

建筑英语

2

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Contents

Unit 1	Urban Planning	1
Unit 2	Landscape Architecture	22
Unit 3	Residential Architecture	48
Unit 4	Interior Design	71
Unit 5	Man Coexists with His Surroundings	92
Unit 6	Architecture Today	114
Unit 7	Modern Architecture in China	139
Unit 8	Green Architecture	164
Glossary (new words)		187
Glossary (architectural terms)		196
Glossary (proper geographic terms)		200

Unit 1 Urban Planning

In this unit, you are going to have a basic idea about what urban planning is and the thoughts behind different planning models. In **Part 1**, you will have a glimpse of what city life means; in **Part 2**, after reading the text, you will understand what urban planning is and what areas it covers as a discipline; in **Part 3**, to improve your language skills, you are to learn how to survey while learning about Ebenezer Howard and his garden city dream; and in **Part 4**, you can enlarge your understanding of urban planning by reading about some philosophy and people behind them. Enjoy!



Part 1 Lead-In

The Squatter Cities

Exercise 1: Watch the video and answer the following questions.

- 1) According to the video, what do squatter cities mean?
- 2) Are squatter cities a bad choice for people who used to live in the poor countryside, according to the speaker?



Exercise 2: Watch the video again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) In 2015 New York will have a larger population than Tokyo. ()
- 2) Every year, there are 1.3 million new people moving to the cities. ()
- 3) The reason why villages around the world are emptying now is because the cities provide better life and education. ()
- 4) According to the speaker, when the poor leave their village for the city they just end up being poorer. ()
- 5) According to the speaker, it is difficult for the poor to get a job in squatter cities. ()



Exercise 3: Read the article and discuss with your partner the following questions. If you find some of them difficult, you may revisit them after going through the whole unit.

The City and Culture

James Howard Kunstler calls suburban sprawl “the greatest misallocation of resources the world has ever known.” His arguments bring a new lens to urban development, drawing clear connections between physical spaces and cultural vitality. The following is from one of his speeches.

“The public realm in America has two roles: it is the dwelling place of our civilization and our civic life, and it is the physical expression of the common good. And when you degrade the public realm, you will automatically degrade the quality of your civic life and the character of all the performances of your public life and communal life that take place there. The public realm comes mostly in the form of the street in America because we don’t have the 1,000-year-old cathedral plazas and market squares of older cultures. And your ability to define space and to create places that are worth caring about all comes from a body of culture that we call the culture of civic design. This is a body of knowledge, method, skill and principle that we threw in the garbage after World War II and decided we don’t need that anymore; we’re not going to use it. And consequently, we can see the result all around us. The public realm has to inform us not only where we are geographically, but it has to inform us where we are in our culture. Where we’ve come from, what kind of people we are, and it needs to, by doing that, it needs to afford us a glimpse to where we’re going in order to allow us to dwell in a hopeful present. And if there is one tremendous — if there is one great catastrophe about the places that we’ve built, the human environments we’ve made for ourselves in the last 50 years, it is that it has deprived us of the ability to live in a hopeful present.”

(319 words)

Questions for Thinking and Talking

- 1) When we talk about urban planning, which matters should we take into consideration?
- 2) What role does public space play in our daily lives?
- 3) Who should be responsible for the ugliness of the city? Why?
- 4) Is it right to expand the city as much as possible? Why?
- 5) Suppose you were a city planner, what could you do to make your city a better place?



Part 2 Reading in Depth

Architectural Words and Expressions

urban planning:	(城市规划) the arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities, and in particular the shaping and uses of urban public space
transportation network:	(交通系统) a system moving something or someone from one location to another
settlement:	(居民点) a community of people smaller than a town
urban design:	(城市设计) planning worked out as a guideline for city development
public consultation:	(公共咨询) referring to the public on certain issues
policy recommendation:	(政策建议) the suggestion of policy that is advisable
incentive strategy:	(刺激策略) plans to encourage certain behavior
historic preservation plan:	(古迹保护计划) a plan to protect something of historic value
quantitative analysis:	(定量分析) an investigation based on the idea that something has a magnitude and can be represented in mathematical expressions by a constant or a variable

Reading 1

Urban Planning

- ① Urban planning, also known as city or town planning, is a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and design of the urban environment, including transportation networks, to guide and ensure the orderly development of settlements and communities. It concerns itself with research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation and management. A plan can take a variety of forms including strategic plans, comprehensive plans, neighborhood plans, regulatory and incentive strategies, or historic preservation plans. Planners





are often also responsible for enforcing the chosen policies.

