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(ФГАОУ ВО «КФУ им. В.И. ВЕРНАДСКОГО»)

**Бахчисарайский колледж строительства,
архитектуры и дизайна (филиал)
ФГАОУ ВО «КФУ им. В.И. Вернадского»**

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Учебное пособие

Сборник технических текстов

на английском языке с упражнениями

для обучающихся дневного отделения

по специальности 07.02.01 Архитектура

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Председатель ЦМК _____ Л.А. Сатарина

Содержание

Вступление

Сборник технических текстов для обучающихся по специальности 07.02.01 Архитектура является учебным пособием по английскому языку для обучающихся СПО и составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык. Цель пособия – расширение лексического запаса, развитие навыков и умений чтения и перевода технической литературы по специальности, развитие коммуникативных навыков.

В текстах содержится лексика и грамматические структуры, характерные для языка технической литературы. Разнообразие тематики дает возможность осуществления межпредметных связей. К текстам даются упражнения, цель которых закрепление лексического и грамматического материала. Система лексических упражнений предусматривает:1) перевод текстов со словарем с английского языка на русский; 2) нахождение в тексте ответов на вопросы; 3) сопоставление английских эквивалентов с русскими, перевод словосочетаний; 4) дополнение предложений; 5) поэтапное составление глоссария терминов: соединение терминов с их понятиями.

Все перечисленные задания, выполнение которых предусмотрено в период чтения самого текста, имеют целью не только усвоение лексики по специальности и грамматики, но и формирование умений иноязычной коммуникации. Именно поэтому ко всем текстам даны задания по развитию навыка общения в диалогической и монологической форме.

TEXT 1. ARCHITECTURE: ITS FORMS AND FUNCTIONS (Part I)

Architecture is the art or science of planning, building and structures. Without consideration of structural principles, materials, social and economic requirements a building cannot take form. But without aesthetical quality inherent in its form a building cannot be considered as a work of architecture1 as well.

From the very beginning of construction in human history lots of architectural skills, systems and theories have been evolved for the construction of the buildings, which have housed nations and generations of people in any kind of their activity. Writings on architecture are almost as old as writing itself. Books on the theory of architecture, on the art of buildings, and on the aesthetical view of buildings exist in great number. The oldest book, which sets forth the principles, upon which buildings should be designed and which aim is to guide the architect, is the work of Markus Vitruvius Pollio written in the first century B. C.

Architecture is an art. Its nowadays expression should be creative and consequently new. The heritage of the past cannot be ignored, but it must be expressed in modern terms. There exists an evident paradox in the coexistence of change and survival in every period of human civilisation. This paradox of change and repetition is clearly illustrated in any architectural style.

Architecture is also the style or manner of building in a particular country or period of history. There are widely known examples of Gothic architecture all round the globe. During many centuries mankind admires the architecture of ancient Greece or Roman Empire as well.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is architecture?
2. What is the oldest book to set forth the principles of construction?
3. How should mankind deal with the heritage of the past?
4. What architecture are widely known all round the globe?
5. What architecture does mankind admire during many centuries?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Архитектура - это искусство или наука о планировании, социальные и экономические требования, архитектурные навыки, строительство, системы и теории для строительства зданий, наследие прошлого нельзя игнорировать, выражено в современных терминах, человечество восхищается архитектурой.

3. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1)Science	**a)** the work of building or making something, especially buildings, bridges, etc.
2) Construction	**b)** a person whose job is building things, esp. houses
3) Architecture	**c)** the careful study of the structure and behaviour of the physical world, especially by watching, measuring, and doing experiments
4) Building	**d)** the art and practice of designing and making buildings
5) Skill	**e)** a person who plans new buildings and is responsible for making sure that they are built properly
6) Architect	**f)** a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or factory
7) Builder	**g)** an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it

4. Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about Architecture.

