

风景园林英语

English for Landscape Architecture

Keys and References

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

Unit 1 Landscape architects and landscape architecture

Section A

Pre-reading

1

- a 3. arboretum
- b 6. residential neighborhood
- c 1. streetscape
- d 2. waterfront
- e 5. wildlife refuge
- f 4. wetland

Reading comprehension

- 1 Definition of landscape architecture.
- 2 What do landscape architects plan and design?
- 4 A bright future of landscape architects.
- 5 Work with other professionals.
- 6 Study and analyze the site.
- 8 Use CAD and GIS.
- 9 Prepare a proposal and they also work on particular area.
- 11 Importance of landscape architecture.

Language focus

1

- G. 1. arboretum
- I. 2. vegetation
- J. 3. topography
- D. 4. architecture
- C. 5. drainage
- A. 6. resort
- B. 7. landfill
- E. 8. municipality
- F. 9. forester
- H. 10. fountain

2

- 1. arboretum
- 2. vegetation

3. topographical
4. foresters
5. drainage
6. resort
7. landfill
8. municipal
9. architecture
10. fountain

3

1. reclamation
2. remediation / restoration
3. degraded
4. restoration
5. client
6. specification

4

Landscape architecture is the design of outdoor public areas, landmarks, and structures. To achieve environmental, social-behavioral, or aesthetic integration, it involves the systematic investigation of existing social, ecological, and soil conditions in the landscape, and the design of interventions, insuring that all plans meet the state and local building codes and ordinances. The scope of the profession includes landscape design, site planning, storm water management, environmental restoration, parks and recreation planning, visual resource management, green infrastructure planning and provision, and private estate and residence landscape master planning and design. A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture is called a landscape architect.

Critical thinking

1

- Step 1: Study and analyze the site.
- Step 2: Prepare a preliminary design.
- Step 3: Prepare a proposal.
- Step 4: Prepare working drawings.
- Step 5: Monitor the installation.

2

Professional qualities: imagination; creativity; unique ideas (inspiration); observation of beauty

Social abilities: cooperation; communication; compromise (compatibility); responsibility; confidence; patience; faith (belief); energy (passion); hard-working

Section B

Task

1. scanty: not enough
2. prolific: a prolific artist, writer etc produces many works of art, books etc
3. superintendents: someone who is officially in charge of a place, job, activity etc
4. derelict: a derelict building or piece of land is in very bad condition because it has not been used for a long time
5. perceptible: something that is perceptible can be noticed, although it is very small

Unit 2 Landscape architecture and nature

Reading comprehension

Organic architecture: B, G

Natural architecture: D, F

Language focus

1

- C. 1. organic architecture
- A. 2. natural architecture
- D. 3. natural principles
- E. 4. land art
- B. 5. natural materials
- F. 6. natural environment

2

- 1. inseparable
- 2. deliberately
- 3. spontaneous
- 4. harmonious
- 5. integrated
- 6. surrounding
- 7. humanity

3

- 1. green area
- 2. landscape plant
- 3. environmental greening
- 4. aquatic plants garden
- 5. vertical greening
- 6. ornamental plant

4

Organic architecture is a philosophy of architecture which promotes harmony between human habitation and the natural world. This is achieved through design approaches and makes humans integrated well with a site, so buildings, furnishings, and surroundings become part of a unified, interrelated composition. The philosophy of natural architecture is to merge humanity into architecture so that mankind can live harmoniously with nature. So it uses natural materials and respects the natural environment. Both types adhere to natural principles and the desire to create a harmonious relationship between man and nature.