- ② The modern origins of urban planning lie in a social movement for urban reform that arose in the latter part of the 19th century as a reaction against the disorder of the industrial city. Many visionaries of the period sought an ideal city, yet practical considerations of adequate sanitation, movement of goods and people, and provision of amenities also drove the desire for planning. Contemporary planners seek to balance the conflicting demands of social equity, economic growth, environmental sensitivity, and aesthetic appeal. The result of the planning process may be a formal master plan for an entire city or metropolitan area, a neighborhood plan, a project plan, or a set of policy alternatives. Successful implementation of a plan usually requires entrepreneurship and political astuteness on the part of planners and their sponsors. While based in government, urban planning increasingly involves private-sector participation in “public-private partnerships.”



- ③ Strategic Urban Planning over past decades has witnessed the change of the role of the urban planner in the planning process. More citizens calling for democratic planning and 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. More and more people are aware of the importance of educating planners beyond the rational planning model, in which planners make supposedly value-neutral recommendations based on science and reason. Through a survey of employers, it was found that the most highly rated skills in entry-level professional hiring are communication-based. The results suggest this view of planning as a possible bridge between theory and practice, and indicate that the education of planners needs to incorporate synthesis and communication across the curriculum. Recent theories of urban planning, espoused, for example, by Salingaros, see the city as an 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. Such theories also advocate participation by inhabitants in the design of the urban environment, as opposed to simply leaving all development to large-scale construction firms or government.
- ④ Urban planning emerged as a scholarly discipline in the 1900s. In Great Britain the first academic planning program began at the University of Liverpool in 1909, and the first North



American program was established at Harvard University in 1924. It is primarily taught at the postgraduate level, and its curriculum varies widely from one university to another. Some programs maintain the traditional emphasis on physical design and land use; others, especially those that grant doctoral degrees, are oriented toward the social sciences. The discipline's theoretical core, being somewhat amorphous, is better defined by the issues it addresses than by any dominant model or prescriptive approach. Representative issues especially concern the recognition of a public interest and how it should be determined, the physical and social character of the ideal city, the possibility of achieving change in accordance with consciously determined goals, the extent to which consensus on goals is attainable through communication, the role of citizens versus public officials and private investors in shaping the city, and, on a methodological level, the appropriateness of quantitative analysis and the "rational model" of decision making. Most degree programs in urban planning consist principally of applied courses on topics ranging from environmental policy to transportation planning to housing and community economic development.

(658 words)

New Words and Expressions

visionary ['vɪʒənəri] *n.* 有远见卓识的人

amenity [ə'mɪnəti] *n.* 便利设施

metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] *adj.* 大都市的

entrepreneurship [ˌɒntreɪprə'nɜ:(r)ʃɪp] *n.* 创业精神

democratic [ˌdemə'krætɪk] *adj.* 民主的

supposedly [sə'pəʊzɪdli] *adv.* 推测地

synthesis ['sɪnθəsis] *n.* 综合分析

discipline ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 学科

grant [grɑ:nt] *v.* 授予

amorphous [ə'mɔ:fəs] *adj.* 无定型的

consciously ['kɒnʃəsli] *adv.* 有意识地

concern with 涉及, 相关

call for 要求

communication-based 以沟通为基础的

sanitation [ˌsæni'teɪʃn] *n.* 公共卫生

aesthetic [i:s'θetɪk] *adj.* 美学的

alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *n.* 可供选项

astuteness [ə'stju:tnəs] *n.* 精明

grassroots ['grɑ:s,ru:ts] *n.* 草根

neutral ['nju:trəl] *adj.* 中立的

espouse [ɪ'spaʊz] *v.* 支持

curriculum [kə'rɪkjələm] *n.* 全部课程

orient ['ɔ:riənt] *v.* 朝向

prescriptive [pri'skriptɪv] *adj.* 约定俗成的

consensus [kən'sensəs] *n.* 共识

master plan 统筹计划

entry-level 入门级别

take its cues 得到启发



Cultural Notes



Salingaros, Nikos Salingaros (1952 —), 尼克斯·塞林格出生于澳大利亚,希腊籍,幼年迁居美国。1983年与克里斯托弗·亚历山大教授相识,开始长达20多年的合作,塞林格的理论是建立在亚历山大理论的基础上。塞林格提出以分形理论链接和修补城市空间,以恢复城市的活力。2009年入选美国规划新闻网站“最具影响力的100位城市思想家”。

