# Unit Construction

<http://ec.ef.com.cn/partner/englishcenters/cn?reason=1#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/33115756-3eaa-46ef-b6d0-b39084df1d00/161eeb27-c299-41a8-b541-c8646dee4fb1>

# Q&A

* “The first thing that a property developer has to do is **get planning permission from the local authority**. => a cleft sentence. “get” or “getting?

# Ref- The decoration /color scheme Unit

# Lexical resource

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| 不孕症infertility = barrenness  fertilizer [肥料] 肥料；受精媒介物, fertility: [农经]  (土壤)多产/肥沃 = barrenness土壤贫瘠/荒芜的; 生育能力/繁殖力 => 不孕症infertility [‚ɪnfə'tɪlɪti,‚ɪnfə'tɪləti] : when someone is unable to have a baby **[infertility treatments 不孕症的治疗]**  => barren: adj (土地)贫瘠的；不生育的  e.g. There are many possible causes of infertility in women. 妇女不孕可能有很多的原因。  e.g. She’s been **barren**不生育的 for several years, and she’s still active in **quest for** **infertility treatments不孕症的治疗**.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | adj | 土壤肥沃的; 能生育的 fertile | 土壤贫瘠/荒芜的; **不好生育的** barren = infertile | | N | 土壤肥沃; 生育能力强fertility | 土壤贫瘠/荒芜; 不孕症 barren**ness** = infertility | |  | fertilizer [肥料] 肥料；受精媒介物 |  | |
| ［**制定xxx计划:** work out a monthly budget plan; work out a design plan ］  e.g. Before repair construction begins, **a design plan** needs to be **worked out** |
| 除此之外 [ On top of that, xxx ] = additionally, in addition, xxx |
| [ 从零开始，从头开始；白手起家 from scratch; **start sth from scratch; build sth from scratch** ] If you **start or build something from scratch**, you begin it without using anything that existed or was prepared before  e.g. We had to **start again from scratch** . 我们只好再次从零开始。  E.g. He had **built the business up from scratch** . 他白手起家创办了这家企业  e.g. He, one of the most famous **self-made billionair,** had a severe flop扑街/大失败20 yrs ago and **rebuilt his business up from scratch** . 他白手起家创办了这家企业  [ 白手起家的百万富翁: a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch] |
| [杯中的水是半空还是半满全取决于你的态度/是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题: glass half empty, half full ]  e.g. It was a case of "the glass being half full or half empty", depending on your view. 这是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题  e.g. Stephen Green, head of economic research, said it was a case of "the glass being half full or half empty", depending on your view. 这是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题,全看你怎样看待  V.S.  **第一次努力是不太可能得到所有想要的: You don’t get full on the first spoonful**  Vice Minister, at South Korea's Unification Ministry, says the talks got off to a positive start this morning and this afternoon negotiators will tackle "more on-the-field, technical matters." He says the delegations will discuss the specific arrangements for the North Korean participation in the Winter Olympics as well as the possibility of family reunions and military talks. "Starting is half the work and...**you don’t get full on the first spoonfu**l," he says. |
| (车辆、飞机等的)侥幸(免撞)脱险；死里逃生[美国口语] **near misses = close calls**  e.g. In aircraft emergencies, the emergencies involving huma[n e]rrors include near misses/close calls, fires, bomb, hijack, and onboard medical emergencies. |
| inad’vertent /ˌɪnədˈvɜːtənt/; inadvertently: An inad’vertent action is one that you do without realizing what you are doing, not cause the negative results on purpose/intentionally无意的,不是故意的 **[无意的过失: inadvertent error]**  **V.S.**  **intend, intention, intentional, intentionally=deliberately:** Something that is intentional is **deliberate**. 故意的  e.g. He government has said it was **an inadvertent error**. 无意的过失。  e.g. You may have **inadvertently** pressed the wrong button. **无意中**按错了按钮。  E.g. Viruses can be spread **inadvertently** by email users. 病毒会被电子邮件用户无意中传播开来。  E.g. Robinson’s name was **inadvertently** omitted from the list. 鲁宾逊的名字被人无意之中从名单上漏掉了。 |

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| histrionic | 太戏剧化的; 太夸张的/做作的; 太虚伪的 histrionic /ˌhɪstrɪˈɒnɪk/ : If you refer to someone's behaviour as histrionic, you are critical of it because it is very dramatic, very exaggerated, and insincere. 太戏剧化的; 太夸张的/做作的/矫揉造作的; 太虚伪的/装腔作势地  **[太戏剧化的very dramatic = histrionic; 太夸张的/做秀似的/做作的 /矫揉造作的very exaggerated= histrionic; 太虚伪的/装腔作势地very insincere = histrionic ] [**[**histrionic muscles**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=histrionic%20muscles&lang=en)**表情肌;** [**histrionic behaviour**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=histrionic%20behaviour&lang=en)**装腔作势/虚伪的行为; 表演/戏剧型人格障碍histrionic personality disorder; 做秀似的/太夸张的辩论 histrionic debate ]**  e.g.  Dorothea let out **a histrionic groan.**  多罗西亚发出了一声 **太夸张的/做作的呻吟**。  e.g. The committee would also do away with a few other less well-known problems, such as histrionic personality disorder表演型人格障碍, and add in a scale to rate the severity of such traits特点.  e.g. Obama and McCain avoided **a histrionic debate做秀似的/太夸张的辩论** about China during the 2008 campaign and Obama probably thought he had a free hand on China policy. |
| 洪水一般涌入的( 难民 , 移民，邮件，任务） | influx: literal meaning: (河流的)流入汇集；河流的汇集处; figurative meaning: big and mass, come in like floods/deluges ['deljuːdʒ] 洪水一般涌入的( 难民 , 移民，邮件，任务） **[ 洪水一般涌入的难民 an influx of refugees; a[n i]nflux of migrants; 洪水一般多的邮件 an influx of emails = floods of emails = deluges of emails; 洪水一般涌入的任务:an influx of tasks assigned to me ]**  V.S. xxx 处于不断的变化中: in the state of **flux**  e.g. Over the past week, the Keleti station had become a focal point of the crisis **engulfing/devouring 吞噬** parts of Europe as an unprecedented/all-time **swarms of people/a throng of people成群** -- mostly **influx of refugees**洪水一般涌入的难民fleeing conflict in Syria and Afg(h)anistan, the **war-ravaged/torn nation战争蹂躏的国家** -- seek to reach Western Europe and **quest for** **political asylum (政治庇佑, asylum seeker)**.  e.g. The **influx of refugees** from Afganistan **swarmed into** 一窝蜂的涌入 **the makeshift shelter** established near the nation border.  e.g. Austrian奥地利 has reached **the tipping point 临界点；引爆点** on the refugee receiving issue because the immense **influx of refugees** exceeds this country's capacity.  e.g 洪水一般多的邮件 OMG, see **the influx of emails** I got after only half-day sick leave.  //一个饱受战争蹂躏的国家: a war-ravaged nation; a warn-torn city; 一个饱受债务蹂躏的国家: a debt-ravaged nation; 一个负债累累的人: an indebted person; an indebted country  //swarms of bees V.S. a throng of people V.S. a flock of birds V.S. herds of cattles/horses/sheeps |
| xxx处于不断的变化中 | flux /flʌks/ **[ sth is in flux; in a state of flux ]** if sth. is in a state of flux, it is constantly changing; a situation in which things are changing a lot and you cannot be sure what will happen  V.S. **influx**: big and mass, come in like floods/deluges ['deljuːdʒ] 洪水一般涌入的( 难民 , 移民，邮件，任务） **[ 洪水一般涌入的难民 an influx of refugees; a[n i]nflux of migrants; 洪水一般多的邮件 an influx of emails = floods of emails = deluges of emails; 洪水一般涌入的任务:an influx of tasks assigned to me ]**  e.g. I cannot finish non-PII work till Fri., because the CORS PII design is **in a state of flux/constantly changing**, which means the design is constantly changing.  e.g. Everything is **in flux** at the moment. 眼下一切都变化不定。  e.g. The education system is still **in a state of flux/in a state of being constantly changing** . 教育体制仍处于不断变化之中。  e.g. As you can see, things **are in flux** and changing daily. |

