

Grace Pan

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- Native speaker of Chinese
- Bachelor Degree in English, Liaoning University
- China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (CATTI) Certificate
- More than 6 years of translation experience, total word counts: more than 3,000,000 words
- Good learning ability
- Expertise: engineering, environment, social science and tourism
- English to MANDARIN SIMPLIFIED
- Smartcat user, memoQ user
- Translation Rate: EUR 0.06~0.07 per word

Major translated projects & Publication date

2021 ARTISTS' HOMES 中文名《艺术家的家》
2021 CREATIVE SPACES FOR CREATIVE IDEAS 中文名《理想工作室》
2020 NEW HOUSES IN ASIA 中文名《亚洲新住宅》
2019 BUILDING CHARACTER 中文名《老宅重生》
2018 MINSHUKU 中文名《日本民宿》
2018 DESIGNING SPACES FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT 中文名《儿童学习空间设计》
2018 MINIMALIST AND LUXURY LIVING SPACES 中文名《简奢之家》
2017 REBRANDING DESIGN 中文名《品牌升级》
2017 RELISHING MARKETING 中文名《插画与食品包装》
2016 ESCAPE: DESIGNING THE MODERN GUEST HOUSE 中文名《民宿之美》
2016 DELICIOUS BOOK DESIGN 《视觉味道：美食图书设计》
2016 100 OF THE WORLD'S TALLEST BUILDINGS 中文名《世界摩天大楼 100》

-----Sample One-----

At the heart of urban change, both historically and in the future, is the skyscraper – both a testament to mankind's desire to reach new heights (literally), and also quite possibly the key to our continued survival on the planet in light of the trends noted above. Today, nearly 55 percent of the world's seven billion people live in cities. In 2050, the world population is expected to exceed nine billion, with approximately 66 percent living in cities, meaning that there will be 2.4 billion new urban inhabitants over the next several decades.

无论是过去还是将来，高层建筑都将是城市发展变化的核心，也是人类渴望达到新高度（字面意思）的一种表现形式，也极有可能是人类在地球上继续存在的关键。目前，全世界的人口总数为 70 亿，其中近 55% 的人口居住在城市里。到 2050 年，世界人口预计将超过 90 亿，其中将有近 66% 的人口居住在城市里，这意味着在未来的几十年里，将会增加 24 亿的城市新居民。

The tall building assists with sustainability issues, and also maximizes the return on land prices for parcels located in dense urban markets. These factors, in addition to the raw iconicity of these structures (see Figure 1), have led to an unprecedented era of tall building construction in recent decades. Figure 2 shows the progression of the world's tallest building over time since the creation of what is considered to be the first tall building, the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, 1885. We can see that the world's tallest building has dramatically increased in height in recent

decades, a trend made evident by the world's next tallest building, Kingdom Tower in Jeddah (see page 38). Expected to be over 1,000 meters tall, Kingdom Tower will make an approximately 21 percent increase in height over the current world's tallest, Burj Khalifa (see page 42), which itself had a record breaking 63 percent leap in height when it took the world's tallest title from its predecessor, TAIPEI 101 (see page 76). This triple changeover in titles at such great heights will have occurred in just 14 or so years.

高层建筑的建造有助于城市的可持续发展，并为人口密集城市的土地市场增加巨额收益。具体的建筑结构已经通过原始图像呈现出来（参见图 1）。在最近的几十年里，高层建筑得到了前所未有的发展。世界上第一座高层建筑是 1885 年建成的、位于美国芝加哥市的国家保险大厦。图 2 将国家保险大厦自建成以来世界高层建筑的发展历程一一呈现出来。我们可以从图片中了解到，在最近几十年里，世界第一高楼的高度有明显的提升，而位于沙特阿拉伯吉达市的世界第二高楼——王国塔（参见 38 页）则更能说明这一问题。建成后的王国塔预计将超过 1000 米，其高度将超过目前为止世界上的最高建筑——迪拜塔（参见 42 页），而迪拜塔曾经打破前世界最高建筑——台北 101 大厦（参见 76 页）作为世界最高建筑的记录。仅仅在大约 14 年间，世界最高建筑的头衔就已经三度易主。

-----Sample Two-----

This record would subsequently earn it the prestigious *Blue Riband* trophy. By its sheer size, this superliner went beyond the dreams of 'floating cities' ever imagined before: 313 metres from prow to stern, 36 in width, and 5 floors of cabins to accommodate its 2,200 passengers. But all these tangible signs of exceptional industrial know-how were exclusively focused on realising the *Normandie's* one and only ambition: to be the most brilliant seafaring showcase for French luxury, taste and *art de vivre* at the peak of its glory. *Streamline moderne*, the iconic style that emerged in the 1930s, had found its masterpiece!

随后，这一纪录为其赢得了久负盛名的蓝飘带（Blue Ribbon）奖。这艘超级邮轮拥有巨大的外形，让“漂浮城市”的梦想变成了现实：邮轮长 313 米，宽 36 米，共有 5 层客舱，可以容纳 2200 名乘客。但是，这些特殊行业知识的具体表现形式是为诺曼底号独一无二的终极梦想服务的：在浩瀚的海面上展示法国荣耀巅峰的奢华、品味与生活艺术。*流线现代风格*，曾在 20 世纪 30 年代风靡一时，如今也有了自己的代表作！

The more traditional members of this elite would relish every instant, like a ritual designed to prolong their meal in the long and lofty basilica of the Dining Room. Along the translucent walls, the twelve towers of light installed by the glassmaker René Lalique like an array of frosted crystal organs cast their halo over this secret ceremony. But it was the Grand Salon with its giant vases of hammered pewter made by Maurice Daurat and the Smoking Room with Jean Dunand's lacquer panels designed by Jean Dupas, that won the favours of the enthusiastic lovers (and loving enthusiasts!) of the cognac of "age unknown." There reigned in this place, at certain times, a serenity and an elegant, sensual delight well-suited to their self-indulgent enjoyment of Louis XIII. They would then be carried away in its fragrance and aromas.

更为传统的客人享受着邮轮上的每一个瞬间，有如一场仪式，将用餐体验延伸至餐厅内的长方形廊柱大厅。除了半透明的墙壁之外，玻璃首饰设计师勒内·拉里科（René Lalique）还架起了 12 只灯柱，其造型好似磨砂水晶构件，在神秘的仪式上投射出斑驳的光环。豪华客厅内摆放着由莫里斯·多拉（Maurice Daurat）打造的锡制巨大花瓶，用漆面壁板进行装饰的吸烟室是由让·杜巴斯（Jean Dupas）设计的，它们深受那些干邑白兰地（酿造年代不详）热衷者的喜爱。某些时候，人们会获得一种平静、优雅的感官享受，这也符合路易十三带给他们的自我沉醉之感。小啜一口，便可感受干邑的芳香在味蕾中游走。