Background Information

城市规划又叫都市计划或都市规划,是指对城市的空间和实体发展进行的预先考虑。其对象偏重于城市的物质形态部分,涉及城市中产业的区域布局、建筑物的区域布局、道路及运输设施的设置、城市工程的安排等。

城市规划的原则,是正确处理城市与国家、地区、其他城市的关系、城市建设与经济建设的关系、城市建设的内部关系等的指导思想。城市规划的原则有五项,包括:整合原则,经济原则,安全原则,美学原则和社会原则。在城市规划编制过程中,应遵循和坚持以下原则:

整合原则

城市规划要坚持从实际出发,正确处理和协调各种关系的整合原则。

1. 应当使城市的发展规模、各项建设标准、定额指标、计发程序同国家和地方的经济技术发展水平相适应。
2. 要正确处理好城市局部建设和整体发展的辩证关系,科学考虑城市各类建设用地之间的内在联系,合理安排城市生活区、工业区、商业区、文教区等,形成统一协调的有机整体。
3. 要正确处理好城市规划21世纪中近期建设与远期发展的辩证关系,不能只顾眼前利益而忽视了长远发展,要为远期发展留有余地。
4. 要处理好城市经济发展和环境建设的辩证关系,保持人与自然相互协调,既是当代人类的共同责任,也是城市规划工作的基本原则。

经济原则

1. 要本着合理用地、节约用地的原则,做到精打细算,珍惜城市的每一寸土地,尽量少占农田。不占良田。
2. 要量力而行,科学合理地确定城市各项建设用地和定额指标,对一些重大问题和决策进行经济综合论证,切忌仓促拍板,造成不良后果。

安全原则

安全需要是人类最基本的需要之一。因此,城市规划要将城市防灾对策纳入城市规划指标体系。

1. 编制城市规划应当符合城市防火、防爆、抗震、防洪、防泥石流等要求。
2. 还要注意城市规划的治安、交通管理、人民防空建设等问题。

美学原则

规划是一门综合艺术,需要按照美的规律来安排城市的各种物质要素,以构成城市的整体美,给人以美的感受,避免“城市视觉污染”。

1. 要注意传统与现代的协调,让二者结合“神似”而不是“形似”。
2. 要自然景观和人文景观的协调,建筑格调与环境风貌的协调。

社会原则

1. 设计要注重人与环境的和谐。富有生活情趣和人情味的城市环境,已成为世界上许多城市面向 21 世纪的规划和建设的目标。

2. 要大力推广无障碍环境设计。我国将来都是老人和残疾人较多的国家,在城市中推广无障碍设计,其意义尤为重要。

Check Your Comprehension

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the words given. Make changes if necessary.

amenity	metropolitan	entrepreneur	supposedly	synthesis
sanitation	aesthetic	astuteness	grassroots	neutral
espouse	curriculum	orient	prescriptive	amorphous

- 1) To prevent the spread of diseases in the city, we have to improve its condition of _____.
- 2) Only hotel guests are allowed to use its _____ such as swimming pool and gymnasium.
- 3) As a(n) _____, he is willing to take any risk in the pursuit of business success.
- 4) Susan always sees herself a(n) _____ girl because she really enjoys these fine things that only can be found in big cities.
- 5) This town was _____ designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, but there has never been any concrete evidence.
- 6) Traditional Chinese _____ put a lot of emphasis on natural beauty.
- 7) Michelle is known for her _____. As a lawyer, she always knows how to protect her clients' interests.
- 8) Nowadays when travelling around, it is not unusual for people to come across buildings that are the _____ of eastern and western ideas.
- 9) After the second world war, when it comes to urban planning, more and more attention is being paid to the voice of the _____.
- 10) The _____ for architecture majors comprises courses such as art, material science, engineering and physics.



