

专业英语试题库

一、单选题

1. B will prove to be an important factor in the long-term economy of low-rise high-density structures.
A. Floor plan layouts
B. The adaptability of units
C. The allocation of space
D. The clustering of units
2. Which is not the objective of Urbs in Horto? D
A. To advance the state of knowledge concerning low-rise, high-density.
B. To study methods of integrating this type of housing into the existing pattern of Chicago neighborhoods.
C. To go beyond merely theoretical studies to the building of an actual neighborhood.
D. To produce economic benefits in the form of energy savings.
3. What is the mechanism which creates a single isolated core? C
A. Clear urban structure
B. Urban sustainable development
C. Urban services tend to agglomerate.
D. Promote the development of economy
4. Today, a lot of the city dwelling units are B so that they can form a human community.
A. separated B. aligned C. overlapped D. fitted
5. The house cluster can be simply described as housing that is A together so that individual units share common open walls, floors, and ceilings.
A. joined B. connected C. linked D. associated
6. In primitive cultures the village was often defined by the organization of individual dwelling units C groups to enclose a community space and simultaneously form a defensible enclosure.
A. to B. to be C. into D. within
7. Perhaps because our ancestors could not conceive of the technological means to build vertical structures of great height and in great quantity, they were B the social problems associated with high-rise living.
A. excused B. spared C. pardoned D. absolved
8. Cluster housing is primarily an urban house form that is A to many different community scales.

- A. adaptable B. constructible C. representable D. framable
9. The main entry of each unit C the community space.
- A. faced up to B. face up to C. faced into D. face into
10. The D size for clusters might be small, perhaps around 6 or 8 homes can work perfectly well.
- A. smallest B. largest C. specific D. average
11. The households must be able to organize themselves as a corporation, C owning all the common land they share.
- A. seem to B. complain of C. capable of D. with the ability to
12. It is the scale of the multicelled clusters associated with suburban and low-scale urban B environments.
- A.house B.housing C.housed D.houseful
13. A examining many examples of low-rise, medium-density housing throughout the world——America and Western Europe in particular—— the average density of 15 D.U./acre was established.
- A. By B.As C.For D.On
14. Being B the ancient terrace houses were easily to defend, so many of them have been well preserved.
- A.dominant B.inaccessible C.overwhelming D.multiple
15. Generally speaking, the buildings with C on the streets are preferred by the tradesmen.
- A. pathways B.dwellings C.frontages D.patio
16. The basic layout will be contained within a structural mesh that must be minimally B to the functional requirements of the building.
- A. reasonable B. obtrusive C. matched D. predominant
17. Once the functional layout has been established, the engineer must develop a structural system that will satisfy established design criteria as efficiently and economically as possible, while C the architectural layout.
- A. opposite B. devolving on C. fitting into D. depending on
18. The implicit objective of the design calculations is then to ensure that the probability of any particular limit state being reached is maintained A an acceptable value for the type of structure concerned.
- A. below B. above C. within D. the same as
19. There are as yet no universally accepted international A comfort criteria, although they are under consideration, and engineers must base their design

criteria on an assessment of published data.

- A. standards for B.by C.be accepted D. substitutes for
20. It is ____ A ____ that acceleration is the predominant parameter in determining human response to vibration, but other factors such as period, amplitude, body orientation, visual and acoustic cues, and even past experience can be influential.
- A. generally agreed B. consider as C. always think D. convinced
21. A dynamic analysis is then __B__ allow the predicted response of the building to be compared with the threshold limits.
- A. to required B. required to C. used to D. be required to
22. The provision of adequate stiffness, particular __C____, is a major consideration on the design of a tall building for several important reasons
- A. stability B. drift limitation C. lateral stiffness D. Strength
23. Tall towers and buildings have fascinated mankind from the beginning of civilization, their construction being ____A____ for defense and subsequently for ecclesiastical purposes
- A. initially B. lately C. primitive D. first
24. The reason why we must make a check on the most fundamental condition of equilibrium is to establish that the ____ C ____ will not cause the entire building to topple as a rigid body about one edge of the base.
- A.gravitational B. friction force C. lateral force D. centrifugal force
25. It requires an analysis of the forces and stresses that will occur in the members as a result of the most critical possible load combinations, including the ____ C ____ that may arise from second-order additional deflections.
- A. ultimate limit state B. progressive collapse
- C. augmented moments D. structural damage
26. Taking moments about that edge, the resisting moment of the dead weight of the building must be greater than the ____ C ____ for stability by an acceptable factor of safety.
- A. the minimum barycenter moment B. the minimum equivalent moment
- C. overturning moment D. the minimum lower partial moment
27. Which one is the major consideration in the design of a tall building? ____ A ____
- A.lateral stiffness B.lateral deflection
- C.Second-order P-Delta D.drift index
28. Which one is a simple parameter that affords an estimate of the lateral stiffness of a building? __ B ____

