, then the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World still remaining and still the tallest pyramid of all.

Although the earliest pyramids were built in Egypt, the more ones still could be found in the other places of the world.

There are many square flat-topped mound tombs in China. The First Emperor of Qin (221 BC) was buried under a large mound outside Xi'an City. In the following centuries about a dozen more Han Dynasty royals were also buried under flat-topped pyramidal earthworks.

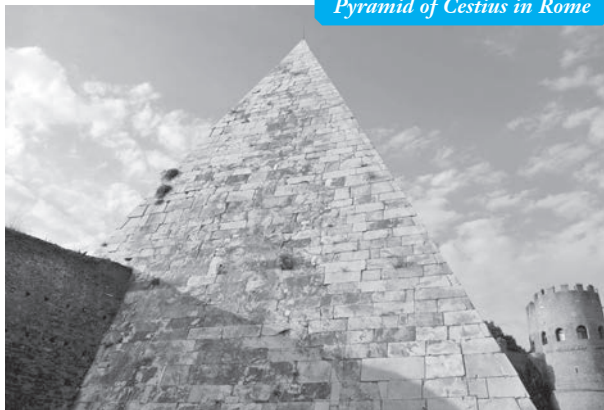
The largest pyramid by volume is the Great Pyramid of Cholula, in the Mexican state of Puebla. This pyramid is considered the largest monument ever constructed anywhere in the world, and is still being excavated.

The 27-metre-high Pyramid of Cestius was built by the end of the first century BC in Rome and still exists today, close to the Porta San Paolo. Another one, named Meta Romuli, standing in the Ager Vaticanus (today's Borgo), was destroyed at the end of the 15th century. There is also a Roman era pyramid built in Falicon, France. There were many more pyramids built in France in this period.

A pyramid is a building where the outer surfaces are triangular and converge at a point. The base of a pyramid can be triliteral, quadrilateral, or any polygon shape, meaning that a pyramid has at least four faces (base plus at least three triangular faces). The five-face square pyramid is a common version. A pyramid's design, with the majority of the weight closer to the ground, means that less material higher up on the pyramid will be pushing down from above: this distribution of weight allowed early civilizations to create stable monumental structures.

In modern times, the old stable structure was applied to the different designing of the new architecture, such as the Louvre Pyramid. It is a large glass and metal pyramid, surrounded by three smaller pyramids, in the main courtyard of the Louvre Palace (Palais du Louvre) in Paris. The large pyramid serves as the main entrance to the Louvre Museum. Completed in 1989, it has become a landmark for the city of Paris.

The pyramid and the underground lobby underneath it were created because of a series of problems with the Louvre's original main entrance, which could no longer handle an enormous number of visitors on an everyday basis. Visitors entering through the pyramid descend into the spacious lobby then reascend into the main Louvre buildings. Several other museums have duplicated this concept, most notably the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. The construction work on the pyramid base and underground lobby was carried out by Dumez.



Pyramid of Cestius in Rome



Louvre Pyramid

The modern architects are enlightened by the ancient pyramidal structure to make the past serve the present, which becomes the golden principle of architectural designing.

New Words

earthwork /'ɜ:θwɜ:k/

volume /'vɒljʊ:m/

monument /'mɒnjʊmənt/

excavate /'ekskeɪvət/

era /'ɪərə/

triangular /traɪ'æŋgjʊlə/

converge /kən'veɜ:dʒ/

trilateral /traɪ'lætərəl/

quadrilateral /kwɒdrɪ'lætərəl/

polygon /'pɒlɪgən/

landmark /'lændmɑ:k/

lobby /'lɒbi/

descend /dɪ'send/

spacious /speɪʃəs/

ascend /ə'send/

duplicate /'dju:plɪkət/

notably /'nəʊtbəli/

enlighten /ɪn'laɪtn/

n. 土木工程

n. 体积, 容积; 量; 数量; 音量

n. 纪念碑, 墓碑, 历史遗址

v. 开凿, 挖掘

n. 时代

adj. 三角形的; 三者间的

v. 会聚; 使聚集; 达成一致

adj. 三边的, 三面的

n. 四边形

adj. 四边形的

n. 多边形

n. 地标; 陆标; 纪念碑

n. 门厅, 休息室

vi. 下来; 向下倾斜; 遗传

adj. 广阔的, 宽敞的, 宽裕的

vi. 上升, 倾斜而上; 追溯

v. 复印

adj. 著名的; 突出的

v. 启发, 感悟

■ Phrases and Expressions

an enormous number of	无数的
on an everyday basis	以每天计算
descend into	下降到
make the past serve the present	古为今用

■ Proper Names

the Dashur Necropolis	达舒尔墓地
the Great Pyramid of Khufu	胡夫大金字塔
the Great Pyramid of Cholula	乔鲁拉大金字塔
Mexican state of Puebla	普埃布拉州(墨西哥)
Pyramid of Cestius	塞斯提伍斯金字塔
the Porta San Paolo	圣保罗门