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| 气压计；睛雨表； 显示变化的事物 (meterogology) [bə'rɒmɪtə] barometer   1. Barometer: is an instrument that measures changes in the air pressure and the weather, or that calculates height above sea level [气象mete**o**rology ] [,miːtɪə'rɒlədʒɪ] 气压计，晴雨表 2. (figurative meaning) barometer is something that shows any changes that are happening in a particular situation. If something is **[ a barometer of ]** a particular situation, it indicates how things are changing or how things are likely to develop.**〔 a barometer of sth 反映事物变化的〕晴雨表，〔反映事物变化的〕标志**   e.g. In past presidential elections, Missouri has been **a barometer [bə'rɒmɪtə] of** the rest of the country.  在过去的总统大选中，密苏里州一直**是<**该国其余各州>**的晴雨表** e.g. The skin is an accurate **barometer [bə'rɒmɪtə] of** emotional and physical health. 皮肤**是反映<**一个人身心健康状况>**的晴雨表/准确指标**。  e.g. Nasdaq index is seen **a barometer [bə'rɒmɪtə] of** global stock market performance. |
| 1(房间、建筑或空间〕小而温暖舒适的，安适的 2. 〔人〕舒服的，快乐的，温暖的 3. (衣服/harness/safety belt/swimming suit)紧密地)贴身的: snug, snugly, snugness  1. a room, building, or space that is snug is small, warm, and comfortable, and makes you feel protected, cosy, and comfortable. 〔房间、建筑或空间〕小却温暖舒适的，安适的 **[(小却)温暖舒适的: a warm and snug little house]**  e.g. Even though my new condo['kɒndəʊ] 公寓 is not so **roomy/spacious**, it’ very **warm and snug**.  e.g. I wish I would come back to my **warm and snug** little condo['kɒndəʊ] 公寓. 她希望自己还在她那**小却)温暖舒适的** 的小屋里。  2. someone who is snug feels comfortable, cozy, happy, and warm 〔人〕舒服的，快乐的，温暖的  e.g. The kids were **warm and snug** in their beds. 孩子们睡在床上，又暖和又舒服。  3. clothes that are snug fit closely (衣服/harness/safety belt/swimming suit)紧密地贴身 的，紧身的 **[snug jeans 紧身牛仔裤] snug, snugly, snugness**  e.g. Facing him, sit in his lap and mount him, with your legs wrapped **snugly** around his waist. 与他面对面，坐在他的大腿并骑上他，把你的双腿紧紧地盘绕在他的腰上  e.g. OMG, I’ve got to lose weight definitely. See this skirt, it’s too **snug** for me to dress it up.  e.g. I don’t feel comfortable because of the over **snug** swimming suit. |
| N. 尤指不好的事情的)的开始/发作onset['ɒnset] = the beginning of something, especially something bad or negative  [ with the onset of sth bad/negative随着(尤指不好的事情的)的开始/发作]  [随着金融危机的开始/发作/来临with the onset of the global financial crisis;  随着<全球经济萧条的>来临/开始with the onset of the worldwide **economic recession/meltdown**;  随着“经济大萧条”的开始/来临 with the onset of the **Great Depression**]  e.g. My mum got serious headache and her cardiovascular [,kɑːdɪəʊ'væskjʊlə] 心血管的problem revived **with the onset of chilly winter**随着冬天的开始/来临e.g. Sadly, everything changed dramatically **with the onset of the 2008 global financial crisis and the worldwide economic recession**. In fact, it forced the Big 3 automotive manufacturers to streamline operations by closing down a number of production plants.  //the economy is **faltering**/melting down.  V.S.  embark on sth/doing sth = start to do= commence on sth; embark on a plane/ship/train V.S. disembark from a plane=deplane |
| ['hektɪk]  hectic  1. very busy or full of activity 繁忙的，忙乱的 **[ a hectic schedule; a hectic day]**  e.g. I’ve had a pretty hectic day. 我忙乱了一整天。 E.g. a hectic social life 繁忙的社交生活  2. written language)  if your face is a hectic colour, it is very pink **〔脸〕潮红的 [ the hectic flush on my face 脸上的潮红 ]**  e.g. She feels so embarrassed; see the hectic flush on her cheeks 她双颊的潮红 |

# STOP

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| pit /pɪt/  3. [V-T](javascript:;)If two opposing things or people **are pitted against** one another, they are in conflict. **使对立 (rivals); 和<人>对决** e.g  You will **be pitted against** two or three people who are every bit as good as you are.   你将**和<**两个三个跟你一样好的人>**对决**。  4. [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you **pit your wits against someone**, you compete with them in a test of knowledge or intelligence. 与…斗智 **[与…斗智: pit my wits against sb. ]** e.g.  I'd like to manage at the very highest level and **pit my wits against** the best.  我希望在最高水平上管理，与最优秀的人斗智。  5. [N-PLURAL](javascript:;)In motor racing, the **pits (plural form)** are the areas at the side of the track where drivers stop to get more fuel and to repair their cars during races. (赛车道旁的) 检修加油站 e.g.  He moved quickly into the **pits加油站** and climbed rapidly out of the car.  //garage: 车库； 修车场  6. [N-PLURAL](javascript:;)The pits is a slang word for the worst possible person, place, or thing. (俗语)最糟的人、地方或事情  **7.** [**N-COUNT**](javascript:;)**A pit is the large hard seed of a fruit or vegetable. 核;** [**V pit:**](javascript:;)**to extract the stone from (a fruit) 除去(水果的)核**  11. [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you have a feeling in the pit of your stomach, you have a tight or sick feeling in your stomach, usually because you are afraid or anxious. (因恐惧或焦虑而生的)异于平常的感觉 e.g.  I had a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach.   我内心深处有种奇怪的感觉。  1. A pit is the underground part of a mine, especially a coal mine, so “pit=coal mine”矿井  2.  [(挖土机excavator挖出沙砾或黏土后留下的) 大坑深坑(比如为了打地基) pit: is](javascript:;) a gravel pit or clay pit is a very large or deep hole that is left where **gravel /rubbles** or **clay 粘土泥土**has been dug/excavated from the ground by using an **excavator挖土机.**  e.g. The first step is to **lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator**挖土机to dig pits大坑深坑in a designated site, a **bulldozer['bʊldəʊzə]** 推土机to remove the soil, **gravel /rubbles** or **clay 粘土泥土**and earth from the site , and then use **dump trucks**(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货车 to pour concrete to create the foundations**地基**. For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. For houses, the foundations are either basements or **concrete slabs(a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone) 厚板.**  E.g. Eric **lost his footing失足** and **slided into the pit.**   滑进坑里 //skid, skidded 车打滑 |
| [ ek'streɪnɪəs - ɪk'] extraneous  **“t”发 “d”的音**   1. not DIRECTLY related to a particular subject or problem; not directly relevant to sth 和xxx没有直接联系的/没有直接关系的 **[ be extraneous to sth ]**   e.g. Such details **are extraneous to** the matter in hand. 这些细节与手头这件事**并无直接联系**。  e.g. There's confusion with nonPII content -- what goes into KC versus other nonPII that is part of deliverables outside of KC. This information given **is extraneous to** the topic I’m discussing now.   1. coming from outside外来的；外部的 **[ extraneous noises 外面传来的噪声 ]** |
| 1重新获得，2收回〔失去或花掉的钱〕, 收回成本recoup sth: to get back an amount of money you have lost or spent ; Synonym: reimburse or compensate (someone), as for a loss  [**收回在xxx上花掉的钱和时间: recoup the time and money that I spent on xxx; 收回成本:recoup the cost; 挽回损失: recoup sb’s losses; 恢复健康: recoup sb’s health = recover; heal]**  V.S. military coup “p”不发音  e.g. The movie will have to be a huge hit大获成功 to **recoup its cost**. 这部电影必须大获成功才能**收回成本**。  //a huge hit 大获成功 V.S. a huge flop 大失败/扑街了  e.g And finally, the **development company开发商** will have to find buyers or tenants to occupy the building in order to **recoup the time and money收回花掉的钱和时间**that were spent on this latest edition to the urban landscape.  e.g. He was desperate to try and **recoup his losses**. 他不顾一切地试图**挽回损失**。  E.g. He didn't **recoup his health** until recently. 他最近才**恢复健康**。V.S. He’s in hospital, recovering from a heart attack. 他心脏病发作住院了，正在康复之中  e.g. So we need to turn our right hemisphere to allow time for the other to **take a breaker** and **recoup**. 使另一半有时间休息和恢复。  3. …how taxpayers are going to **recoup even a small portion of their investment**. 将一小部分的投资收回的问题  //military coup, “p”不发音 |
| ['testɪməni,'testəməni]  pl: testimonies   1. testimony is a formal statement claiming fact or claiming that something is true, especially one that a witness makes in **a court of law** 〔法庭上的〕证词 e.g. Barker’s testimony is crucial to the prosecution’s case. 巴克的证词对控方的指控起到了关键作用 e.g. In his **testimony**, he **emphatically/flatly** denied that the company had ignored safety procedures. 他在证词中 **断然的否认**公司忽视了安全程序。 2. testimony is a fact or situation that shows or proves very clearly that something exists or is true 证据；证明**[ A is a testimony to/of xxx A是xxx的证明]** e.g. These amazing results are **a testimony to** the coach’s skill and hard work. 这些成绩是教练的水平和辛勤工作的证明。 |
| [‚testɪ'məʊn**iəl** ]  testimonial   1. testimonial is a formal **written** statement describing someone’s character, abilities, and qualifications, which is often written by their employer, esp. the extra-employer. (**常指雇主开具的证明某人品德和能力的) 证明书，推荐信, testimonial = reference letter.**   e.g. She could hardly expect her employer to provide her with **testimonials** to her character and ability.   她几乎不指望老板会给她写证明她的人品和能力的证明书。  e.g. **Architecture and engineering firms公司** submit their RFP along with **their qualifications and testimonials** regarding projects that they’ve completed in the past.   1. 表彰会testimonial is an event which is held to thank or praise sb for showing admiration for them, esp to honour someone for their services or achievements. **[ testimonial banquet: 表彰晚宴]**  ...a testimonial banquet held in New York 一个表彰晚宴。**a testimonial dinner** in honour of Senator Frank Flint 为参议员弗兰克•弗林特举办的答谢晚宴 |
| **[ 剪彩仪式ribbon-cutting ceremony ]**  e.g. The mayor was invited to **the ribbon-cutting ceremony** for the new business street.  市长被邀请参加新商业街的确良剪彩仪式。  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| 经过长时间讨论/**充分讨论/**协商来解决一个问题, 得出了一个plan, 达成一项协议  [ hash out sth: a phrasal verb; 通过充分讨论/协商得出了一个plan: hash out a plan; 通过充分讨论/协商达成一项协议hash out an agreement; 经过长时间对<一个问题/一个争论> 的充分讨论/充分协商，最后达成一致: hash out a problem; hash out a dispute ]  1. [PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If people hash out something such as a plan or an agreement, they decide on it after a lot of discussion. 充分讨论后决定 e.g. The House and Senate are to begin soon hashing out an agreement for sanctions legislation.  参众两院很快将**通过充分讨论**就制裁立法达成一项协议。  2. [PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If people hash out a problem or a dispute, they discuss it thoroughly until they reach an agreement. 经过长时间对<一个问题/一个争论> 的**充分**讨论/**充分**协商，最后达成一致  •  ...while the parties try to hash out their differences in court.   …然而各党派试图在法庭上解决他们的分歧。 They were asked to sit down together and hash out their differences by their father.  父亲让他们坐下来好好讨论(充分讨论(或辩论):)一下他们之间的分歧所在。  3. 通过长时间的讨论解决(或决定): They agreed with my views that they hashed out. 通过长时间的讨论，他们最终同意了我的意见。 |