- A. maximum deflection B. drift index
C. dynamic comfort D. wind load

29. Since both ends of the act of communication can be so extremely different , according to the individuals involved--their experiences prejudices , B , and sensitivities

- A. cowardices B. convictions C. communities D. creativities

30. Thus we find triumphal arches standing in the centers of squares or plazas and used almost D for the celebration of festivals, memorials and the like.

- A. quickly B. wrongly C. simply D. exclusively

31. The supposed A of a face or facade implies also its opposite, rear and sides.

- A. existence B. episode C. elevation D. enclosure

32. Still, since architect designs for humans he can make use of the anthropomorphism which we B apply to everything in our environment, and by the skillful placing of doors and windows give us images.

- A. identically B. inevitably C. impartially D. incidentally

33. Here again, as with the strip of doors at the entrance to an office building, neither the same feeling of C about the architecture; it cares nothing about us, and we return the sentiment.

- A. invariably B. inversely C. impersonality D. infinitely

34. Much the same sort of D functions are performed by the other architectural elements---columns, roofs, steps, railing, and so on.

- A. elegant B. elemental C. empirical D. expressive

35. The great arches forming B express the extreme holiness of the building and the act of worship that goes on inside.

- A. the exports of cathedrals B. the doorways of cathedrals
C. the exports of residences D. the doorways of residences

36. Building are made by such D as walls, roofs, doors, windows, steps and so on, which are the symbols of architecture.

- A. things B. matters C. substance D. elements

37. Although the ancient B bridge has a long history of centuries, it is still as solid and firm as before.

- A. round B. arch C. curved D. bending

38. In each residential community, there should be a A for social interaction.

- A. plaza B. resting place C. public building D. shopping center

39. It is undoubtedly true there might be a number of factors involved, but such

considerations as wind, noise, sun, view and natural elements always contribute significantly to D urban design.

A. beautifully B. tolerably C. simply D. successful

40. It should be quite clear to us that in designing the C planners and designers cannot design all elements and components.

A. buildings B. communities C. environment D. users

41. Using the A of the Urban design plan of san Francisco, we can distinguish among the purposes of four interrelated groups of spaces

A. nomenclature B.name C. example D. plan

42. External form and image focus on city's B and its overall image and identity.

A. parking B. skyline C. environment D. land-use

43. A look at street and road characteristics—quality of maintenance, spaciousness, order, monotony, clarity of route, orientation to destination, safety and ease of movement , and parking requirements and locations.

A. Circulation and parking

B. Quality of environment

C. Internal pattern and image

D. External form and image

44. The past, planners focused on the major D of cities such as street facade, park, civic centers and so on.

A. sights

B. views

C. standpoints

D. visual elements

45. Urban design is that part of the planning process that deals with C .

A. external form and image B. internal pattern and image

C. the physical quality of the environment D. building entity

46. The domain of urban design is B .

A. visual elements of cities

B. the space between the buildings

C. the space in buildings

D. all elements and components

47. The internal pattern and image describe A .

A. the purpose of space between urban structures

B. the city's skyline and its overall image and identity

C. the street an road characteristics

D. nine factors of surrounding

48. Urban design is that part of the planning process that deals with the physical quality of the environment. That is to say, it is the physical and A design of the environment.