■ Notes

1. then the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World still remaining and still the tallest pyramid of all.
然后是胡夫大金字塔,它是古代世界七大奇迹中唯一留存至今的,并且是当今最高的金字塔。
The Great Pyramid of Khufu which still exists is the one of the seven wonders and the tallest pyramid of all in the world. the only ... of all 是独立主格结构,补充说明前面的一句话,作同位语。
2. In the following centuries about a dozen more Han Dynasty royals were also buried under flat-topped pyramidal earthworks.
在随后的几个世纪里,大约十多位汉代皇室成员也被埋在这样的平顶金字塔式的土方中。
3. A pyramid's design, with the majority of the weight closer to the ground, means that less material higher up on the pyramid will be pushing down from above: this distribution of weight allowed early civilizations to create stable monumental structures.
一种使金字塔的大部分重量处于靠近地面位置的设计意味着金字塔越高,从上面向下施力的材料就越少:这种重量分配使得在早期文明时期可以修建稳固的纪念性建筑结构。
... with the majority of the weight closer to the ground 介词短语作补语。
4. The pyramid and the underground lobby underneath it were created because of a series of problems with the Louvre's original main entrance, which could no longer handle an enormous number of visitors on an everyday basis.
由于卢浮宫的原正门无法接待每天数量庞大的旅客,金字塔和地下大厅便应运而生了。
which could no longer handle ... basis. 定语从句修饰先行词 entrance; because of ... 表原因。
5. The modern architects are enlightened by the ancient pyramidal structure to make the past serve the present, which becomes the golden principle of architectural designing.
现代建筑师受到古金字塔式结构的启发并古为今用,这已经成为建筑设计的黄金法则。
which becomes the golden principle of architectural designing. 非限制性定语从句修饰前文提到的 the past serve the present。

Exercises

I Match the items below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. the first pyramid | A. the Great Pyramid of Khufu |
| _____ 2. the tallest pyramid | B. the Great Pyramid of Cholula |
| _____ 3. the largest pyramid | C. the Red Pyramid |
| _____ 4. the landmark of Paris | D. the Louvre Pyramid |

II Choose the best answers according to the passage you have read.

- _____ is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World still remaining and still the tallest pyramid of all.
A. The Red Pyramid in the Dashur Necropolis
B. The Pyramid of Khufu
C. The Louvre Pyramid
D. The square flat-topped mound tombs in China
- The common version of a pyramid has _____ faces.
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
- The Louvre Pyramid is built for _____.
A. adding the landmark of Paris besides Eiffel Tower
B. solving the Louvre Museum's problem in dealing with thousands of visitors
C. imitating Egyptian pyramid as a tomb
D. guarding the Louvre Museum from stealing
- You've made great progress in your studies of English, haven't you?
— Yes, but much _____.
A. remains to do
B. is remained to do
C. remains to be done
D. is remained to be done
- The quality of the stereotype is judged by the _____.
A. shape
B. weight
C. high volume
D. location
- A team _____ an archaeological site and found many cherished jewelry.
A. dig
B. excavate
C. pull out
D. discover

7. The avenues _____ at a central square.
 - A. combine
 - B. across
 - C. converge
 - D. parallel
8. Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in temperature, thus creating a _____ environment.
 - A. peaceful
 - B. sensitive
 - C. common
 - D. stable
9. I lost my key to my bike, so I went to the shop to _____ a new one.
 - A. duplicate
 - B. make
 - C. borrow
 - D. imitate
10. The Great Wall is _____ as the Seven Wonders in the world which many visitors come to see.
 - A. notably
 - B. huge
 - C. gigantic
 - D. long

III Further-reading and discussion.

1. What are the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
2. Why is the pyramidal structure so stable?
3. What is the shape of a pyramid?
4. What is the specialty of Louvre Pyramid?
5. Could you find another example of pyramidal structure in modern architecture?

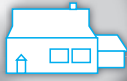
Related Information

<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=8993>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wonders_of_the_World

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louvre_Pyramid

http://www.e-architect.co.uk/paris/louvre_pyramid_building.htm



INTERNATIONAL PROJECT CONTRACT DOCUMENT

国际工程合同文件

Introduction

在国际工程的各个阶段，有关双方就某项工程或某个合作项目达成协议，明确双方的具体权利和义务，并用文字的形式固定下来，这就是国际工程合同。国际工程合同通常规定：合同双方发出的任何通知(notice)、同意(consent)、批准(approval)、证明(certification)或决定(determination/decision)等均应是书面的。合同具有法律约束力，一经签订，双方均须按照合同执行，任何一方如不履行合同义务，对方都可诉诸法律或通过仲裁解决。

一、合同的内容 (Contents)

合同一般分为三个部分：(1) 约首(the Head)；(2) 本文(the Body)；(3) 约尾(the Tail)。

1. 约首(the Head)

这部分主要由三方面内容构成：一是指明签约双(各)方，如甲乙双方或买卖合同中的卖方和买方；二是“鉴于(whence)”、“叙述(recital)”或“背景(background)”部分，主要是介绍合同的相关情况，如合同双(各)方的背景情况介绍，各方所从事的行业，以及合同目的和合同的背景情况；最后明确指明合同双(各)方愿意签订本合同，英文可以表述为：NOW THEREFORE, for valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby agree as follows: ...

