

<<工程管理专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<工程管理专业英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787301149577

10位ISBN编号：7301149573

出版时间：2009-3

出版时间：北京大学出版社

作者：王竹芳 编

页数：167

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<工程管理专业英语>>

前言

随着世界经济全球化的深入发展, 工程项目管理也越来越国际化。我国加入WTO后工程项目管理面临的挑战和建筑业实施项目管理的实践表明我国的工程项目管理国际化是必然趋势, 中国工程项目管理的深化和推进必须进一步加快管理方式的国际化, 努力学习借鉴国际上先进的项目管理经验, 在学习中借鉴, 在借鉴中研究, 在研究中提升, 在提升中完善, 不断提高项目管理水平。

不论项目主体如何多元, 工程项目如何多样, 实行工程项目管理的国际化是共性的, 因此有必要向我国工程管理专业本科生以及工程管理从业人员提供并讲解国外相关资料, 帮助他们掌握更多新的专业知识, 提高他们的专业英语阅读能力。

本书主要取材于国际咨询工程师联合会(FIDIC)与世界银行编写的、通用于国际工程市场的正式出版物, 国外近几年工程管理领域的经典教材、专著。

本书旨在使读者掌握工程管理专业英语知识, 培养和提高读者阅读专业英语文献资料的能力。

读者在学习语言知识的同时, 可以了解相关专业知识。

本书特点是选材较新, 实用性强, 适合作为高校工程管理专业英语教材, 也适用作为相关工程管理人员和工程技术人员的培训教材。

本书共分16个单元, 主要内容包括: 项目管理组织; 雇主; 成本估算; 项目预算; 承包商; 工程承包合同的类型; 招标程序; 项目融资; 关键路径法; 进度控制; 创新和技术与经济的可行性; 索赔、争端和仲裁; 各类保证范例格式等。

内容覆盖面广, 系统性较强。

在每一单元内, 均列出本单元相关的专业词汇, 并根据本单元重点内容提出问题, 读者在回答问题的同时, 可以巩固对课文的理解, 进而掌握相关专业知识。

本书的读者对象为普通高等院校工程管理专业及相关专业的学生, 以及从事工程管理的管理人员和技术人员等。

为了方便使用本书的教师和学生, 每单元都附有参考译文, 并附有教学课件和问题答案。

由于作者水平有限, 书中内容涉及面较广, 也由于我国高校开设相关专业的历史较短, 可供学习、参考、借鉴的资料不多见, 所以书中难免出现不足之处, 敬请专家和读者批评指正。

<<工程管理专业英语>>

内容概要

《工程管理专业英语》项目管理组织；雇主；成本估算；承包商；工程承包合同的类型；招标程序；项目融资；关键路径法；进度控制；创新和技术与经济的可行性；索赔、争端和仲裁；各类保证范例格式等。

《工程管理专业英语》选材广泛、内容新颖、针对性强、难度适中，有助于提高读者阅读相关专业的英语书刊和文献的能力，以获取专业信息和掌握学科发展动态。

《工程管理专业英语》为高等院校工程管理专业本科学生学习专业英语而编写，亦可作为土木工程专业英语教材，同时也可供广大从事工程管理、土木工程，且具备一定英语基础的工程技术人员及自学者学习参考。

<<工程管理专业英语>>

书籍目录

Unit1 Organizing for Project Management Unit2 The Employer Unit3 Cost Estimation Unit4 The Project Budget (1) Unit5 The project Budget (2) ——Forecasting for Activity Cost Control Unit6 The Contract Unit7 Types of Construction Contracts Unit8 Tendering Procedure (1) Unit9 Tendering Procedure (2) Unit10 Project Finance Unit11 The Critical Path Method Unit12 Schedule Control (1) Unit13 Schedule Control (2) Unit14 Innovation and Technological & Economic Feasibility Unit15 Claims , Disputes and Arbitration Unit16 Sample Forms of Securities 参考文献

章节摘录

Construction cost estimates may be viewed from different perspectives because of different institutional requirements. In spite of the many types of cost estimates used at different stages of a project, cost estimates can best be classified into three major categories according to their functions. A construction cost estimate serves one of the three basic functions: design, bid and control. For establishing the financing of a project, either a design estimate or a bid estimate is used.

Design Estimates For the owner or its designated design professionals, the types of cost estimates encountered run parallel with the planning and design as follows:

- (1) Screening estimates (or order of magnitude estimates).
- (2) Preliminary estimates (or conceptual estimates).

- (3) Detailed estimates (or definitive estimates).
- (4) Engineers estimates based on plans and specifications.

For each of these different estimates, the amount of design information available typically increases. In the planning and design stages of a project, various design estimates reflect the progress of the design. At the very early stage, the screening estimate or order of magnitude estimate is usually made before the facility is designed, and must therefore rely on the cost data of similar facilities built in the past. A preliminary estimate or conceptual estimate is based on the conceptual design of the facility at the state when the basic technologies for the design are known. The detailed estimate or definitive estimate is made when the scope of work is clearly defined and the detailed design is in progress so that the essential features of the facility are identifiable. The engineers estimate is based on the completed plans and specifications when they are ready for the owner to solicit bids from construction contractors. In preparing these estimates, the design professional will include expected amounts for contractors overhead and profits.

The costs associated with a facility may be decomposed into a hierarchy of levels that are appropriate for the purpose of cost estimation. The level of detail in decomposing the facility into tasks depends on the type of cost estimate to be prepared. For conceptual estimates, for example, the level of detail in defining tasks is quite coarse; for detailed estimates, the level of detail can be quite fine.

As an example, consider the cost estimates for a proposed bridge across a river. A screening estimate is made for each of the potential alternatives, such as a tied arch bridge or a cantilever truss bridge. As the bridge type is selected, e.g. the technology is chosen to be a tied arch bridge instead of some new bridge form; a preliminary estimate is made on the basis of the layout of the selected bridge form on the basis of the preliminary or conceptual design. When the detailed design has progressed to a point when the essential details are known, a detailed estimate is made on the basis of the well defined scope of the project. When the detailed plans and specifications are completed, an engineers estimate can be made on the basis of items and quantities of work.

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介, 请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>