A. spatial

B. special

C. mentality

D. spatially

49. “Designing cities without designing buildings” we may, therefore, say that the B

between the buildings are the domain of urban design.

A. landscaping B. spaces C. domain D. path

50. Having thus identified the framework for analysis of urban design—that is, the domain of urban design—we now shall attempt to identify a method of presenting this information in the form of policies, B, guidelines, and programs.

A. imagines B. plans C. characters D. models

51. The high-rise buildings in the city are in the form of C, which adds no beauty to the city.

A. identical B. the same C. monotony D. identity

52. In downtown areas the underground garage may be the only C solution to the problem of parking since land price is terrible high.

A. favorite B. common C. feasible D. attractive

53. The supply of parking space for the B is a sign of the advancement in social civilization.

A. handicraft B. handicapped C. handiwork D. handiness

54. It is required that we take the frequent C vehicle into account while designing parking facilities for shopping centers.

A. transit B. temporary C. transient D. transform

55. As the turnover is very high, the parking space needs to leave C enough to permit two-way traffic.

A. columns B. accommodation C. clearance D. drainage

56. The D to be used in the floor of high building have to undergo tension test or will be regarded as unqualified products.

A. deck B. drain C. runoff D. slabs

57. As far as the traffic conditions and the consuming power of Chinese citizens are concerned, A is the best choice for the taxi business.

A. compact B. luxurious cars C. larger cars D. buses

58. Color and texture tends to be keyed B organic references, weaving together the themes of growth and integration within a larger system.

A.at B.to C.up D.into

59. Extensive internal glazing, public libraries, living rooms , and solariums ,and other public and semi-public spaces allow C to gather and communicate.

A. areas patients B. patients to areas C. patients areas D. areas to patients

60. What is the characteristics of the theater during the 18th century? B

A. The absence of proscenium doors, a shorter stage apron, and reserved orchestra seats

in place of the apron.

B. The use of seats in the orchestra pit, heavy reliance on boxes and galleries for setting accommodations and a proscenium arch.

C. It emphasis on realistic picture frame setting, and on the actor's separation from the audience, discouraged experimentation in design.

D. The arena stage, a laying area surrounded on four sides by audience.

61. The traditional Chinese theater consist of ____C____

A. A curved apron extending into the audience

B. The arena stage surrounded on four sides by the audience

C. A raised stage surrounded on three sides by the audience

D. The seats in the orchestra pit and proscenium arch

62. In the United States, experimentation in theater design was also hindered ____B____

A. the skill of the actors and the imagination of the audience

B. the high cost of real estate in urban areas and antiquated fire laws governing theater construction

C. the traditional horseshoe design

D. the physical relationship between the actors and the stage and the kind of audience for whom the theater is intended

63. What physical shape or organization must this "gateway" have in order to create the __C__and feeling of connection to the earth which makes the rites significant?

A. ridiculous and mundane B. ridiculous and holiness

C. sanctity and holiness D. sanctity and mundane

64. Most of the theaters and opera houses on the Continent in the 19th century continued to follow ____D____

A. the new fan-shaped Bayreuth design

B. the heavy reliance on boxes and galleries for setting accommodations

C. the use of seats in the orchestra pit

D. the traditional horseshoe design

65. What is church or temple? B

A. It is a place of a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized medical and nursing staff and medical equipment.

B. It is a place of worship, spirit, contemplation.

C. It is a place of an institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students (or "pupils") under the direction of teachers.

D. It is a structure used for the performance of a play or other dramatic presentation.

66. "Given the complexities in the relationships within and between medical departments, this knowledge helps us to manipulate spaces in the both a functional and formally effective...". "given" in this sentence means A

A. As B. Donated C. Stated D. Considerably

67. "Though necessary and helpful, interventionist treatments performed on patients often serve to exacerbate feelings of victimization and disorientation." What's necessary and helpful in this sentence? B

A patients

B interventionist treatments

C the architecture of hospitals

D architect

68. Though "you pass first through the churchyard, then through the nave; then, on special occasions, beyond the alter rail into the chancel and only the priest himself is able to go into the tabernacle." The holy bread is sheltered by C layers of ever more difficult approach.