TEXT 2. ARCHITECTURE: ITS FORMS AND FUNCTIONS (Part II)

Nearly two thousand years ago the Roman architect Vitruvius listed three basic factors in architecture. They are convenience, strength and beauty. These three factors have been present and are always interrelated in the best constructions till the 21st century. No true architect could think of any of them without almost automatically considering the other two as well. Thus, architectural design entails not only the necessity to study various solutions for convenience, structure, and appearance as three separate processes. Architectural design also includes the necessity to keep in mind the constant interaction of these factors. It's impossible for an architect first plan a building from the point of view of convenience, and then make the design of a strong construction around his plan to shelter it. Then, as a final touch, try to adjust and decorate the whole to make it pretty. Any design evolving from such kind of work will produce only a confused, incoherent, and unsatisfactory building. When speaking about any truly great building we cannot but say that every element in it has a triple implication or significance.

This triple nature of architectural design is one of the reasons why architecture is a difficult art. It needs some unique type of imagination as well as long years of training and experience to make a designer capable of getting requite in the light of these three factors use, construction, and aesthetic effect simultaneously. The designer must have a good knowledge as of engineering so of building materials. This knowledge will enable him to create economically strong and practical construction. The designer, in addition, must possess the creative imagination, which will enable him to integrate the plan and the construction into the harmonious whole. The architect's feeling of satisfaction in achieving such integration is one of his/her (their) greatest rewards.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What three basic factors in architecture were listed nearly two thousand years ago?
2. Why architecture is a difficult art?
3. What can we say about any truly great building?
4. What integration must an architect achieve?
5. Why the designer must possess the creative imagination?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Основные факторы архитектуры; удобство, сила и красота; архитектурный дизайн; иметь в виду; с точки зрения удобства; в качестве последнего штриха; архитектура является сложным искусством; уникальный тип воображения; обладать хорошими знаниями в области инженерных и строительных материалов.

3. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1)Architect	**a)** the state of being convenient
2) Design	**b)** the degree to which something is strong or powerful:
3)Convenience	**c)** a person who plans new buildings and is responsible for making sure that they are built properly
4) Shelter	**d)** (the process of getting) knowledge or skill from doing, seeing, or feeling things
5)Strength	**e)** (a building designed to give) protection from bad weather, danger, or attack
6) Art	**f)** to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings
7) Experience	**g)** the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings

4. Say some words about the Architecture: Its Forms and Functions. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 3. THE PROFESSION OF AN ARCHITECT

The architect creates order in the
picturesque variety of nature
August Perret

The architect is a person trained and experienced in the design of buildings and the coordination and supervision of all aspects of the construction of buildings.

When the architect designs a structure, he uses the cumulative knowledge of centuries. Working to the architect's design are many consultant experts - structural engineers, services engineers and other sub-contracted specialists. The architect function now extend into town planning and work activities that need buildings.

Town planning or urbanism is the preparation of plans for the regulated growth and improvement of towns or the organization of land and buildings for group living. It is a cooperative process in which architects, economists, engineers, lawyers, landscape architects, doctors, sociologists, surveyors or topographers and other specialists take part.

In town planning there are different street patterns : gridiron, radial, ring and functional (or organic).

According to the International Union of Architect (IUA or UIA) at present there are more than 800.000 fully qualified architects in the world. In the highly developing countries there is one architect per two or three thousand people. In the developer countries there is only one architect per 500,000 or 1,000,000 people.

The architect's sphere of knowledge is constantly expanding. He has to combine art, advanced technology, science and economics in his work. The structure an architect creates should give us pleasure, sense of beauty.

The main problem facing the architect today is to avoid any conflict with nature and landmarks of by-gone days.

1.Answer the following questions:

1. What are the architect's functions?
2. What specialists help the architect to design structures?
3. What is town planning?
4. What specialists take part in town design?
5. How is the architect's sphere of knowledge expanding at present?
6. What is the main problem facing the architect today?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Опыт в проектировании зданий; совокупное знание веков; план регулируемого роста и благоустройства городов; область знаний архитектора постоянно расширяется; проблема, с которой сталкивается архитектор.

3.Complete the following sentences using the words given below:

1) According to August Perret the architect… order in the … variety of nature.
2) The architect is an expert experienced in the… of all aspects of the… of buildings.
3) The architect uses the cumulative … of centuries.
4) The architect should consult many experts such as structural engineers, services engineers, and other … specialists.
5) City planners … town and regulate their … .
6) There are different street … such as radial, ring or circular, functional and … .

(*sub-contracted; improve; gridiron; creates; patterns; growth; construction; supervision; knowledge; picturesque*)

4. Speak on the topic: "I've chosen architecture as a career because..."

TEXT 4. HOW DO I BECOME A HOME ARCHITECT?

Home architects design residences of all types, from small housing complexes to huge mansions and estates. They draft the initial blueprints for a home along with detailed schematics for various systems, including plumbing, ventilation, and electrical units. A person who wants to become a home architect is usually required to obtain at least a bachelor's degree, gain several years of internship experience, and pass extensive licensing exams. In addition to the formal requirements, an individual can improve his or her chances of finding employment by developing strong communication and computer skills.

The minimum educational requirement to become a home architect in many states and countries is a bachelor's degree from an accredited university. Bachelor's degree programs in architecture typically take about one year longer than most programs; full-time students can expect about five years of coursework. Students have the opportunity to learn about the history and theory of architecture in classroom lectures, as well as gain hands-on experience in specialized drafting and design courses.

Many people are able to find internship positions after obtaining bachelor's degrees, but some students choose to pursue additional two-year master's degree plans to further their education and improve their chances of finding work. A master's program in home architecture can better prepare an individual for the business side of the profession. Since a large number of professional architects are self-employed, an education in business principles can help prospective workers determine the best ways to find jobs and deal with clients.

Graduates of accredited degree programs are required to work as assistants or interns for up to three years in most countries. During an internship, an individual who wants to become a home architect has the chance to learn about the profession firsthand from established experts in the field. Internship programs are commonly found at large architectural firms, where new workers assume a variety of responsibilities.

1.Answer the following questions:

1. What do home architects design?
2. What is usually required to become a home architect?
3. Where do a lot of professional architects work?
4. Where do students have the opportunity to learn about the history and theory of architecture?
5. What are the skills required to be a home architect?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Жилой комплекс; огромный особняк; усадьба; чертеж; формальные требования; степени бакалавра; выпускники аккредитованных образовательных программ; во время стажировки; новые работники берут на себя различные обязанности.

3. Complete the following sentences using the words given below:

1.Home architects design ……. of all types, from small housing complexes to …… and estates. 2. Many people are able to find internship positions after …… bachelor's degrees. 3. ……. are commonly found at large architectural firms, where new workers …… a variety of responsibilities. 4. Successful test-takers are ….. licenses and allowed to begin practicing independently. 5. There are generally many …… opportunities for architects who can …… attractive, functional, and energy-efficient homes.

(Awarded, internship programs, obtaining, create, assume, residences, job, huge mansions)

4.Give your reason that the architect is an honorable profession.

TEXT 5. ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING (Part I)

The architect usually begins to work when the site type and cost of a building have been determined.

Planning the environment. The natural environment is at once hindrance and a help, and the architect seeks both to invite its aid and to repel its attacks. To make building habitable and comfortable, he must control the effects of heat, cold, light, air, moisture, and dryness and foresee destructive potentialities such as fire, earthquake, flood, and disease. The placement and form of buildings in relation to their sites, the distribution of spaces within buildings, and other planning devices discussed below are fundamental elements in the aesthetics of architecture.

Orientation. The arrangement of the axes of buildings and their parts is a device for controlling the effects of sun, wind, and rainfall. Within buildings, the axis and placement of each space determine the amount of sun it receives. Orientation may control air for circulation and reduce the disadvantages of wind, rain, and snow. The characteristics of the immediate environment also influence orientation: trees, land formation, and other buildings create shade and reduce or intensify wind, while bodies of water produce moisture and reflect the sun.

Architectural forms. Planning may control the environment by the design of architectural forms that may modify the effect of natural forces.