Section B

Task

1. seminal: a seminal article, book etc is important, and influences the way things develop in the future
2. renowned: known and admired by a lot of people. especially for a special skill, achievement, or quality
3. spiral: a line in the form of a curve that winds around a central point, moving further away from the centre all the time
4. reminiscent: reminding you of something
5. sprouted: if vegetables, seeds, or plants sprout, they start to grow, producing shoots, buds, or leaves
6. irregular: having a shape, surface, pattern etc that is not even, smooth, or balanced
7. seamlessly: done or made so smoothly that you cannot tell where one thing stops and another begins
8. configuration: the shape or arrangement of the parts of something
9. papier-mâché: a light strong molding material of wastepaper pulped with glue and other additives
10. acoustic: relating to sound and the way people hear things
11. compartment: a smaller enclosed space inside something larger
12. staircase: a set of stairs inside a building with its supports and the side parts that you hold on to
13. intersection: a place where roads, lines etc cross each other, especially where two roads meet

Unit3 Chinese gardens

Pre-reading

1

- a 1. E-fang Palace
- d 2. Humble Administrator's Garden
- b 3. Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Splendor)
- c 4. Lushan Mountain Thatched Hut

Reading comprehension

Time (Dynasty)	Masterwork	Feature
16 B.C.	<i>You</i>	raising and breeding wild animals for hunting
Shang	<i>Lingtai</i>	built out of earth; of incredibly large size
Spring & Autumn	Platform	close connection with the surrounding
Qin	Shanglin Yuan & E-fang Palace	showing the absolute authority
Western Han	Changle, Weiyang, Jiangzhang Palace	"three mountains in a pond"
Eastern Han		more refined; private gardens emerged
Wei-Jin South-North		private garden was prosperous, together with temple gardens and imperial gardens
Tang	Palace gardens & Wangchuan Garden Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a combination of palaces and gardens• the gardens of the intelligentsia
Song	Genyue Garden	"a world in a teapot"
Yuan		Art of garden was accelerated by the freehand style of Chinese landscape painting.
Ming and Qing	Forbidden City; Chengde Summer Resort; the Summer Palace; Yuanmingyuan (the Garden of Perfect Splendor)	form the main body of the classical Chinese gardens we see today

Language focus

1

灵台: *Lingtai*

太液池: Taiye Pond
一池三山: "three mountains in a pond"
禁苑: Jin Yuan (the Forbidden Garden)
三内: "three inners"
三苑: "three gardens"
辋川别业: the Wangchuan Garden Residence
庐山草堂: Lushan Mountain Thatched Hut
艮岳: the Genyue Garden
壶中天地: "a world in a teapot"
紫禁城: the Forbidden City
承德避暑山庄: the Chengde Summer Resort
颐和园: the Summer Palace
圆明园: Yuanmingyuan (the Garden of Perfect Splendor)

2

1. idyllic
2. communion
3. gorgeous
4. signify
5. refined
6. oversee
7. sociopolitical

3

1. purposes
2. signify
3. area / size
4. appeared
5. situated
6. took

4

The art of Chinese garden is a landscape garden style which has evolved over three thousand years. It includes both the vast gardens of the Chinese emperors and members of the imperial family, and the more intimate gardens created by scholars, poets, former government officials and merchants, made for reflection and escape from the outside world. They create an idealized miniature landscape, which is meant to express the harmony that should exist between man and nature. A typical Chinese garden is enclosed by walls and includes one or more ponds, rock works, trees and flowers, and an assortment of halls and pavilions, connected by winding paths and galleries. By moving from landscape to landscape, visitors can view a series of carefully composed scenes, unrolling like a scroll of landscape paintings.

Unit 4 Landscape design

Pre-reading

1

- 1) simplicity
- 2) form and function
- 3) history
- 4) elements of art
- 5) integrating
- 6) experience
- 7) fulfill client desires

Reading comprehension

1. symmetric; distal
2. visually strong; composition
3. simple; avoids
4. intervals; merger
5. size; relation
6. components; whole

Language focus

1

- G. 1. proximal / distal balance
F. 2. mass and void
B. 3. measure space
A. 4. visual weight
H. 5. geometric sheared form
E. 6. off-site features
C. 7. mulched planting bed
D. 8. spatial relationships

2

Column A	Column B	Column C
symmetry	symmetric	
focal	focalization	central
fuss	fussy	worry
simple	simplistic	plain
replicate	replication	repeat
adhere	adherence	obey
reconfigure	reconfiguration	reassemble

1. replicate
2. fussy; simplistic
3. reconfigured
4. Symmetric; asymmetric
5. adhered to
6. focal