- 11) So does having a clearly defined goal and a _____ method make it more likely that we will misunderstand the real goal and adopt the wrong method?
- 12) If someone speaks in a _____ voice or if people cannot tell what the expression on their face means, they do not show what they are thinking or feeling.
- 13) The workshop will _____ and train the participants in establishing and managing such services.
- 14) When others turned their back to the _____ mass of the unemployed, Howard was trying to realize his idea of garden cities because he believed those unseen and unknown still deserved a good life.
- 15) Those who diminish the importance of property may _____ that states should redistribute resources evenly.

Exercise 2: Use the context of the sentence to determine the meaning of the underlined word. Then write down a synonym or a definition for the underlined word.

- 1) Many visionaries of the period sought an ideal city, yet practical considerations of adequate sanitation, movement of goods and people, and provision of amenities also drove the desire for planning.

- 2) Successful implementation of a plan usually requires entrepreneurship and political astuteness on the part of planners and their sponsors.

- 3) Such theories also advocate participation by inhabitants in the design of the urban environment, as opposed to simply leaving all development to large-scale construction firms or government.

- 4) The discipline's theoretical core, being somewhat amorphous, is better defined by the issues it addresses than by any dominant model or prescriptive approach.

- 5) Some programs maintain the traditional emphasis on physical design and land use; others, especially those that grant doctoral degrees, are oriented toward the social sciences.

Exercise 3: Read the text carefully and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Urban planning is a technical process concerned with the use of land and urban



- transportation network. ()
- 2) Urban planning does not cover historic preservation plans which are the government's job. ()
 - 3) Urban planning was originated around the latter part of the 19th century. ()
 - 4) While based on big companies, urban planning increasingly involves the public participation. ()
 - 5) In rational planning model, planners are supposed to make value-neutral recommendations based on science and reason. ()
 - 6) Salinger advocates the participation by inhabitants in the design of the urban environment, as opposed to simply leaving all development to large-scale construction firms or government. ()
 - 7) It is in Great Britain that the first academic planning program began at university. ()
 - 8) If one aims to get a doctoral degree at Urban Planning, one has to know physical design and land use very well. ()

Exercise 4: Read the text carefully again and answer the following questions.

- 1) What is your understanding of urban planning? You are not expected to write an accurate definition. Just try to write down what occur to you.

- 2) Why did urban planning happen around the latter part of the 19th century?

- 3) What kind of balance do contemporary urban planners seek to achieve? If you were an urban planner, which area would you find the most difficult to tackle? Why?

- 4) Salinger sees the city as an adaptive system that grows according to processes similar to those of plants. Do you agree with him? What do you think of the way the city works?



- 5) Instead of engineering or designing, urban planning doctoral programs are often oriented towards social science. Can you explain why?

Exercise 5: Beyond the Reading: Your Thoughts and Discussions.

With the fast pace of globalization and modernization, old towns and cities are being turned into large urban centers, losing their traditional look and the cultural heritage(文化遗产) behind it. Has that happened near where you live? What do these changes mean to you? Which is better, to keep a town the way it once was, or to modernize it? Discuss with your partner. Note down the differences between your arguments and try to find out the reasons behind them.



Part 3 Language Skills

阅读技巧进阶——概览

阅读中的概览(surveying)能力,可以帮助读者在最短时间获得最多的资讯。在本书第一册中所讲的略读(skimming)就是属于概览(surveying)能力。在开始一门新课程前先将课本概览一遍,对与把握课程安排很有帮助。它可以帮助读者预测学习内容,集中注意力。

Before You Read

As you have learned in Book 1, to survey means to skim before reading. Surveying not only helps you understand an article, but also helps when you start a new course. Now survey your textbook in 5 minutes and answer the following questions:

1. Name of textbook: _____
2. Skim the table of contents.
There are _____ chapters, _____ readings in each chapter and the title of Chapter _____ catches your eye.
3. Skim the preface of the book. What is the purpose of this textbook? What is the most



interesting thing that you read in the preface?

4. Check the back of the textbook to see what is there. Write down what you find.

Now survey the chapter in 2 minutes that you've found interesting before, then answer the following questions.

1. Title of chapter: _____
2. Write down one question you have about urban planning.

3. There are _____ pages, _____ pictures and _____ readings and it will take you _____ minutes to read it.
4. Predict and write down what **Reading 2** would be about by just looking at its title.