# Lexical\_Construction related words

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| (建筑物)地基**foundation**. [C] the solid layer of cement水泥 , bricks, stones etc that is put under a building to support it 地基，基础 [ concrete foundation混凝土地基]  [ lay the foundations; [lay the foundations of](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=lay%20the%20foundations%20of&lang=en) sth ]   1. 奠定…的基础/为 xxx打基础; (construction) e.g. That **math prodigy ['prɒdɪdʒɪ] 神童** has **laid such good foundations for** his career path of being a scientist in the future. 2. 打地基e.g. The first step is to **lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator**挖土机to dig pits大坑深坑in a designated site, a **bulldozer['bʊldəʊzə]** 推土机to remove the soil, **gravel /rubbles** or **clay 粘土泥土**and earth from the site , and then use **dump trucks**(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货车 to pour concrete to create the foundations**地基**. For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. For houses, the foundations are either basements or **concrete slabs(a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone) 厚板.**   e.g. It took “**foundation crews”** three weeks to **lay the foundations** . 建筑工人花了三星期的时间**打地基**。  e.g. The earthquake shook the foundations of the house. 地震动摇了那幢房子的地基。 |
| 整修(地板的)表面；重新返工修光(地板的板材) refinish /ri:'finiʃ/ v. give a new surface; replace the surface of sth, like the floor **[ refinish the dining room furniture; refinish the flooring = replace the surface of the flooring 把铺地面的材料重新搞下 ]**  e.g. Also, you might want to think about **refinishing all of the flooring**铺地面的材料 in your house for a final touch.  e.g. I think that the **flooring** throughout your house should be **refinished**. |
| ['ɡrævl] gravels  n. 碎石；砂砾: small stones, used to make a surface for paths, roads etc **[a gravel path 石子小道; gravel pit (=a place where gravel is dug out of the ground) 砾石采掘场 = quarry['kwɒrɪ] 采石场 ]**  vt. 用碎石铺；使船搁浅在沙滩上；使困惑过去式 gravelled或-eled过去分词 gravelled或-eled现在分词 gravelling或-eling  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. The first step is to lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基. Foundation crews use an excavator挖土机to dig pits大坑深坑in a designated site, a bulldozer['bʊldəʊzə] 推土机to remove the soil, **gravels** /rubbles or clay 粘土泥土and earth from the site , and then use dump trucks(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货车 to pour concrete to create the foundations地基. For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. For houses, the foundations are either basements or concrete slabs(a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone) 厚板.  V.S.  ['rʌb(ə)l] rubbles 〔被毁的建筑物或墙壁的〕碎石，碎砖，瓦砾  N. rubbles: are broken stones or bricks from a building or wall that has been destroyed by like earthquake or **demolition [demə'lɪʃn]拆迁**  V过去式 rubbled过去分词 rubbled现在分词 rubbling  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. The first step is to lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基. Foundation crews use an excavator挖土机to dig pits大坑深坑in a designated site, a bulldozer['bʊldəʊzə] 推土机to remove the soil, **gravels, rubbles** or clay 粘土泥土and earth from the site , and then use dump trucks(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货车 to pour concrete to create the foundations地基. For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. For houses, the foundations are either basements or concrete slabs(a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone) 厚板. |
| sink: 过去式 sank或 sunk; 过去分词 sunk或 sunken现在分词 sinking  vi. 下沉渗透； 使低落消沉；  n. （厨房的）水槽；洗涤槽；污水坑 |