2. 本文(the Body)

这部分主要包含以下条款：

(1) 定义 (Definition)	(11) 转让 (Assignment or Successors and Assignment)
(2) 陈述与保证 (Representations and Warranties)	(12) 通知 (Notice)
(3) 先决条件 (Conditions Precedent)	(13) 适用法律 (Governing Law or Applicable Law)
(4) 责任限制 (Limited Liability or Limitation of Liability)	(14) 争议解决 (Dispute Resolution)
(5) 保密 (Non-disclosure or No Publicity)	(15) 条款效力独立 (Severability or Survival of Terms)
(6) 合同终止 (Termination)	(16) 不可抗力 (Force Majeure)

(续表)

(7) 标题 (Headings)	(17) 所有协议 (Entire Agreement)
(8) 合同有效期 (Term of Validity)	(18) 语言 (Language)
(9) 权利放弃 (Waiver)	(19) 合同文本 (Counterparts)
(10) 合同变更 (Amendment or Modification)	(20) 歧义 (Ambiguities)

要注意的一点就是以上诸条款,并不是所有合同都具备的,不同种类的合同会由不同的结构和条款构成。有的合同还有证明部分(Attestation)或附录部分条款(Schedule)。

3. 约尾 (the Tail)

这部分主要包括证明条款和合同签约各方的签名、盖章等。

二、注意事项 (Precautions)

1. 在合同和协议的条款中,凡是数字(如价格、数据等),都必须在使用阿拉伯数字的同时再用文字表示,以免被轻易篡改。

2. 避免使用代词。如果上下条款中指示同一事物,最好用名称,而不用it、they等代词,除非完全不会产生歧义。

Sample

Construction Management Contract

Contract on Construction Management of Office Building Project

This Contract is made on this day of Sep. 21, 2013, between Xinhua Middle School (hereinafter called Party A) and Shanxi Fifth Construction Company (hereinafter called Party B), through friendly consultation.

WHEREAS Party A is desirous to have office building (hereinafter called the Work) constructed in Xinhua Middle School, the designer of the Work being appointed as Consultant by Party A for the architectural and engineering consultation and supervision of the construction, and Party B is desirous to construct the Work.

Both Parties agree as follows:

Article 1 Scope of Work

...

Article 2 Documents Comprising the Contract

...

Article 3	Contract Price
	...
Article 4	Site Clearance
	...
Article 5	Commencement and Completion of the Work
	...
Article 6	Liquidated Damages and Bonus
	...
Article 7	Period of Maintenance
	...
Article 8	Liabilities
	...
Article 9	Necessary Assistance
	...
Article 10	Terms of Payment
	...
Article 11	Agreement Mutually Binding
	...
Article 12	Inspection
	...
Article 13	Governing Law and Amendment
	...

In Witness Whereof, the Parties hereto have set their respective hands and seals the day, month and the year first written above. Three (3) true copies of identical meaning and for the same purpose are authorized and signed in the presence of the Consultant and the Contract comes into force on the day of signature.

Party A: Xinhua Middle School

Party B: Shanxi Fifth Construction Company

Exercise

Directions: *The following is a contract. Fill in the blanks according to the information given in Chinese. Some of its parts have been done for you.*

承 包 合 同

日期:

主送单位:

本承包商愿意提供所要求的物质和劳务以便完成下列工作计划:

本承包商将依据通行的行业惯例实施这项工作,总价为一百万美元(小写:\$1 000 000),并按以下方式收费:

(收款计划)

本方案的有效期至2013年10月1日。如果在此日期内被接受,本承包商将在其后不超过七日开工,并在随后大约九十日完工,但属承包商不能控制的延误除外。

特此函达。

(承包商名称,签名)

执照信息

接受:

根据上述条件,可以接受此方案及合同。本人已阅读并同意上述方案及合同的所有条款。

签名:

日期:

CONTRACT

Date:

To:

The undersigned _____ (承包商) hereby proposes to furnish specified materials and labor required to complete the following:

The undersigned _____ (承包商) will _____ (实施这项工作) according to standard industry practices for a total consideration of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), to be paid as follows:
(Schedule of Installments)

This proposal shall be considered _____ (有效期) until Oct.1, 2013 if _____ (此日期内被接受), work shall begin no more than seven days after acceptance and will be completed approximately ninety days thereafter, subject to delays _____ (承包商不能控制的延误).

Respectfully submitted,
(name of contractor, with signature)
License information:

ACCEPTANCE

This proposal and contract is accepted according to the terms specified above. I have read and agreed to _____ (方案及合同的所有条款).

Signature:

Date: