

## PART 4

### 听力原文

For the last few sessions, we've been looking at the different architecture for both their **utilitarian** (实用的) purposes and **aesthetic** (美学的) features as well. In today's lecture, I want to continue this series by first introducing to you a unique underground museum in Japan. And then, we'll discuss the pros and cons of underground architecture.

Now this museum was built in 1996, and around eighty percent of the museum is buried underground to preserve the **lush** (郁郁葱葱的) natural beauty. It houses an impressive collection of artworks. The exhibits consist of works from ancient civilizations, including the Egyptians, Romans, and various Asian cultures, with the pieces mainly coming from the founder's private collection.

But perhaps the most **intriguing** (吸引人的) aspect of the museum is the design of its structures and how they are **integrated** (融入) into their natural surroundings. The museum is **humbly embedded** (坐落) in mountains, close to a subway station connecting the nearest **metropolis** (大都会) in about an hour.

Q31

The design **was inspired by** (灵感源于) an ancient Chinese story titled 'Peach Blossom Valley'. The architect read it when he was a schoolboy. It is about a **fisherman** (渔夫) who loses his way, and his boat carries him **upstream** (逆流而上). He is drawn into a cave by the **fragrant scent** (芬芳的气味) of a forest of **blossoming** (盛放的) peach trees. After travelling through a narrow road behind the cave, the man finds an **idyllic** (恬静宜人的) village amid a **splendid** (壮丽的) view. The museum has been **conceived** (构想) as a real-world version of this village. Visitors must pass through a tunnel first and then a cable bridge suspended over a gorge before arriving at the museum.

Q32

Q33

The museum's details reflect the designer's **innovative endeavor** (努力创新) to break new ground. The architect changed the design numerous times to ensure the building was **in harmony with** (和谐) the natural landscape. It becomes evident as tourists walk around the building as the detail is very **fastidious** (讲究的) and makes for a unique experience. Once visitors enter the museum, a

**sloping** ( 倾斜的 ) roof made of **wide expanses of** ( 大面积的 ) glass draws their attention right away. The web-like structure filtered the light through and scattered it across the surface, making visitors feel like being outside with a vibrant backdrop of seasonal colours.

Q34

Q35

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It is now clear that underground buildings have many advantages over traditional above-ground houses, and many architects are looking into the possibilities of this type of subsurface structure. The most important advantage of these houses, especially in the current scenario of **environmental degradation** ( 环境恶化 ), is that they can better preserve **indigenous flora and fauna** ( 本土的动植物 ). But the advantages of underground architecture go beyond that.

For one thing, the earth surrounding the homes absorbs noise and thus provides natural **soundproofing** ( 隔音效果 ), creating a quiet living space with privacy. Choosing an underground house will be peaceful and calming, even in a noisy region.

Q36

Moreover, there is less part of underground houses that can catch fire. For the most part, wood is no longer needed for building a home underground. The concrete foundations and metal structures of these homes all ensure good fireproofing.

Q37

Now underground houses also have the potential to save energy in the long run as they can **tap** ( 利用 ) the earth's heating or cooling power. The earth's temperature doesn't vary as much as the temperature of the air outside. It ensures that even though the climate outside fluctuates between extremes, the conditions inside the subterranean homes remain more or less stable.

However, there are also concerns over earth-sheltered homes. There may be a **psychological adjustment** ( 心理调适 ) needed for a person shifting from a traditional above-ground house to an underground house. Many people feel there is insufficient space in underground buildings. But in fact, these people also admit that they often visited shopping centres located in the basement and did not feel **claustrophobic** ( 幽闭恐惧的 ).

Q38

Q39

In addition, underground houses cannot be built in regions experiencing flooding due to their unique geographical location. And even for areas that are suited for

Q40



underground structures, **drainage** (排水系统) should be planned carefully to prevent moisture retention.

While the advantages far outnumber their drawbacks, it may be a good idea to wait a little longer for these houses to come mainstream ...

### 听力场景

- 谈话场景：建筑学场景
- 人物关系：讲师独白
- 谈话话题：关于日本地下博物馆的讲座

### 同义替换

听力题目	听力原文
surround v. 环绕	surroundings n. 周围环境 embedded in 坐落于
be based on 基于	be inspired by 灵感源于
know v. 知道	read v. 阅读
approach v. 靠近	pass through 穿过
bridge n. 桥	cable bridge 索桥
notice v. 注意	draw attention 引起注意
immediately adv. 立即	right away 立刻
less det. 更少的	absorb v. 吸收
lower risk of fire 降低火灾风险	less part ... can catch fire 更少的部分……会着火
energy conservation 节能	save energy 节能
not have enough 没有足够的	insufficient adj. 不足的
be used to 习惯于	often visit 经常去
suffer from 遭受	experience v. 经受
construct v. 建造	build v. 建造