# STOP

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| 畅销品(尤指唱片) chartbuster /'tʃɑ:t,bʌstə/ e.g. EXO’s chartbuster |
| ['stæmɪnə] [stæmənə] stamina  n. 毅力；精力；活力；持久力  physical or mental strength that lets you continue doing something for a long time without getting tired  持久力，耐力，毅力  •You need stamina to be a long-distance runner. 当长跑运动员需要耐力。  •Elaine has the stamina and the determination to succeed. 伊莱恩具有成功所需的毅力和决心。  e.g. Most employees in this industry work full time, and many work over 40 hours a week. Construction workers often work evenings, weekends and holidays to finish a job**. The nature of the work**工作性质 requires **physical stamina['stæmɪnə] [stæmənə]（耐力,体力持久）**, as the body has to be able to cope with **prolonged** standing, bending, **stooping [stuːp]弯腰驼背**and working in small spaces.. |
| [stuːp] stoop    vi. 弯腰；屈服；堕落 [ condescending manner, condescending way ]  n. 弯腰，屈背；屈服  vt. 辱没，堕落；俯曲   1. [V-I](javascript:;)If you stoop, you stand or walk with your shoulders bent forward. 驼背 •  She was taller than he was and stooped slightly.   她比他高，但有点儿驼背。   2.  [N-SING](javascript:;)Stoop is also a noun. 驼背  •  He was a tall, thin fellow with a slight stoop.   他是一个有点儿驼背的瘦高个男子。  3.  [N](javascript:;)a small platform with steps up to it at the entrance to a building 小门廊  4.  [V-I](javascript:;)If you stoop, you bend your body forward and downward. 弯腰  •  He stooped to pick up the carrier bag of groceries.   他弯腰提起装满食品杂货的购物袋。  •  Two men in shirt sleeves stooped over the car.   两个穿衬衫的男人趴在那辆汽车上。  5.  [V-I](javascript:;)If you say that a person stoops to doing something, you are criticizing them because they do something wrong or immoral that they would not normally do. 卑鄙到…  •  He had not, until recently, stooped to personal abuse.   他最近才卑鄙到进行人身攻击。  MEANINGS 义项  1.  to bend your body forward and down  俯身，弯腰  •We had to stoop to pass through the low entrance. 我们得弯腰通过那低矮的入口。  •Dave stooped down to tie his shoes. 戴夫俯身系鞋带。  e.g. Most employees in this industry work full time, and many work over 40 hours a week. Construction workers often work evenings, weekends and holidays to finish a job**. The nature of the work**工作性质 requires **physical stamina['stæmɪnə] [stæmənə]（耐力,体力持久）**, as the body has to be able to cope with **prolonged** standing, bending, **stooping [stuːp]弯腰驼背**and working in small spaces.  2.  to stand with your back and shoulders bent forwards  弓背站立，弯腰曲背站立  PHRVB 短语动词  stoop to sthphr v  to do something bad or morally wrong, which you do not normally do  堕落[卑鄙]到去做…  stoop to doing sth  •I didn’t expect you to stoop to lying.我没料到你竟然卑劣到会撒谎。  stoop to sb’s/that level  •Don’t stoop to her level.别把自己降低到她的档次。  V.S. piggyback /ˈpɪɡɪˌbæk/ (piggybacking,piggybacked,piggybacks) 1. N-COUNT If **you give someone a piggyback,** you carry them high on your back, supporting them under their knees. 将xxx背在/驮在背上 e..g They give each other piggyback rides. 他们将彼此背在背上。 2. ADV Piggyback is also an adverb. 驮 e.g My father carried me up the hill, piggyback. 爸爸把我驮在背上,上了山。 3. V-I If you piggyback on something that someone else has thought of or done, you use it to your advantage. 借用,利用（已有的技术，知识等）, 站在巨人的肩膀上 e.g. I was just piggybacking on Stokes's idea. 我只是借用史都克的想法而已。 They are piggybacking onto developed technology. 他们利用已发展的科技 |
| [ （工程）承包 给 sb. : **sub-contract to sb.**]  e.g. The first thing I do is contact a construction company. I may need to contact several, since some will be too busy, too small, or won't be interested in the project. Then **I decide what services I'll sub-contract to them,** and which workers I’ll find on my own. |
| pit /pɪt/     1. A pit is the underground part of a mine, especially a coal mine, so “pit=coal mine”矿井  2. [挖土机 (挖出沙砾或黏土后留下的) 大坑深坑(比如为了打地基) pit: is](javascript:;) a gravel pit or clay pit is a very large or deep hole that is left where **gravel /rubbles** or **clay 粘土泥土**has been dug/excavated from the ground by using an **excavator挖土机.**  e.g. The first step is to **lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator**挖土机to dig pits大坑深坑in a designated site, a **bulldozer['bʊldəʊzə]** 推土机to remove the soil, **gravel /rubbles** or **clay 粘土泥土**and earth from the site , and then use **dump trucks**(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货车 to pour concrete to create the foundations**地基**. For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. For houses, the foundations are either basements or **concrete slabs(a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone) 厚板.**  E.g. Eric **lost his footing失足** and **slided into the pit.**   滑进坑里 //skid, skidded 车打滑  3. [V-T](javascript:;)If two opposing things or people **are pitted against** one another, they are in conflict. **使对立 (rivals); 和<人>对决**  e.g  You will **be pitted against** two or three people who are every bit as good as you are.   你将**和<**两个三个跟你一样好的人>**对决**。  4. [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you pit your wits against someone, you compete with them in a test of knowledge or intelligence. 与…斗智 **[与…斗智: pit my wits against sb. ]** e.g.  I'd like to manage at the very highest level and **pit my wits against** the best.  我希望在最高水平上管理，与最优秀的人斗智。  5. [N-PLURAL](javascript:;)In motor racing, the **pits (plural form)** are the areas at the side of the track where drivers stop to get more fuel and to repair their cars during races. (赛车道旁的) 检修加油站 e.g.  He moved quickly into the **pits加油站** and climbed rapidly out of the car.  //garage: 车库； 修车场  6. [N-PLURAL](javascript:;)The pits is a slang word for the worst possible person, place, or thing. (俗语)最糟的人、地方或事情  **7.** [**N-COUNT**](javascript:;)**A pit is the large hard seed of a fruit or vegetable. 核;** [**V pit:**](javascript:;)**to extract the stone from (a fruit) 除去(水果的)核**  11. [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you have a feeling in the pit of your stomach, you have a tight or sick feeling in your stomach, usually because you are afraid or anxious. (因恐惧或焦虑而生的)异于平常的感觉 e.g.  I had a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach.   我内心深处有种奇怪的感觉。 |
| “frame” V.S. “skeleton”  Frame: [C] the structure or main supporting parts of a piece of furniture, vehicle, or other object 〔家具、车辆或其他物体的〕构架，骨架，支架 e.g. After the **foundation** is installed, the **frame** can be built.  •a bicycle frame 自行车车架  •the frame of the chair 椅子架  skeleton /ˈskɛlɪtən/   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Your skeleton is the framework of bones in your body. 骨骼  ...a human skeleton. …人体骨骼。 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)A skeleton staff is the smallest number of staff necessary in order to run an organization or service. 最起码的 (员工)   Only a skeleton staff remains to show anyone interested around the site.   只有极少数的员工留下来带领感兴趣的人参观场地。 3. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)The skeleton of something such as a building or a plan is its basic framework. (楼房或计划的) 构架; 框架 e.g. The town of Rudbar had ceased to exist, with only skeletons of buildings remaining.   鲁德巴尔城已不存在，只剩一些建筑骨架。 E.g. First, **the skeleton 骨架，(楼房或计划的) 构架; 框架**is created using **steel columns** 钢柱 and reinforced concrete. Cranes are used to lift these **steel columns** into proper place. Walls made of glass, steel, stone, marble, or other materials are then attached to the **steel columns.** |
| 钢柱steel columns  e.g. To support the structure, the firm raised it on six steel columns that project out into the landscape.  为了支撑其结构，公司为屋子设置了六根钢柱，可以融入周围景色中  e.g. Constructing a multi-story building involves an entirely different process from constructing a house.   * 1. First, **the skeleton 骨架，(楼房或计划的) 构架; 框架**is created using **steel columns** 钢柱 and reinforced concrete. Cranes are used to lift these **steel columns** into proper place. Walls made of glass, steel, stone, marble, or other materials are then attached to the **steel columns.**   2. The **interior of a building** is just as important as the exterior. Separate subcontractors**/sʌb**kən'træktə(r)/ 转包商are employed to install **such essentials as** the **electrical wiring, plumbing system, insulation, and air purifier system.** Once every last wire has been inserted, every panel has been attached, every pipe or tube has been fixed into place, the building is finished. |
| plumb=> plumbing system “b＂不发音 管道系统，管道设备；水暖设备系统, plumber  水管工 |
|  |
| utility /juːˈtɪlɪtɪ/  A utility is an important service such as water, electricity, or gas that is provided for everyone, and that everyone pays for. Utilities in a house include the wiring systems 走线／电线and plumbing systems水管道.  e.g. electrical utilities.  [ electrical utilities; public utilities ]  •  ...public utilities such as gas, electricity and phones.   …煤气、电和电话等公用事业。  [ utilities: 水电费 ]• |
| ['waɪərɪŋ] wiring: the network of wires that form the electrical system in a building, vehicle, or piece of equipment 〔建筑物、车辆或设备中的〕电线线路/走线，线路系统 e.g. The wiring needs to be replaced. 线路系统需要更换。 |
| erect /ɪˈrɛkt/    1.  [V-T](javascript:;)If people erect something such as a building, bridge, or barrier, they build it or create it. 建造  •  Opposition demonstrators have erected barricades in roads leading to the parliament building.  反对派示威者在通往议会大厦的路上设置了路障。  •  The building was erected in 1900-1901.   该建筑建于1900-1901年间。  to fix all the pieces of something together, and put it in an upright position  搭建，竖起  [SYN](javascript:;) PUT UP  •It took a couple of hours to erect the tent. 搭帐篷花了几个小时。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you erect a system, a theory, or an institution, you create it. 创建  •  Japanese proprietors are erecting a complex infrastructure of political influence throughout America.   日本业主们正在全美国构建复杂的政治影响力网络。  3.  [ADJ](javascript:;)People or things that are erect are straight and upright. 直立的; 竖直的  •  Stand reasonably erect, your arms hanging naturally.   尽可能站直，双臂自然下垂。  an erect penis or nipple is stiff and bigger than it usually is because a person is **horny/sexually excited**.  〔阴茎〕勃起的；〔乳头〕挺起的 |
| [‚ɪnsjʊ'leɪʃən,‚ɪnsjə'leɪʃən]  insulate, insulation, insulator   1. when something is insulated or someone insulates something   隔绝；隔热；隔音；绝缘  •Good insulation can save you money on heating bills. 好的隔热效果能节省暖气费。   1. material used to insulate something, especially a building　〔尤指建筑物的〕绝缘材料=insulator e.g. glass-fibre insulation 玻璃纤维绝缘材料 |
| V) insulate  1.  to cover or protect something with a material that stops electricity, sound, heat etc from getting in or out  使绝缘；使隔热；使隔音  •an insulated attic 隔热[隔音]的阁楼  insulate sth from/against sth  •Pipes may need insulating against the cold. 管道可能需要隔温以防冰冻。  2.  to keep someone apart from particular experiences or influences, especially unpleasant ones  使免除〔尤指不愉快的经历〕；使免受〔尤指不良影响〕；隔离  insulate sb from sth  •The royal family tried to insulate him from the prying eyes of the media. 王室想使他避开媒体窥视的目光。 |
| ['ɪnsjʊleɪtə,'ɪnsjəleɪtə]  insulator: 绝缘体；隔热材料；隔音材料  a material or object which does not allow electricity, heat, or sound to pass through it  [OPP](javascript:;) CONDUCTOR  •Wood is an excellent insulator. 木材是很好的绝缘体 |
| 1. an offer to pay a particular price for something, especially at an auction  〔尤指拍卖时的〕出价  •the person who places the highest bid 出价最高的人  •We’ve made a bid of nearly £400 million for the company. 我们出价近四亿英镑收购那家公司。  •A takeover bid for the airline was launched today. 今天有人出价收购该航空公司。  [+ for]  •They put in a bid for the house. 他们出了一个价钱买这幢房子。  2. an offer to do work or provide services for a specific price 投标  [+ for]  •rival bids for the cleaning contract 保洁承包合同的竞争投标  3. an attempt to achieve or obtain something  〔为争取某物而作的〕努力  [+ for]  •a bid for power 权力之争  a bid to do sth  •a desperate bid to free herself from a loveless marriage 为摆脱她那段没有爱情的婚姻而拼命作出的努力  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A bid for something or a bid to do something is an attempt to obtain it or do it. 努力尝试  •  ...Sydney's successful bid for the 2000 Olympic Games.   …悉尼对2000年奥林匹克运动会成功的申办。  2.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A bid is an offer to pay a particular amount of money for something that is being sold. 出价  •  Hanson made an agreed takeover bid of $351 million.   汉森按约定出价3.51亿美元进行收购。  3.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you bid for something or bid to do something, you try to obtain it or do it. 力求获得; 努力争取  •  Singapore Airlines is rumoured to be bidding for a management contract to run both airports.   据传，新加坡航空公司正在努力争取这两个机场的管理合约。  4.  [V-I](javascript:;)If you bid for something that is being sold, you offer to pay a particular amount of money for it. 出价  •  She wanted to bid for it.   她想出价买下它。  •  The bank announced its intention to bid.   银行宣布了其投标意向。  [ bidding doc = tender doc; submit a tender for xxx project = bid for a project/bid on sth 参与<项目>的投标;  e.g Next, construction contractors bid on/for the design team’s plan. A contractor oversees the construction and hires subcontractors for the various components that are required to complete the project. The construction company will usually choose the contractor who tenders the lowest bid but who also has a demonstrable reputation for quality and results. After the contractors have been selected, construction begins. |
| tender /ˈtɛndə/   1. [ADJ](javascript:;)Someone or something that is tender expresses gentle and caring feelings. 温柔的 e.g. Her voice was tender, full of pity.  她的声音很温柔，充满了怜悯。 2. [ADV](javascript:;)温柔地 tenderly   Mr. White tenderly embraced his wife. 温柔地拥抱了妻子。 3. [ADJ](javascript:;)If you say that someone does something **at a tender age**, you mean that they do it when they are still young and have not had much experience. 幼小的 e.g.  He took up the game **at the tender age of seven.**他 **在7岁的小小年纪** 就开始从事这项运动。 4. [ADJ](javascript:;)Meat or other food that is tender is easy to cut or chew. (肉等食物) 嫩的; 易嚼的 e.g. Cook for a minimum of 2 hours, or until **the meat is tender**.  一直煮到肉软了为止。 5. [ADJ](javascript:;)If part of your body is **tender**, it is sensitive and painful when it is touched. (身体部位) 一碰就敏感的; 一碰就易触痛的 e.g.  Come on. Don’t touch my tummy. My **tummy** felt very **tender**. 我的肚子 **一碰就痛**。  * N**.一碰就痛,触痛 tenderness** e.g. There is still some tenderness in her ankle. 脚踝还有些触痛。  1. [N-VAR](javascript:;)A tender is a formal offer to supply goods or to do a particular job, and a statement of the price that you or your company will charge. If a contract is put out to tender/bid, formal offers are invited. If a company **wins a tender**, their offer is accepted. 投标 **[ tender document = bidding doc标书; submit a tender for xxx project/bid for sth/bid on sth 参与<项目>的投标; win a tender:中标了; ]** e.g. Builders will then be sent the specifications and asked to **submit a tender for** the work. 参与此项工程的投标。   e.g Next, **construction contractors** **bid on/for the design team’s plan**. A contractor **oversees** the construction and hires **subcontractors** for the various components that are required to complete the project. The construction company will usually choose the contractor who **tenders the lowest bid** but who also has **a demonstrable reputation for quality and results**. After the contractors have been selected, construction begins. |
| plumb [plʌm] ; plumbing ['plʌmiŋ]， plumber ['plʌmɚ] plumb: When someone plumbs a building, they put in all the pipes or channels for carrying water. (herein, not "water hose") 铺设水管 => plumbing ['plʌmiŋ]: utility consisting of the pipes and fixtures固定装置 for the distribution of water or gas in a building and for the disposal of sewage => plumber 水管工,铅管工: a craftsman who installs and repairs pipes and fixtures and appliances; e.g She learned to wire and plumb the house herself e.g. 给房子排线和铺设水管 e.g. I had a friend who helped plumb his sink and I have to hire a mason['meisən] to repair other imcomplete areas of this building, especially the puddles水潭/坑/泥潭 in the living room.... 安装他的下水管道； //['meisən] mason 泥瓦匠 V.S. mansion ['mænʃən] n. 大厦；宅邸；府邸 GuoJingjing's mansion in HK; 水坑/水潭/泥潭: puddles; 泥潭 muddy puddles; the paddling pool: a paddling pool is a shallow artificial pool for children to play in. 嬉水池  plumb[plʌm] adj: exactly vertical垂直地 v) 用铅锤测量：plumb: measure the depth of something by lead e.g. The ocean scanner, equipped with highly sophisticated 高精密 devices, has plumbed the depth of the Indian Ocean. 探测印度洋的深度。 // sophisticated: 1.高精密的(仪器) 2. She's a shrewd精明的 and sophisticated圆滑的 businesswoman.  plumber: [美国口语](防止政府人员泄密的)堵漏人员，防漏人员；泄密调查和防范人员; [美国俚语]弄糟 screw it up = mess it up => lumber: lumber consists of trees and large pieces of wood that have been roughly cut up. 木材 e.g.：It was made of soft lumber软木, spruce by the look of it. 2.V-I If someone or something lumbers from one place to another, they move there very slowly and clumsily. 缓慢笨拙地移动 e.g. The disabled older lumbered back to his chair. 他缓慢笨拙地坐回到椅子上 |
| 油漆碎片：paint chipping => [[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀]  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. We’ll need to **repaint the exterior sides of your house** since there are many **spots** with serious **paint chipping(油漆碎片).** Next time we meet, let’s choose a paint color for your **house’s exterior.**  1. [paint chipping](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20chipping&lang=en) 油漆碎片2. [paint t chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) 铲漆凿 /刮漆刀  .  Their handmade wooden boats began to sit abandoned on the beach, paint chipping, nets fraying.  他们手工做的木船开始在海岸边废弃不用了，（船上的）油漆开始脱落，鱼网开始破损。  2.  Here I will show you how I create a painted metal surface worn by time with paint chipping off, revealing older paintwork underneath.  我将要向大家介绍如何创建出一个饱经风霜的，油漆都退掉的金属表面。  3.  I mean that I smile at strangers, I pay attention to the little things, I notice more sunsets and blue skies, I hear the birds chirping more clearly, I see old paint chipping away as beauty.  我指的是我会朝陌生人微笑，我会留心一些小细节，我会经常仰望蓝天欣赏落日，我可以越来越清楚地听见鸟儿啁啾的鸣唱声，在我眼里，表面老旧颜色剥落的老物件儿依旧精美绝伦 |
| * Which two aspects of the RFP (request for proposal) does the presenter refer to: budge and timeline * What does the acronym CAD stand for?: computer-aided design |