Colour. Colour has a practical planning function as well as expressive quality because of the range of its reflection and its absorption of solar rays. Since light colour reflect heat and dark colours adsorb it, the choice of materials and is an pigments is an effective tool of environmental control.

Materials and techniques. The choice of materials is conditioned by their own ability to withstand the environment as well as by properties that make them useful to human being. One of the architect's jobs is to find a successful solution to both conditions; to balance the physical and economic advantages of wood against the possibility of fire, termites, and mold, the weather resistance of glass and light metals against their high thermal conductivity, and many similar conflicts.

1. Answer the questions:

1. When does the architect begin to work on the project?
2. What are the fundamental elements in the aesthetics of architecture?
3. What must the architect control to make buildings habitable and comfortable?
4. What may the arrangement of the axes of buildings control?
5. What function has colour?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Отразить атаку; пригодный для жилья; расположение; положение; результаты; воздействия солнца, ветра и дождя; создавать влажность и отражать солнце;
важное (эффективное) средство контроля; выбор материалов для строительства; способность противостоять воздействиям окружающей среды.

3. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Environment	**a)** a set of decisions about how to do something in the future
2) Plan	**b)** physical, especially violent, strength, or power
3) Moisture	**c)** the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live
4) Earthquake	**d)** a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface, sometimes causing great damage
5) Air	**e)** a way of doing an activity that needs skill
6) Force	**f)** a liquid such as water in the form of very small drops, either in the air, in a substance, or on a surface
7) Technique	**g)** the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and that we breathe

4. Find all the sentences where the professional terminology is used, read and translate them. Write the professional terminology.

TEXT 6. ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING (Part II)

Interior control. The control of the environment through the design of the plan and the outer shell of a building cannot be complete since extremes of heat and cold, light, and sounds penetrate into the interior, where they can be further modified by the planning of spaces and by conditioning devices.

Temperature, light and sound are all subject to control by the size and shape of interior spaces, the way in which the spaces are connected, and the materials employed for floors, walls, ceilings, and furnishings.

Today, heating, insulation, air conditioning, lighting, and acoustical methods have become basic parts of the architectural program.

Planning for use. While environmental planning producer comfort for the senses (sight, feeling, hearing) and reflexes (respiration), planning for use or function is concerned with convenience of movement and rest.

Differentiation. The number of functions requiring distinct kinds of space within a building depends not only upon the type of building but also upon the requirements of the culture and the habits and activities of the individual patrons. A primitive house has a single room with a hearth area, and a modern one has a separate areas for cooking, eating, sleeping, washing, storage, and recreation. A meeting-houses with a single hall is sufficient for Quaker religious services, while a Roman Catholic cathedral may require a nave, aisles, choir, apse, chapels, crypt, sacristy, and ambulatory.

Economic planning. Major expenses in buildings are for land, materials, and labour. In each case they are high when the commodity is scare and low when it is abundant, and they influence planning more directly when they become restrictive.

When land coverage is limited, it is usually necessary to design in height the space that otherwise would be planned in breadth and depth, as in the ancient Roman insula (apartment houses) or the modern skyscraper. When the choice of materials is influenced by cost, all phases of architectural design are affected, since the planning procedure, the technique, and the form of buildings are dependent on materials. High labour cost influence the choice of techniques and, consequently, of materials.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What are the main aspects of architectural planning?
2. What is the planning for use concerned with?
3. What is differentiation?
4. What are the major expenses in building?
5. What influences the choice of techniques and materials?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Отопление; изоляция; кондиционирование; полы, стены, потолки и мебели; боковой неф; склеп; ризница; часовня; расходы; влиять на выбор материалов; зависеть от требований заказчика.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Interior	**a)** the system that keeps a building warm
2) Heating	**b)** the arrangement of lights used in a room, house, theatre, etc
3) Insulation	**c)** to put furniture in something
4) Furnishing	**d)** is used to stop heat, sound, or electricity from escaping or entering
5) Lighting	**e)** a room under the floor of a church where bodies are buried
6) Crypt	**f)** the area in a church where the choir sits
7) Choir	**g)** the inside part of something

4. Speak on the different aspects of architectural planning:

Environmental Design
Materials and Techniques
Aesthetic and Functional Criteria in Architecture
Economics and Architectural Planning

TEXT 7. WHAT IS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE?