A.3 B.4 C.5 D.6

69. Unless these rites are given the emotional weight they need, it is impossible for a man or woman to pass A from one stage of life to another.

A.thoroughly B.thorough C.slightly D.slight

70. In which theater the size and shape of the playing area can be varied mechanically from a conventional proscenium to a thrust platform stage? A

A. The Vivian Beaumont Theater in New York City

B. The modern Chinese theaters

C. The theaters and opera houses on the Continent in the 19th century

D. The Oriental theaters

71. Wood can withstand tension and A .

A .compression B. gravity C. thrust D. friction

72. The nature of wood and steel suggests A .

A. frame construction B. shear wall structure

C. brick concrete structure D. suspended-cable structure

73. Architecture must do more than meet the physical requirements of strength and space; it must also content A .

A. the spirit of man B. security needs C. physiological needs D. social needs

74. Architecture calls for good A -a pleasing relationship of void to solids, of

height to width, of length to breadth.

A. proportions B. rhythm C. contrast D. scale

75. The precise activities to be housed in any specific building, ranging from an assembly line in a factory to a living room in a home, should dictate C of the several areas within.

A. size and orientation B. height and width
C. size and shape D. length and feeling

76. The plan of a structure, always the B consideration of an architect, is the resolution of these different purposes into an organization of spaces that will fulfill the intent of the building.

A. last B. first C. second D. random

77. A structure must be well built, it could have such D as the purpose for which it is intended demands and as the materials chosen may allow.

A. temporary B. contemporary C. flinty D. permanence

78. It follows from the tensile weakness of stone that beams of this material must be comparatively C and supported at C intervals.

A. long ; frequent B. long ; few
C. short ; frequent D. short ; few

79. A building also should have what architects call “ A ”: that is , it should visually convey its true size.

A. scale B. dimension C. size D. purpose

80. Stairs and a balustrade may give a clue to the C of the whole edifice .

A. scale B. dimension C. size D. purpose

81. Because these units are so small in comparison to the whole building, other elements of A size are needed.

A. intermediate B. normal C. small D. vast

82. A or ornament may be used to contribute to character , the visible expression of the purpose of the building .

A. Decoration B. Decorate C. Decorations D. Decorating

83. Housing is living quarters for A

A. human beings B. cat
C. money D. dog

84. Good housing means a B

A. tasty food B. satisfactory community
C. good people D. cute cat

85. Housing is living quarters for human being. Here “living quarter” means ___C___
A. public square B. rural area
C. dwelling place D. suburban area
86. Parks and social centers weld a group of ___A___ homes into a community.
A. Individual B. Shelter
C. Safety D. Departments
87. Housing codes, such as the tenement-house laws in cities, require that dwellings be ___A___, sanitary, and in good repair.
A. Safe B. Share
C. Sole D. right
88. ___D___ tend to be closely crowded together within the walls in ancient times.
A. Poor people B. rich people
C. Governor D. Urban dwellings
89. Good housing means a satisfactory community, ___D___ proper shelter
A. as B. as well
C. such as D. as well as
90. A semidetached house is ___C___
A an unfinished house B a room shared by two families
C a two-family house D a single-family house
91. It is ___A___ that determines whether or not the building goes ahead.
A. the profit rate B. the gross income C. the net income D. the button
92. The financial setup is made up of three main parts. The largest item of part two running expenses will be ___D___.
A. taxes and the building employee's salaries B. maintenance and mortgage interest
C. rent roll and repairs D. mortgage interest and amortization
93. The word vacancies is put in quotes because it is largely ___B___.
A. real B. fictional C. actual D. nonfictional
94. Certain building ——museums , libraries ,schools ,churches ,etc.——are built without ___C___ profit in mind.
A. material B. psychological C. monetary D. considerate
95. An architect, therefore, will often find himself expected to prepare for his ___B___.
A. visitor B. client C. boss D. partner
96. An analysis of the project in investment term-cost of land and construction, mortgages, interest and maintenance, income and profit ——which together are known by the phrase ___A___.

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