# STOP Lexical\_Types of buildings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 高级公寓 | condo ['kɑndo], condominium [,kɑndə'mɪnɪəm] [condone/forgive sb; cordon off the criminal scene 警戒线; condom: a plastic rubber used to prevent sperms from mating with egss, that is for **contraception** 避孕] |
|  | [ apartment/flat] |
| 一层的别墅 | bungalow ['bʌŋgələʊ] A small house or cottage usually having a single story and sometimes an additional attic story |
| 官邸,豪宅 | mansion; GuoJingjing's mansion in HK ; e.g. Mansions with too many **embellishments** 装饰 can be usually very large and **ornately** decorated in grand style. However, on the other hand, mansions with too many expensive **embellishments装饰** can be **tacky 俗气的** and tasteless.  **//['meisən] 泥瓦匠 mason V.S. mansion ['mænʃən] n. 大厦；宅邸** |
| 乡村小屋；村舍 | /'kɒtɪdʒ,ˋkɑtɪdʒ/ cottage a small house in the country |
| 别墅 | villa /'vɪlə,ˋvɪlə/ n. [C ]1. house that you use or rent while you are on holiday 〔自用或供出租的〕度假别墅 2. a big house in the country with a large garden 〔带有大花园的〕乡间别墅 |
|  | Skyscraper |
|  | 百货公司 department |
|  | Basement |
|  | [multi-storey building ] a floor or level of a building 〔建筑物的〕层 |