Reading 2

Howard and His Garden City Dream

①



Garden city, the ideal of a planned residential community, was devised by the English town planner Ebenezer Howard. Howard's plan for garden cities was a response to the need for improvement in the quality of urban life, which had become marred by overcrowding and congestion due to uncontrolled growth since the Industrial Revolution. Howard's solution to this problem was the creation of a series of small, planned cities that would combine the amenities of urban life with the ready access to nature typical of rural environments. In fact, he was inspired by earlier planned communities built by industrial philanthropists in the countryside, such as Cadburys' Bourneville, Lever's Port Sunlight, and George Pullman's eponymous Pullman in Chicago. All these settlements decentralized the working environment from the center of the cities, and provided a healthy living space for the factory workers. Howard generalized this achievement into a planned movement for the country as a whole. He was also influenced by the work of economist Alfred Marshall who argued in 1884 that industry needed a supply of labor that could in theory be supplied anywhere, and that companies have an incentive to improve workers living standards as the company bears much of the cost inflicted by the unhealthy urban conditions in the big cities.

②

The main features of Howard's idea were: (1) the purchase of a large area of agricultural land within a ring fence; (2) the planning of a compact town surrounded by a wide rural belt; (3) the accommodation of residents, industry, and agriculture within the town; (4) the



limitation of the extent of the town and prevention of encroachment upon the rural belt; and (5) the natural rise in land values to be used for the town's own general welfare.

③ Howard's ideal garden city would be located on a 6,000-acre tract of land currently used for agriculture purposes only. It would be privately owned by a small group of individuals; this company, in retaining ownership, would retain control of land use. Revenue, to pay off the mortgage and to fund city services, would be raised solely by rents. Private industry would be encouraged to rent and to use space in the town. Only a fraction of the tract's land would be built upon by the town's 30,000 inhabitants; the rest would be used for agricultural and recreational purposes.

④ At the center of the city would lay a garden ringed with the civic and cultural complex including the city hall, a concert hall, museum, theatre, library, and hospital. Six broad main avenues would radiate from this center. Concentric to this urban core would be a park, a combination shopping center and conservatory, a residential area, and then, at the outer edge, industry. Traffic would move along avenues extending along the radius and concentric boulevards.

⑤ Howard stressed that the actual placement and planning of such a town would be governed by its site. In 1903 he had the pleasure of seeing his plan realized. A garden city called



Letchworth was developed about 30 miles north of London in Hertfordshire, England. It succeeded according to the guidelines that he had laid down, and in 1920 a second, Welwyn Garden City, was established nearby. Howard's concept of interrelating country and city in a planned city of predetermined size has enjoyed wide popularity in the planning of subsequent new towns. His emphasis on greenbelt areas and controlled population densities has become an integral part of suburban and city planning as well.

(576 words)

Check Your Skills

Exercise 1: Survey the text in **Reading 2**. Which of the following best describes its main idea? Tick your choice.

- a. It is mainly about why Howard had his garden city plan. ()



- b. This article tells us how sad Howard was because he was never able to see his dream come true. ()
- c. This article reveals to us how Howard got his garden city plan and what it meant in theory and in practice. ()

Exercise 2: Use the context of the sentence to determine the meaning of the underlined word. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

- 1) Howard's plan for garden cities was a response to the need for improvement in the quality of urban life, which had become marred by overcrowding and congestion due to uncontrolled growth since the Industrial Revolution.
a. shown b. spoiled c. marked d. improved
- 2) In fact, he was inspired by earlier planned communities built by industrial philanthropists in the countryside, such as Cadburys' Bourneville, Lever's Port Sunlight, and George Pullman's eponymous Pullman in Chicago.
a. capitalists b. employers c. humanitarians d. owners
- 3) Companies have an incentive to improve workers living standards as the company bears much of the cost inflicted by the unhealthy urban conditions in the big cities.
a. caused b. influenced c. affected d. conflicted
- 4) At the center of the city would lay a garden ringed with the civic and cultural complex including the city hall, a concert hall, museum, theatre, library, and hospital.
a. variety b. compound c. puzzles d. completeness
- 5) His emphasis on greenbelt areas and controlled population densities has become an integral part of suburban and city planning as well.
a. difficult b. basic c. interior d. interrelated

Exercise 3: Read the text again, and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Howard wanted to create the garden cities for the rich because they were tired of city life. ()
- 2) Before Howard, no one cared about the living conditions of the working class. ()
- 3) The settlement built by George Pullman in Chicago was named after himself. ()
- 4) The garden city plan could only benefit the working class, for their employers, it was just a waste of money. ()
- 5) In the garden city, only a small part of the land would be used for building houses. ()

Exercise 4: Now, go back to your prediction and decide if **Reading 2** relates to it. Do you totally agree with Howard's idea of garden cities? Do you have any addition or



revision to his idea? Write it down then explain to your partner.