Landscape architecture is a branch of architecture that deals with the planning and design of land and its relation to the buildings around it. While many believe that it is simply related to landscaping and plant selection, landscape architecture is actually much more involved than that. This practice blends site planning, landscaping, art, and environmental restoration to help connect an area to the buildings around it, and make the landscape attractive in it. The goal of landscape architecture is to create pleasing, functional, and beautiful spaces that serve the needs of their owners or the public.

As the green building movement grows, landscape architecture will likely become even more critical to the building process. Trained landscape architects help lay out a piece of land, determining where structures should be placed so that they have minimal impact on the environment. The landscoape architect will take into account the profile of the land, plants and wildlife, nearby water bodies, and surrounding structures to help place the new building in the most effective spot. By properly placing the building, the occupants can enjoy more views and daylight, while the wildlife and soil are disturbed as little as possible.

With all of the responsibilities involved in landscape architecture, those wishing to pursue a job in this field will generally be required to complete an undergraduate degree or higher, depending on where they plan to work. The majority of US states and other western countries require that landscape architects are licensed. In the US, licensing is granted by The Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB). To apply for a license, applicants must meet the requirements for their state, which may include a bachelor's or master’s degree, or, a combination of education and experience.

After an architect has been licensed by CLARB, he or she is free to practice landscape architecture with a design firm, or on their own. Many landscape architects are hired by architecture firms to collaborate on projects with other designers and engineers. The landscape architect may take care of the entire civil design, including site plans, underground work, and environmental protection, or may focus simply on the landscaping and topography. They may also find jobs in real estate, with municipalities, or with park or forest services. A fairly large percentage of landscape architects also start private practices, where they offer residential design services or consultation services in the commercial sector.

1.Answer the questions:

1.What is Landscape Architecture?
2.What is the goal of landscape architecture?
3.What the landscape architect will take into account?
4.How should be placed the structures?

1. Choose the right answer:

1. Landscape architecture is a branch of architecture that deals with:
(A) the planning and design of land
(B) the use of land
2. Trained landscape architects determine where structures should be placed so that they have:

(A) no impact on the environment
(B) minimal impact on the environment
3. Architects who wish to pursue a job in this field will generally be required:
(A) to complete an undergraduate degree
(B) to finish courses
4. Most landscape architects:
(A) start their own private practice
(B) work for large-scale design firms

3.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Ветвь архитектуры, которая занимается планированием и проектированием земли; озеленение и селекция растений; цель ландшафтной архитектуры; по мере роста зеленого строительства; минимальное воздействие на окружающую среду; учитывать; желающим продолжить работу в этой области; подать заявку на получение лицензии; работа в сфере недвижимости.

4.Find all the sentences where the professional terminology is used, read and translate them. Write the professional terminology.
Say some words about the landscape architecture. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 8. ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

For at least ten thousand years, the Nile valley has been the site of one of the most influential civilizations in the world. Even today, its architectural monuments, which include Great Pyramid and the Great Sphinx, are among the largest and most famous buildings in the world.

Characteristics. Due to the scarcity of wood, the two predominant building materials used in ancient Egypt were unbaked mud brick and stone. From the Old Kingdom onward, stone was generally reserved for tombs and temples, while bricks were used even for royal palaces, fortresses, the walls of temple precincts and towns, and for subsidiary buildings in temple complexes.

Most ancient Egyptian towns have been lost because they were situated in the cultivated and flooded area of the Nile Valley, although the dry, hot climate of Egypt preserved some mud brick structures. On the other hand, many temples and tombs have survived because they were built on ground unaffected by the Nile flood and were constructed of stone. The exterior walls, as well as the columns and piers, were covered with hieroglyphic and pictorial carvings in brilliant colors. Many motifs of Egyptian ornament are symbolic, such as the scarab, or sacred beetle, the solar disk, and the vulture. Other common motifs include palm leaves, the papyrus plant, and the buds and flowers of the lotus. Hieroglyphics were decoration as well as records of historic events.