# STOPLexical\_types of flooring 地板材料的种类

Flooring

flooring: any material that is used to make or cover floors, like **hardwood**, **laminate**薄片, **plywood**['plaɪwʊd] 三合板, or /**taɪl/ tile地砖**

[ wooden flooring ]

e.g. We’ve chosen wood flooring for the hall. 大厅里我们选择木地板。

e.g. vinyl flooring 乙烯基塑胶地板

 ['læmɪneɪt] laminate, one type of flooring, [laminated material 层压板材, 铺地面的材料]

 vt. 将锻压成薄片；分成薄片

vi. 分成薄片过去式 laminated过去分词 laminated现在分词 laminating

n. 薄片制品；层压制件

/taɪl/ tile

[C] a flat square piece of baked clay or other material, used for covering walls, floors etc 瓷砖；墙砖；地砖 •bathroom tiles 浴室瓷砖

[C] a thin curved piece of baked clay used for covering roofs

瓦，瓦片

3.

on the tiles

informal out drinking, dancing etc for enjoyment until late at night

通宵达旦纵情玩乐，彻夜花天酒地

|  |
| --- |
| 夹板，胶合板, 三合板 plywood  ['plaɪwʊd]  n. [词条图片](javascript:;)  a material made of several thin layers of wood that are stuck together to form a strong board |
| 'hɑːdwʊd] hardwood  n. 硬木，硬木材；[植][林] 阔叶树strong heavy wood from trees such as oak, used for making furniture or floors.  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| laminate  laminate /ˈlæmɪˌneɪt/  [N-MASS](javascript:;)A laminate is a tough material that is made by sticking together two or more layers of a particular substance. 层压材料; 夹层制品 [层压板材 laminated material]  vt. 将锻压成薄片；分成薄片  vi. 分成薄片  n. 薄片制品；层压制件  过去式 laminated过去分词 laminated现在分词 laminating  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| [taɪl]  tile 过去式 tiled过去分词 tiled现在分词 tiling  n. 瓷砖，瓦片  vt. 铺以瓦；铺以瓷砖  n. (Tile)人名；(俄、塞、萨摩)蒂勒  [词条图片](javascript:;)   1. [C] a flat square piece of baked clay or other material, used for covering walls, floors etc   瓷砖；墙砖；地砖 •bathroom tiles 浴室瓷砖   1. [C] a thin curved piece of baked clay used for covering roofs   瓦，瓦片   1. on the tiles   informal out drinking, dancing etc for enjoyment until late at night  通宵达旦纵情玩乐，彻夜花天酒地 |
| [slæb] slab  过去式 slabbed过去分词 slabbed现在分词 slabbing   n. 厚板，平板；混凝土路面；厚片  vt. 把…分成厚片；用石板铺  A slab of something is a thick, flat piece of it. 厚板   ...slabs of stone.  …一块块石板。  [词条图片](javascript:;)   /slæb,slæb/ n. [C ]  英 [slæb]  MEANINGS 义项  1.  a thick flat piece of a hard material such as stone  〔石头等硬质材料的〕厚板  •a concrete slab 水泥板  •paving slabs 铺路石板  [+ of]  •They used a slab of concrete as a lid. 他们用一块水泥板当盖子。  2.  slab of cake/chocolate/meat etc  a large flat piece of cake etc  一大块蛋糕/巧克力/肉等  3.  on the slab  informal lying dead in a hospital or mortuary; morgue  停尸在医院[太平间] |
| 整修表面；返工修光refinish /ri:'finiʃ/ v. give a new surface; refinish the dining room furniture  e.g. Also, you might want to think about **refinishing all of the flooring**铺地面的材料 in your house for a final touch.  e.g. I think that the flooring铺地面的材料 **throughout your house** should be refinished. |

# STOP Lexical\_stakeholders/personnel/JD in construction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Personnel/stakeholders in construction |  |
| 房产开发商: a property developer | The first thing that **a property developer (company)房产开发商** has to do is get **planning permission** from the local authority.  //a cleft sentence. “get” or “getting? |
| 建筑工程公司: architecture and engineering firms | After **getting planning permission**, **development company** puts out a Request for Proposal, or RFP. This is an in-depth description of the project, (like the project charter in PMP), **including a budget forecast and a detailed timeline**.  **Architecture and engineering firms公司** submit their proposal along with **their qualifications and testimonials(**[‚testɪ'məʊ**niəl**,**常指雇主证明某人品德和能力的) 证明书，推荐信)** regarding projects that they’ve completed in the past. |
| Foreman ['fɔːmən]  pl: foremen | 1.  a worker who is in charge of a group of other workers, for example in a factory  工头，领班; manages the workers and construction at the site  2.  the leader of a jury , who announces their decision in court  陪审团团长 |
| ['lʌmbədʒæk] lumberjack  = logger: | someone whose job is cutting down trees for wood 伐木工人 |
| civil engineer: | plans, designs and supervises the construction of facilities essential to modern life |
| electrician: | installs or repairs electrical or telephone lines |
| architect: | designs and creates building blueprints |
| environmental **engineer:** | designs and operates systems to prevent and control pollution in water, air and on land |
| 测量员，勘测员，测员绘 | surveyor: engineer who determines the boundaries and elevations of land or structures |
| 焊接工 | welder: skilled craftsman/trade worker/speciality worker who joins pieces of metal together; whose job is to weld metal in a factory  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| 木匠，木工 | [词条图片](javascript:;) [词条图片](javascript:;)   /'kɑːpɪntri,'kɑːpəntri,ˋkɑrpəntrɪ/ n. [U ] carpentry木工手艺；木工活 the skill or work of a carpenter  N. 木匠，木工 vi. 当木匠，做木匠工作 ; vt. 制作 ['kɑːpɪntə,'kɑːpəntə] carpenter: skilled **craftsman/tradespeople/trade worker/speciality worker(有特殊手艺的人)** who works with wood someone whose job is making and repairing wooden objects |
| * Designers, * architect, * engineer | Develop a plan:   * **Designers** create a blueprint by using computer-aided design (CAD). * **Architects** research the relevant building codes, draft plans, and building a 3D **embodiment of** their concept 他们概念的体现/呈现. * **Engineers** survey the land勘察土地.   In this way, a final plan is developed. |
| construction contractors [k**ən**'træktə]: 承包商  V.S.  subcontactors  **/sʌb**kən**'t**ræktə(r)/ . 转包商，分包者 | Next, **construction contractors** **bid on the design team’s plan**. A contractor **oversees** the construction and hires **subcontractors** for the various components that are required to complete the project. The construction company will usually choose the contractor who **tenders the lowest bid** but who also has **a demonstrable reputation for quality and results**.  After the contractors have been selected, construction begins.  e.g. The first thing I do is contact a construction company. I may need to contact several, since some will be too busy, too small, or won't be interested in the project. Then **I decide what services I'll sub-contract to them,** and which workers I’ll find on my own. (工程）承包 给 sb. |
| **foundation crews** | e.g. It took “**foundation crews”** three weeks to **lay the foundations** . 建筑工人花了三星期的时间**打地基**。  e.g. The first step is that the **foundation crews** will **lay the foundations打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator**挖土机to dig pits, a **bulldozer**推土机to remove the soil and earth from the site and **dump trucks**(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货卡车) to pour concrete to create the foundations. |
| **framing crew** | e.g. For a house, a **framing crew** assembles the floor and walls using **plywood**['plaɪwʊd]三合板; then a **roofing crew** then puts on the roof.  e.g. The **framing crew** should wear a **harness** at all times when working high up. |
| **roofing crews/roofer** | skilled craftsman/trade worker/speciality worker who installs roofs  e.g. “We’ll have to **put on a new roof** . There are two major leaks in your current one. “ said the roofing crews.  e.g. For a house, a **framing crew** assembles the floor and walls using **plywood**['plaɪwʊd]三合板; then a **roofing crew** then puts on the roof. |
| painter | e.g. Painters need to **repaint the exterior sides of your house** since there are many **spots** with serious **paint chipping油漆碎片.** Next time we meet, let’s choose a paint color for your **house’s exterior.**  =>[[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀] |
| wiring crews | “The **wiring**电线线路/走线in your house should be replaced” the wiring crew said. |
| plumber “b” 不发音，水管道工 | craftsman/trade worker/speciality worker: who installs and repairs pipes, fixtures and appliances. E.g. “you should probably **install new plumbing”, said the plumber** |
| mason ['meisən] 泥瓦匠 | e.g. I had a friend who helped plumb his sink and I have to hire a mason ['meisən] 泥瓦匠 to repair other imcomplete areas of this building, especially the puddles水坑/水潭 in the living room.... 安装他的下水管道； V.S.  mansion ['mænʃən] n. 大厦；宅邸；府邸 GuoJingjing's mansion in HK |
| **专业的有手艺的人** | [ tradespeople; trade workers; speciality workers]  e.g. If my clients have specific needs, I may need to hire **tradespeople/speciality workers(people who work at a job or trade that involves skill with their hands手艺人;有手艺的人)** for work like electrical, plumbing, painting, insulating, or interior design.  e.g. The construction industry is divided into three major segments:  1. The construction of residential住宅, industrial, and commercial buildings.  2. Heavy construction, which means the building of sewers下水道, roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, subways/tubes, and so on. 3. Specialty construction, which includes specialized activities such as carpentry/'kɑːpɪntri/木工手艺；木工活, painting, plumbing and electrical work.   Construction is usually done or coordinated by general **contractors** or **subcon’tractors**, who specialize in one type of construction such as residential, industrial, or commercial building. They take full responsibility for the complete job. Specialty **trade workers/tradespeople/speciality workers** usually do the work of only one trade, such as painting, **carpentry木工活**, plumbing, heating, insulating or electrical. **Tradespeople/speciality workers(people who work at a job or trade that involves skill with their hands手艺人;有手艺的人)** have no responsibility for the structure as a whole. |