Part 4 Further Reading

Competing Models of Urban Planning

Starting in the 20th century, a number of urban planning theories came into prominence and, depending on their popularity and longevity, influenced the appearance and experience of the urban landscape. The primary goal of city planning in the mid-20th century was comprehensiveness. An increasing recognition of the interdependence of various aspects of the city led to the realization that land use, transport, and housing needed to be designed in relation to each other. Developments in other disciplines, particularly management science and operations research, influenced academic planners who sought to elaborate a universal method—also known as “the rational model”. Following the rise of empiricism during the Industrial Revolution, the rational planning movement (1890-1960) emphasized the improvement of the



built environment based on key spatial factors. Examples of these factors include: exposure to direct sunlight, movement of vehicular traffic, standardized housing units, and proximity to green-space. To identify and design for these spatial factors, rational planning relied on a small

group of highly specialized technicians, including architects, urban designers, and engineers. Other, less common, but nonetheless influential groups included governmental officials, private developers, and landscape architects. Through the strategies associated with these professions, the rational planning movement developed a collection of techniques for quantitative assessment, predictive modeling, and design.

From Britain, the rational planning movement spread out across the world. In areas undergoing industrialization themselves, British influences combined with local movements to create unique reinterpretations of the rational planning process. In Paris, architect Le Corbusier adopted rational planning’s centralized approach and added to it a dedication to quantitative



assessment and a love for the automobile. In the United States, Frank Lloyd Wright similarly identified vehicular mobility as a principal planning metric. However, where Le Corbusier emphasized design through quantitative assessment of spatial processes, Wright identified the insights of local public technicians as the key design criteria.

Throughout both the United States and Europe, the rational planning movement declined in the later half of the 20th century, due to the high level of training required to grasp these methods, which lead to short of opportunities for public participation. In both theory and practice, this shortcoming opened rational planning to claims of elitism and social insensitivity. By focusing so much on design by technical elites, rational planning lost touch with the public it hoped to serve.

Beginning in the late 1950s and early 1960s, critiques of the rational paradigm began to emerge and formed into several different schools of planning thought. The first of these schools is Lindblom's incrementalism. Lindblom describes planning as "muddling through" and thought that practical planning required decisions to be made incrementally. This incremental approach meant choosing from small number of policy approaches that can only have a small number consequences and are firmly bounded by reality, constantly adjusting the objectives of the planning process and using multiple analyses and evaluations. Though this perspective of planning could be considered a large step forward in that it recognizes that there are number of "public interests" and because it provides room for the planning process to be less centralized and incorporate the voices other than those of planners, it in practice would only allow for the public to involved in a minimal, more reactive rather than proactive way.



The mixed scanning model, developed by Etzioni, takes a similar, but slightly different approach. Etzioni suggested that organizations plan on two different levels: the tactical and the strategic. He suggested that organizations could accomplish this by essentially scanning the environment on multiple levels and then choose different strategies and tactics to address what they found there. While Lindblom's approach only operated on the functional level, Etzioni argued, the mixed scanning approach would allow planning organizations to work on both the functional and more big-picture oriented levels. However, this model does not do much more at improving public involvement since the planner or planning organization is still at its focus and since its goal is not necessarily to achieve consensus or reconcile differing points of view on a particular subject.



By the late 1960s and early 1970s, planners began to look for new approaches because as happened nearly a decade before, it was realized that the current models were not necessarily sufficient. As had happened before, a number of different models emerged.

Transactive planning was a radical break from previous models. Instead of considering public participation as method that would be used in addition to the normal training planning process, participation was a central goal. For the first time, the public was encouraged to take an active role in the policy setting process, while the planner took on the role of a distributor of information and a feedback source. Transactive planning focuses on interpersonal dialogue that develops ideas, which will be turned into action.



One of the central goals is mutual learning where the planner gets more information on the community and citizens become more educated about planning issues.

Advocacy planning is another radical departure from past theoretical models. This model takes the perspective that there are large inequalities in the political system and in the bargaining process between groups that result in large numbers of people unorganized and unrepresented in the process. It concerns itself with ensuring that all people are equally represented in the planning process by advocating for the interests of the underprivileged and seeking social change. Again, public participation is a central tenet of this model. A plurality of public interests is assumed, and the role of planner is essentially as facilitator who either advocates directly for underrepresented groups directly or encourages them to become part of the process.

The bargaining model views planning as the result of give and take on the part of a number of interests who are all involved in the process. It argues that this bargaining is the best way to conduct planning within the bounds of legal and political institutions. Like the advocacy model, this model recognizes that there are inherent inequalities in society, but it asserts that each group or individual in our unequal society has a chance to influence planning decisions, even if they are unable to dominate it or win the benefits that they are seeking. The most interesting part of this theory of planning is that makes public participation the central dynamic in the decision-making process. Decisions are made first and foremost by the public, and the planner plays a more minor role.



The communicative approach to planning is perhaps the most difficult to explain. It focuses on using communication to help different interests in the process understand each other. The idea is that each individual will approach a conversation with his or her own subjective experience in mind and that from that conversation shared goals and possibilities will emerge. Again, participation plays a central role under this model. The model seeks to include as a broad range of voices to enhance the debate and negotiation that is supposed to form the core of actual plan making. In this model, participation is actually fundamental to the planning process happening. Without the involvement of concerned interests there is no planning.



Looking at each of these models it becomes clear that participation is not only shaped by the public in a given area or by the attitude of the planning organization or planners that work for it. In fact, public participation is largely influenced by how planning is defined, how planning problems are defined, the kinds of knowledge that planners choose to employ and how the planning context is set. Though some might argue that is too difficult to involve the public through transactive, advocacy, bargaining and communicative models when it comes to some specific fields, such as the city transportation, because transportation is some ways more technical than other fields, it is important to note that transportation is perhaps unique among planning fields in that its systems depend on the interaction of a number of individuals and organizations. In spite of all the differences and similarities, people believe that it is most useful to think of these models as emerging from a social transformation planning tradition as opposed to a social guidance one, so the emphasis is more bottom-up in nature than it is top-down.

(1364 words)

New Words and Expressions

prominence ['prɒmɪnəns] *n.* 声望

comprehensiveness [ˌkɒmpri'hensɪvnəs] *n.* 综合性

universal [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsl] *adj.* 普遍的

vehicular [və'hɪkjələ(r)] *adj.* 车辆的

assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* 评估

elitism [eɪ'li:tɪzəm] *n.* 精英主义

muddle ['mʌdl] *v.* 胡乱应付

longevity [lɒn'dʒevəti] *n.* 寿命

elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] *v.* 推敲

empiricism ['empɪrɪzəm] *n.* 经验论

proximity [prɒk'sɪməti] *n.* 接近

grasp [grɑːsp] *v.* 领会

paradigm ['pærədəɪm] *n.* 范式

incremental [ˌɪŋkrə'mentl] *adj.* 增进的



reactive [rɪ'æktɪv] *adj.* 反应的

reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] *v.* 调解

feedback ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈

underprivileged [ˌʌndə'prɪvəlɪdʒd] *adj.* 贫穷的

facilitator [fə'sɪlɪteɪtə(r)] *n.* 推进者

dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] *adj.* 有活力的

conservation [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃn] *n.* 保存

spread out 蔓延

bottom-up 至下而上

proactive [ˌprəʊ'æktɪv] *adj.* 先行一步的

radical ['rædɪkl] *adj.* 激进的

advocacy ['ædvəkəsi] *n.* 拥护

plurality [plʊə'ræləti] *n.* 多元

inherent [ɪn'hɪərənt] *adj.* 固有的

subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 主观的

come into prominence 占据显著位子

within the bounds of 在...之内

top-down 至上而下

Proper Names

the rational planning 理性规划

the transactive planning 中介规划

the advocacy planning 倡导规划

the bargaining model 协商理论

the communicative approach 沟通规划

Cultural Notes

1. **Lindblom** 林德布洛姆(C. E. Lindblom)是美国著名政治经济学家、当代西方著名学者。渐



进决策理论(incremental approach)是他提出来的决策模式。这一理论是直接针对理性决策理论的缺陷,根据实际制定政策的特点,从“决策实际上如何做”而不是“应如何做”的角度出发建立的一套有自身特色的政策制定模式。渐进决策理论是一种灵活的和现实可行的决策制定模式,具有实用性,但它也存在一些明显的缺陷,主要体现为它的保守

