

## Suburbanization

If by "suburb" is meant an urban **margin** that grows more rapidly than its already developed interior, the process of suburbanization began during the emergence of the industrial city in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Before that period the city was a small highly **compact cluster** in which people moved about on foot and goods were **conveyed** by horse and cart. But the early factories built in the 1830's and 1840's were located along waterways and near railheads at the edges of cities, and housing was needed for the thousands of people drawn by the prospect of employment. In time, the factories were surrounded by **proliferating** mill towns of apartments and row houses that **abutted** the older, main cities. As a defense against this **encroachment** and to enlarge their tax bases, the cities **appropriated** their industrial neighbors. In 1854, for example, the city of Philadelphia **annexed** most of Philadelphia County. Similar municipal maneuvers took place in Chicago and in New York. Indeed, most great cities of the United States achieved such status only by incorporating the communities along their borders.

With the acceleration of industrial growth came **acute** urban crowding and accompanying social stress -- conditions that began to approach disastrous **proportions** when, in 1888, the first commercially successful electric **traction** line was developed. Within a few years the **horse-drawn trolleys** were retired and electric **streetcar** networks crisscrossed and connected every major urban area, **fostering** a wave of suburbanization that transformed the compact industrial city into a **dispersed metropolis**. This first phase of mass-scale suburbanization was **reinforced** by the **simultaneous** emergence of the urban Middle Class, whose desires for homeownership in neighborhoods far from the aging inner city were satisfied by the developers of single-family housing **tracts**.

译文

### 郊区的发展

如果"郊区"指的是比已建好的城市内部发展更为迅速的城市边缘地带,那么郊区化可以说始于1825年至1850年工业化城市出现期间。在这之前,城市只是高度密集的小聚居群。在其中,人们步行走动,商品靠马车来运送。但是建于18世纪三四十年代的早期工厂位于城边的航道和铁路附近,被工作机会吸引到这里的成千上万的人们需要住房。渐渐地,在与旧有的主要城区相毗邻的地方,不断涌现出由排房和公寓楼组成的工人聚居区,包围了工厂。作为对这种侵蚀的自卫,也为了扩大它们收税的地域范围,城市吞并了工业化的临近地带,比如1854年费城的城区就兼并了费县的绝大部分地区。相似的城市化也发生在芝加哥和纽约。今天很多美国的大城市其实就是靠吞并它们附近的边缘地区而变成大都会的。

随着工业化的加速发展,城市里出现了严重拥挤和相伴而来的社会压力。当1888年第一条商业上成功的电气化铁轨被制造出来时,压力开始接近危机的程度。几年之内,马车就被废弃了,电车网相互交织连接着各个重要的城区,从而形成了一种郊区化的潮流,即密集的工业城市转变成了分散的都市。此时城市

中产阶级的出现进一步加强了第一波大规模郊区化。这些中产阶级希望在远离老旧城市的地区拥有住宅，单一家庭住宅地区的开发者满足了他们的愿望。

margin	/ˈmɑːdʒɪn/	n. 边缘 edge or border
suburbanization		n. 市郊化
compact	/kəmˈpækt/	adj. 紧密的
cluster	/ˈklʌstə/	n. 丛 簇 small close group
convey	/kənˈvei/	v. 运送 carry transport
railhead	/ˈreɪlhed/	n. 修筑中铁路的最远处
proliferate	/prəˈlɪfəreɪt/	v. 增生
row house		n. 成排房屋中的一栋
abut	/əˈbʌt/	v. 与...毗连 border on...
encroachment	/ɪnˈkrəʊtʃmənt/	n. 侵害
appropriate	/əˈprəʊpriət/	v. 私用
acute	/əˈkjuːt/	adj. 剧烈的 sharp
proportion	/prəˈpɔːʃən/	n. 大小 程度 measurements, extent
traction	/ˈtrækʃən/	n. 拖 牵引 pulling drawing
horse-drawn		adj. 由马拉的
trolley	/ˈtrɒli/	n. 推车
streetcar	/ˈstriːtkɑː/	n. 电车
crisscross	/ˈkrisˈkrɒs/	v. 交叉而行
foster	/ˈfɒstə/	v. 抚育
disperse	/dɪsˈpɜːs/	v. 散开
metropolis	/mɪˈtrɒpəlɪs/	n. 大城市
reinforce	/ˈriːɪnˈfɔːs/	v. 加强 make stronger
simultaneous	/ˈsaɪməlˈteɪnjəs/	adj. 同时发生的
tract	/trækt/	n. 土地 区域 stretch or area
annex	/əˈneks/	
maneuver	/məˈnuːvə/	