Group the construction jobs according to whether the person is involved more in the planning process or the actual construction process



# STOP Lexical\_construction machines, tools

**To Check EF class; then move to the top of this page**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | excavator  ['ekskəveɪtə] n. 挖土机,挖掘机；开凿者；打洞机   1. a large machine that digs and moves earth and soil 挖土机，电铲 , excavate = shovel; excavator = big shovel 2. someone who digs to find things that have been buried under the ground for a long time 发掘者   Eg. The first step is to **lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator** to dig pits, a **bulldozer** to remove the earth from the site and **dump trucks** to pour concrete to create the foundations.   * For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. //sink, sank, sunk * For houses, the foundations are either basements or **concrete slabs** |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | n. 推土机；欺凌者，威吓者 ['bʊldəʊzə] bulldozer: a powerful vehicle with a broad metal blade, used for moving earth and rocks, destroying buildings etc |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | (把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货卡车, 翻斗车 dump truck: a vehicle with a large open container at the back that can move up to pour/dump sand, soil etc onto the ground |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | [kreɪn] crane   n. 吊车，起重机；鹤  vi. 伸着脖子看；迟疑，踌躇   1. a large tall machine used by builders for lifting heavy things 起重机，吊车 crane = hoist 2. crane is a tall water bird with very long legs 鹤 |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | [hɒɪst] hoist  n. 起重机；升起，吊起 hoist = crane  vi. 升起；吊起  vt. （用绳索，起重机等）使升起   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you hoist something heavy somewhere, you lift it or pull it up there. 提起; 拉起 (重物) e.g.  Hoisting my suitcase on to my shoulder, I turned and headed toward my hotel.   我把手提箱扛到肩膀上，转身朝旅馆走去。 2. [V-T](javascript:;)If something heavy is hoisted somewhere, it is lifted there using a machine such as a crane. (用起重机等) 吊起 e.g. A twenty-foot steel pyramid is to be hoisted into position on top of the tower.   一座20英尺高的钢制金字塔将被吊到塔顶该放的位置上。 3. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A hoist is a machine for lifting heavy things. 起重机 hoist= crane e.g.   He uses a hydraulic hoist/crane to unload two empty barrels.   他用一架液压起重机卸下两只空桶。 4. [V-T](javascript:;)If you **hoist a flag or a sail**, you pull it up to its correct position by using ropes. 升起 (旗、帆等) e.g. A group forced their way through police cordons 警方警戒线and **hoisted their fla**g on top of the disputed monument. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | [paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] chisel铲漆凿 /刮漆刀 => [paint chipping](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20chipping&lang=en): 油漆碎片  Vt. 雕，刻；凿；欺骗 过去式 chiseled或 chiselled过去分词 chiseled或 chiselled现在分词 chiseling或 chiselling  n. a metal tool with a sharp edge, used to cut wood or stone, or erase spots, stains or **paint chipping油漆碎片**from walls 凿子，凿刀  [[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀] |

# STOP Lexical\_construction safety gears安全装置

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Hard hats and hard boots | Hard hats and safety boots must be worn at all times |
| safety boot |
| protective head gear | Wear **protective head gear** and **boots** when working with hazardous materials. |
|  |  |
| eye goggles 护目镜 |  |
| Blast suit 防暴服 |  |
| Protective clothing |  |
| Xxx safety gears安全装置  Xxx protective gear |  |
| [ harness ] | The **framing crew** should wear a harness at all times when working high up. |

# Part 1) Process of building a construction **from scratch从零开始** (such a good knowledge)

Whether a property developer**(company)房产开发商** is constructing a multimillion-dollar skyscraper or a family home, construction is a quiet complex process involving many stages.

**Generally, the construction industry is divided into three major segments:**  
  
1. The construction of residential**住宅建筑**, industrial, and commercial buildings**商用建筑**. The former includes office buildings, departments, and stores. The latter includes individual home and apartment buildings.  
  
2. Heavy construction, which means the building of sewers下水道, roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, subways/tubes, and so on.  
  
3. Specialty construction, which includes specialized activities such as carpentry/'kɑːpɪntri/木工手艺；木工活, painting, plumbing and electrical work.

Houses, apartments, factories, offices, schools, roads and bridges are only some of the products of the construction industry. **This includes work on new structures as well as additions, alterations and repairs to existing ones.**

**Stakeholders** involved in the whole construction process include interior designer, architects, engineers, financial advisors, the project development company, and the contractors who construct the building.

| **Stages of building a construction** | **Stakeholder/**  **construction personnel** | **Construction tools** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The first thing that **a property developer (company)房产开发商** has to do is get **planning permission** from the local authority.  //a cleft sentence. “get” or “getting? | 房产开发商: a property developer |  |
| After **getting planning permission**, **development company** puts out a Request for Proposal, or RFP. This is an in-depth description of the project, (like the project charter in PMP), **including a budget forecast and a detailed timeline**.  **Architecture and engineering firms公司** submit their proposal along with **their qualifications and testimonials(**[‚testɪ'məʊ**niəl**,**常指雇主证明某人品德和能力的) 证明书，推荐信)** regarding projects that they’ve completed in the past. | 建筑工程公司: architecture and engineering firms |  |
| Develop a plan:   * **Designers** create a blueprint by using computer-aided design (CAD). * **Architects** research the relevant building codes, draft plans, and building a 3D **embodiment of** their concept 他们概念的体现/呈现. * **Engineers** survey the land勘察土地.   In this way, a final plan is developed. | * Designers, * architect, * engineer |  |
| Next, **construction contractors** **bid on the design team’s plan**. A contractor **oversees** the construction and hires **subcontractors** for the various components that are required to complete the project. The construction company will usually choose the contractor who **tenders the lowest bid** but who also has **a demonstrable reputation for quality and results**.  After the contractors have been selected, construction begins. | construction contractors [k**ən**'træktə]: 承包商  V.S.  subcontactors  **/sʌb**kən**'t**ræktə(r)/ . 转包商，分包者 |  |
| The first step is to **lay the foundations奠定…的基础; 打地基**. **Foundation crews** use an **excavator**挖土机to dig pits, a **bulldozer**推土机to remove the earth from the site and **dump trucks**(把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货卡车) to pour concrete to create the foundations.   * For a multi-story building, a foundation is a basement made of concrete and steel, sunk deep into the ground. //sink, sank, sunk * For houses, the foundations are either basements or **concrete slabs厚板** | * **打地基的工作人员: foundation crews.** | * **Excavator:** 挖土机,挖掘机 * **Bulldozer**: 推土机 * **Dump truck**: (把沙子/土倾倒在 地上的)自动倾货卡车 |
| Next, the building is erected: 搭建，竖起. //established |  |  |
| 1. For a house, a **framing crew** assembles the floor and walls using **plywood['plaɪwʊd]三合板** 2. A **roofing crew** then puts on the roof. 3. The **interior of the house** is just as important as the exterior. Separate subcontractors**/sʌb**kən**'**træktə(r)/ 转包商are employed to install **such essentials as** the **electrical wiring, plumbing system, insulation隔热／隔音／绝缘, and air purifier system**. | * **framing crew** * **roofing crew** |  |
| * Constructing a multi-story building involves an entirely different process from constructing a house.   1. First, **the skeleton 骨架，(楼房或计划的) 构架; 框架**is created using **steel columns** 钢柱 and reinforced concrete. Cranes are used to lift these **steel columns** into proper place. Walls made of glass, steel, stone, marble, or other materials are then attached to the **steel columns.**   2. The **interior of a building** is just as important as the exterior. Separate subcontractors**/sʌb**kən'træktə(r)/ 转包商are employed to install **such essentials as** the **electrical wiring, plumbing system, insulation, and air purifier system.** Once every last wire has been inserted, every panel has been attached, every pipe or tube has been fixed into place, the building is finished. |  | * Cranes |
| Finally, the property developer(开发商) has a **ribbon-cutting ceremony剪彩仪式.** |  |  |
| Engineers and contractors will continue to be involved in maintaining and repair the building. => See the following “Home repair” section. | Engineers and contractors |  |
| And finally, the development company开发商 will have to find buyers or tenants to occupy the building in order to **recoup[rɪ'kuːp] the time and money收回花掉的钱,收回成本** that were spent on **this latest edition** to the urban landscape. |  |  |

## RFP

Two aspects of the RFP (request for proposal): budge forecast and timeline

e.g After **getting planning permission**, **development company** puts out a Request for Proposal, or RFP. This is an in-depth description of the project, (like the project charter in PMP), **including a budget forecast and a detailed timeline**.