性。一般来讲,渐进决策比较适用于稳定和变动不大的环境,而一旦社会条件和环境发生巨大变化,需要对以往的政策进行彻底改变时,渐进决策理论往往很难发挥作用,有时甚至会对社会的根本变革起到阻碍效果。

2. **Etzioni, Amitai Etzioni** 阿米塔·伊兹奥尼,美国杰出智库学者,1967



年发表 *Mixed- Scanning: A “Third” Approach to Decision-Making*, 提出了混合审视理论(the mixed scanning model)。这一理论既不同于综合论的全面考虑,而只是对研究领域中的某些部分进行非常详细的检测,而对其它部分进行非常简略的观察以获得一个概略的、大体的认识;也不同于渐进式的单个问题去解决,而是从整体的框架



中寻找解决当前问题,使对不同问题的解决能够相互协同,共同实现整体的目标。其主要特点有两点:1)最概略的层次上,要保证重要的选择方案不被遗漏;2)在最详细的层次上,应保证被选择的方案是能够进行全面的研究的。

Check Your Comprehension

Exercise 1: Skim the text and answer the following questions.

- 1) There are _____ paragraphs and _____ words.
- 2) The main idea of the first paragraph

- 3) The main idea of the last paragraph

Exercise 2: Read the following expressions. Put an “I” in front of it if it describes the Incremental Approach and an “M” if it is about the Mixed Scanning Model.

- _____ 1. Choosing from small number of policy approaches;
- _____ 2. Choosing different strategies and tactics to address what they found by scanning the environment on multiple levels;
- _____ 3. Using multiple analyses and evaluations;
- _____ 4. Planning on two different levels: the tactical and the strategic;
- _____ 5. Firmly bounded by reality, constantly adjusting the objectives of the planning process;
- _____ 6. Working on both the functional and more big-picture oriented levels;
- _____ 7. Focusing on the planner or planning organization;
- _____ 8. Aiming to be less centralized and incorporate the voices other than those of planners.

Exercise 3: The sentences below are taken from the text. Use the context provided to decide on the meaning of the underlined parts. You may go back to the text for more information if necessary.

- 1) An increasing recognition of the interdependence of various aspects of the city led to the realization that land use, transport, and housing needed to be designed in relation to each other.
 - a. 实现了土地使用,交通以及住房建造之间的联系
 - b. 意识到设计需要体现出土地使用,交通以及房屋建造之间的相互关系
- 2) In both theory and practice, this shortcoming opened rational planning to claims of



elitism and social insensitivity. By focusing so much on design by technical elites, rational planning lost touch with the public it hoped to serve.

- a. 这一弱点使得理性规划被批评为精英主义, 对社会现实缺乏关注
 - b. 这一弱点开启了理性规划的精英主义和无视社会问题的道路
- 3) A plurality of public interests is assumed, and the role of planner is essentially as facilitator who either advocates directly for underrepresented groups directly or encourages them to become part of the process.
- a. 假设众多的公共利益
 - b. 考虑到多种不同的公共利益
- 4) The most interesting part of this theory of planning is that makes public participation the central dynamic in the decision-making process.
- a. 使得公众参与成为决策过程中的中心动力
 - b. 决策过程中公众参与最具活力
- 5) The idea is that each individual will approach a conversation with his or her own subjective experience in mind and that from that conversation shared goals and possibilities will emerge.
- a. 每个个体将心里想着自己的主观经验来靠近交流
 - b. 个体是带着自身主观经验来参与交流的

Exercise 4: Read the text and answer the following questions.

- 1) Why was transactive planning a radical break from previous models?

- 2) Why did advocacy planning concern itself with ensuring that all people were equally represented in the planning process?

- 3) How did bargaining model differ from advocacy planning?

- 4) Why did participation play a central role in communication model?

- 5) According to the text, in spite of all the differences among these models, what do they