3

	general meaning	specialized meaning
composition	作品	构图
construction	建设	结构
feature	特点	小景
client	顾客	甲方
mall	商城	林荫道
site	地点	现场

1. site
2. mall
3. construction
4. Composition
5. feature
6. client

4

The design principles described and illustrated in the text are a starting point for design. An excellent designer centers on meeting the client's needs by creatively applying the basic design principles to achieve an aesthetic and functional landscape. Incorporating landscape preference concepts in the design process can further enhance the quality of a design. As Church (1995) pointed out: "There are no mysterious 'must', no set rules, no finger of shame pointed at the designer who doesn't follow an accepted pattern." Providing the design stays within the vague bounds of good taste, a landscape design is often a reflection of a designer's interpretation of what the client wants, given the constraints of the site.

Unit 5 Famous Landscape architects

Pre-reading

1

- a. 2. Peter Walker
- b. 1. Fariborz Sahba
- c. 4. Andre Le Notre
- d. 3. Frederick Law Olmsted

Reading comprehension

Her career path

She began her career in fine art, and then transferred to land art.



Her individualistic approach

- She was keen to jump from the confines of the studio and into the landscape on a large scale.
- Her works combine artistic expression with functional reality.



Her main concepts

- She values the history of a site.
- She admires the minimal serenity and outstanding spatial arrangement in the work of Peter walker and Andre Le Notre.
- She thinks the intuitiveness in design must be acknowledged.
- She concerns about her clients' experience, but also remains strong and clear about her own ideas.



Her main works

- The Bagel Garden
- The Splice Garden
- The Grand Canal Square
- The Exchange Square
- The Courthouse Plaza



Criticism of her work

To some people, her work is gimmicky, shallow and shoddy, and her humor is regarded as a lack of integrity or intellectual rigor. She, however, has chosen to remain at the periphery and to be original.

Language focus

1

- D. 1. fine art
- F. 2. vegetation
- B. 3. studio
- H. 4. installation
- A. 5. spatial arrangement
- E. 6. drumlin
- C. 7. paving
- G. 8. landscape-architectural establishment

2

- 1. surtax
- 2. surplus
- 3. surrender
- 4. surcharge
- 5. surmount
- 6. surpass
- 7. surface

3

- 1. rationale
- 2. layout
- 3. intuitively
- 4. commissioning
- 5. shoddy
- 6. jolted
- 7. stark
- 8. obscure

4

Martha Schwartz works in the field of fine arts and landscape architecture, and her projects range from private gardens to urban scale parks. Having had over 30 years of experience as a landscape architect, she has received a number of highly regarded awards and prizes including several design awards from the American Society of Landscape Architects. She designed many striking and highly colorful installations. Martha has been inspired by the work of Isamu Noguchi, and her practice aims to create landscapes that speak to the public about being human and that communicate ideas, as she believes that landscape should reflect who we are and who we want to be.

Unit 6 Aesthetic elements of landscape

Reading comprehension

1. height; spread
2. three; substantial
3. vary; growth
4. extent; light
5. parts; fruits; bark
6. variations; size; attached

Language focus

1

	general meaning	specialized meaning
habit	习惯	习性
bark	吠叫；大声喊出	书皮
shade	遮阳；遮蔽	色度；（色彩的）浓淡
fine	好的	细的；颗粒微小的
grain	谷物；粮食	纹理

1. grain
2. bark
3. habit
4. shades
5. fine

2

1. Horticultural
2. hedge
3. deciduous
4. twigs
5. sparsely
6. stature
7. variables
8. foliage

3

- 1) color
- 2) apply
- 3) shrubs
- 4) form
- 5) foliage
- 6) variegated

- 7) complex
- 8) harmony
- 9) provide
- 10) selection

4

Plant landscape, the beautifier and regulator of people's living environment, can purify air and regulate climate. Meanwhile, it can meet people's aesthetic needs of landscape, making people feel delightful and comfortable both psychologically and mentally. The aesthetic judgment and expression of landscape has been conducted and performed in the standard of art. Therefore, to some extent landscape design is an artistic behavior. As a part to display aesthetic sense of gardens and one of the forms, plant landscape has its unique characteristics except the features of ordinary works of art. The knowledge of it in aesthetics provides a solid foundation in constructing the aesthetic evaluation of plant landscape.