**Architecture and engineering firms公司** submit their proposal along with **their qualifications and testimonials(**[‚testɪ'məʊ**niəl**,**常指雇主证明某人品德和能力的) 证明书，推荐信)** regarding projects that they’ve completed in the past.

# Part 2)

## House components & home repair

Before repair construction begins, **a design plan** needs to be **worked out制定计划.** A **contractor** is the person **in charge of/who oversees** a construction project.

| **Components of a house** | **Home repair** | **Stakeholders** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 地基 foundations: The first step in building a house is putting in the **foundation**. |  | Foundation crew |
| 建筑物的构架，骨架 frame = skeleton: After the **foundation** is installed, the **frame** can be built. | We’ll have to **put on a new roof** . There are two major leaks in your current one. | roofing crew |
| the exterior sides of a house: The outside sides of a house are called **the exterior sides**. | [词条图片](javascript:;)  We’ll need to **repaint the exterior sides of your house** since there are many **spots** with serious **paint chipping油漆碎片.** Next time we meet, let’s choose a paint color for your **house’s exterior.**  => [[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀] | [油漆工](javascript:;) painter |
| Flooring['flɔːrɪŋ] 铺地面的材料in a house can be made of **hardwood, laminate薄片, plywood['plaɪwʊd] 三合板, or /taɪl/ tile地砖** | Also, you might want to think about **refinishing all of the flooring**铺地面的材料 in your house for a final touch  I think the flooring **throughout your house** should be refinished.  //refinish sth: replace the surface of sth |  |
| Utilities in a house include the wiring systems电线线路/走线 and plumbing systems水管道／管道系统.  e.g. electrical utilities. | The **wiring**电线线路/走线in your house should be replaced and you should probably **install new plumbing.** | * wiring crew * plumber |
|  |  |  |

## Home repair

Well, this house definitely needs some work. I suggest that you make several changes to your house, since it's quite old.

* We’ll have to **put on a new roof**. There are two major leaks in your current one.
* We’ll need to **repaint the exterior sides of your house** since there are many **spots** with serious **paint chipping(油漆碎片).** Next time we meet, let’s choose a paint color for your **house’s exterior.** //[[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀]
* The **wiring** in your house should be replaced and you should probably **install new plumbing水管道 “b” is NOT pronounced**.
* Also, you might want to think about **refinishing all of the flooring**铺地面的材料 in your house for a final touch. //refinish sth: replace the surface of sth.

## Paint colors: see “Life style” unit > decoration

## Necessity and advice

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Suggest a change | * If I **were** you, I**’d** do sth //subjunctive **[səb]** mood * You **might want to think about** doing sth e.g. You might want to think about **refinishing the flooring (翻新地板材料) //refinish=replace the surface** * You **should probably** do sth; e.g. You should probably **install new plumbing** * I suggest that you (should) do sth; e.g. I suggest that you (should) make several changes, including **repainting the exterior sides of the hous**e and **refinishing the flooring. //refinish sth = replace the surface of sth** * You **ought to do** sth 你***大概*该做**xxx V.S. be supposed to do**该做**xxx      * Xxx should be done; e.g. The wiring should be replaced. |
| State a necessary change | * We’ll have to do sth e.g We’ve got to put on a new roof * We’ve got to do sth (have got = have) * It needs e.g. We’ll need to repaint the exterior of the house. See, there’re lots of spots and **paint chipping. //**[[paint chipping chisel](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=paint%20t%20chipping%20chisel&lang=en) ['tʃɪz(ə)l] 铲漆刀 /刮漆刀] |

Assessing repairs and giving a quote: You are **a building contractor**. You've just looked over a house needing repairs. Check your notes, then answer the client's questions. Make sure to stress carefully what is a necessary repair and what is only a suggestion

Necessary repairs

* put on new roof
* paint exterior

Suggested repairs

* install new wiring throughout the house
* replace the plumbing
* refinish the floor

# Part 3) Warning signs

## **Construction Safety Signs**







## Giving warnings and instructions

|  |
| --- |
| Good morning everyone, I just need a few minutes to go over/through today's work and I also want to say a few things about safety on the site.   Construction is coming along smoothly, and I want to keep it that way, so keep up the hard work, and remember to pay attention to safety regulations.   Okay, **first of all**, Bill – don't forget to check the framing this week. Make sure everything is level. Remember to double-check all the work and ensure all **framing crews** wear **hard hats** and **harness** for safety  And Simon, be careful when you're installing the electrical today. Since there are some hazardous materials on the site, don't forget to wear your **protective clothing** at all times.   Mike, I noticed the plumbing work is getting behind. See me if you need extra workers.   A word about **safety gear** for everyone here – **hard hats,** **protective eyewear/goggles**, **safety boots**, and so on, must be worn at all times.   Well, that seems it for now. I just want to remind all of you to pay attention to labels and warnings in all situations and double-check everything you do. Okay, that's all for now... back to work! |

# Part4)

## Construction project

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Background**  Houses, apartments, factories, offices, schools, roads and bridges are only some of the products of the construction industry. **This includes work on new structures as well as additions, alterations and repairs to existing ones.**  The construction industry is divided into three major segments:  1. The construction of residential住宅, industrial, and commercial buildings.   2. Heavy construction, which means the building of sewers下水道, roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, subways/tubes, and so on.  3. Specialty construction, which includes specialized activities such as carpentry/'kɑːpɪntri/木工手艺；木工活, painting, plumbing and electrical work.   Construction is usually done or coordinated by general **contractors** or **subcon’tractors**, who specialize in one type of construction such as residential, industrial, or commercial building. They take full responsibility for the complete job. Specialty **trade workers/tradespeople/speciality workers** usually do the work of only one trade, such as painting, **carpentry木工活**, plumbing, heating, insulating or electrical. **Tradespeople/speciality workers(people who work at a job or trade that involves skill with their hands手艺人;有手艺的人)** have no responsibility for the structure as a whole.   Most employees in this industry work full time, and many work over 40 hours a week. Construction workers often work evenings, weekends and holidays to finish a job**. The nature of the work**工作性质 requires **physical stamina['stæmɪnə] [stæmənə]（耐力,体力持久）**, as the body has to be able to cope with **prolonged** standing, bending, **stooping [stuːp]弯腰驼背**and working in small spaces.   Future job opportunities are expected to be excellent in the construction industry, especially for workers with training and **hands-on experience**. The number of salaried jobs in the industry is expected to grow 15 percent year by year. Employment growth in the various segments of the construction industry varies somewhat/a little, depending on the demand for various types of construction **(1.construction of residential/industry/commercial building; 2.heavy construction; 3.speciality construction)**  Overall, the construction industry is expected to expand and grow for many years to come. |

## Describing jobs in construction

Cynthia Richards   
  
My name's Cynthia Richards and I'm a contractor working in **residential construction**. My job is to meet with clients who wish to build a house and then find all the people we need to complete the job.   
  
The first thing I do is contact a construction company. I may need to contact several, since some will be too busy, too small, or won't be interested in the project. Then **I decide what services I'll sub-contract to them,** and which workers I’ll find on my own.   
  
If my clients have specific needs, I may need to hire **tradespeople/speciality workers(people who work at a job or trade that involves skill with their hands手艺人;有手艺的人)** for work like electrical, plumbing, painting, insulating, or interior design. Because of this, I deal with different people all the time. It takes a particular kind of person to be a contractor. The job can be stressful and **hectic** , and you have to be prepared to deal with all kinds of problems, 24-7.   
  
Jack Lane   
  
My name's Jack Lane and I work as a construction site foreman. It's my job to always be at the construction site, since the completion of the project is my ultimate responsibility . This may seem like a stressful job, but I enjoy it because I get the chance to be involved in every facet of the project.   
  
I may spend the morning receiving new machinery, like an excavator, or maybe a new electric generator. Or, I might supervise the installation of utilities or help carpenters build the frame.   
  
In my job you have to simultaneously see the big picture , and not miss any of the intricate details.