Unit 7 Urban planning

Pre-reading

- c 1. plaza
- d 2. industrial districts
- a 3. highway
- b 4. green space

Reading comprehension

1. play lot:

a small area within each block or group of dwellings for preschool children.

Examples: chair swings, low regular swings, low slide, sand box, simple play materials, jungle gym, and playhouse; open space for running; enclosure by low fence or hedge, some shade; pergola, benches for mothers, and parking for baby carriages.

2. children's playground:

for children 6 to 15 years. At or near the center of neighborhood, with safe and easy access.

Examples: apparatus area; open space for informal play; fields and courts for games of older boys and girls; area for quiet games, crafts, dramatics, and storytelling; wading pool.

3. country park and green belts:

larger area, less intensive use, merely nature trimmed up a bit.

Examples: Foot and bridle paths; drives; picnic grills; comfort stations.

4. urban park:

large area which may include any or all of above activities plus "beauty of landscape".

Examples: zoos, museums, amusement, and entertainment zones.

5. special areas:

Examples: golf course; bathing beach; municipal camp; swimming pool; athletic field; stadium.

6. district playfield:

for young people and adults. 1/2- to 1-mile radius; 10 acres minimum size, 20 desirable.

7. parkways and freeways:

increasingly used to connect the units listed above into an integrated system and to provide quick, easy, and pleasant access to rural and primeval areas.

Language focus

1

1. E. gym 攀爬架
2. H. park 城市公园
3. A. belt 绿化带
4. B. course 高尔夫球场
5. D. station 公共厕所
6. C. grill 野餐烧烤屋
7. F. paths 人行道
8. G. lot 儿童游乐场
9. J. camp 公共露营地
10. I. playground 儿童乐园

2

1. drive
2. box
3. slide
4. courts
5. surface

3

1. independent
2. metropolis
3. stadia
4. uncoordinated
5. dweller's
6. vitality
7. intangible
8. congested

4

With the adoption of a market economy, market plays the main role in resource allocation, whereas new problems occur in urban planning. First is to maintain the public interest and fairness in planning. Second, decision on urban planning is leaving more and more positive effects. Third, how to solve the problem of relationship between public interest administration and protection of private rights should be taken into consideration in urban planning. The only way out is to comply with the law of market economy and to take a gradual reform on the existing urban planning system.

Unit 8 Sustainable community planning

Section A

Pre-reading

1

- 1) essence
- 2) promote
- 3) environmental
- 4) sustainability
- 5) infrastructure
- 6) municipal
- 7) synonymously
- 8) eco-communities

Reading comprehension

Section	Main idea
Introduction (Para. 1)	What is “human system”?
Chains of illustration (Paras. <u>2-5</u>)	The character and personality of a sustainable community
Conclusion (Paras. <u>6-8</u>)	What view should be taken to the sustainable community?

Language focus

1

1. ecological
2. overproduction
3. ecoclimate
4. overstretched
5. overgrazed
6. ecosystem; ecosystems; ecosystem
7. over-designed
8. ecosphere

2

1. mega-city
2. overnight
3. well-informed
4. life-enhancing
5. never-ending
6. self-sufficiency
7. top-down

8. network

3

1. described; personally
2. change
3. happen
4. make sure
5. natural; results
6. understanding; showed
7. opinion; keeping; unity
8. disagree

4

Sustainable communities can be described as places where the needs of everyone in the community are met and people feel safe, healthy and ultimately happy; our environment is appreciated, protected and maintained, and damage to the environment is minimized. Our economy is vibrant, employment opportunities are improved and our working lives are more rewarding. Sustainable community initiatives have emerged in neighborhoods, counties and cities. These initiatives are driven by various actor groups that have different methods of effectively planning out ways to create sustainable communities. Most often they are implemented by governments and non-profit organizations.

Section B

Task

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D