Influence upon European architecture. Ancient Egyptian architecture has had influence upon the architecture and art of medieval Europe, notably in the early 17th century, when Renaissance designers brought elements of Egyptian art into the ornamentation of castles and other buildings. Examples of this phenomenon are found in Scotland.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What were the two predominant building materials used in ancient Egypt?
2. Why have the most of ancient Egyptian towns been lost?
3. What are common motifs of Egyptian ornament?
4. Why were hieroglyphics used in ancient Egyptian Architecture?
5. Has the Ancient Egyptian architecture influenced the architecture and art of Europe?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Долина; недостаток; пророчество; могила; преобладающие строительные материалы;

храм; поселение; земля прилегающая к храму; резьба; покрыты иероглифическими и живописными резными изображениями; оказывать влияние на архитектуру и искусство средневековой Европы.

3. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Pyramid	**a)** to employ for a purpose
2) Building	**b)** a situation in which something is not easy to find or get
3) to use	**c)** a solid object with a square base and four triangular sides that form a point at the top
4) Scarcity	**d)** the hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building, or a piece of this
5) Stone	**e)** a tall, vertical stone post, used as a support for a roof or in classical buildings
6) Brick	**f)** a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or factory
7) Columns	**g)** a rectangular block of hard material used for building walls and houses

4. Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about Egyptian architecture.

TEXT 9. BUILDING MATERIALS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Many of the pyramids were built with a number of different stone materials. Most of the material used was fairly rough, low grade limestone used to build the pyramid core, while fine white limestone was often employed for the outer casing as well as to cover interior walls, though pink granite was also often used on inner walls. Basalt or alabaster was not uncommon for floors, particularly in the mortuary temples and as was mudbricks to build walls within the temples (though often as not they had limestone walls).

Egypt is a country rich in stone and was sometimes even referred to as the "state of stone". In particular, Egypt has a great quantity of limestone formation, which the Egyptians called "white stone", because during the Cretaceous period Egypt was covered with seawater. The country is also rich in sandstone, but it was never really used much until the New Kingdom.

Limestone seems to have first been employed in the area of Saqqara, where it is of poor quality but layered in regular, strong formations as much as half a meter thick. The layers are separated from each other by thin layers of clay and the coloration may vary according to layer. It could often be quarried very near the building sites, and quarries have been found at Saqqara, Giza, Dahshur and other locations.

In order to quarry this stone, the blocks were marked out with just enough space in between each to allow for a small passageway for the workers to cut the blocks. The workmen would use a number of different tools to cut the blocks, including copper pickaxes and chisels, granite hammers, dolerite and other hard stone tools. Pink granite, basalt and alabaster were used much more sparingly. Most of this material was moved from various locations in southern Egypt by barges on the Nile. Mudbricks, of course were made throughout Egypt and were a common building material everywhere, in common homes and palaces and probably many city buildings. The better mudbricks were fired, or "burnt" in an oven, though it was not uncommon for mudbick not to be fired, and so not as durable.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What were the most used building materials in Egypt?
2. What was white limestone often employed for?
3. Why was Egypt referred to as the "state of stone"?
4. What tools were used in Ancient Egypt?
5. What were the better mudbricks?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Большая часть используемого материала; низкосортный известняк; ядро пирамиды; песчаник; низкое качество; слои отделены друг от друга; для того, чтобы добыть этот камень; медные кирки и долота, гранитные молотки; прочный.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Core	**a)** a type of rock formed from sand
2) To allow	**b)** to break the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool
3) Granite	**c)** to give permission for someone to do something, or to not prevent something from happening
4) Temple	**d)** the basic and most important part of something
5) Sandstone	**e)** a very hard, grey, pink, or black rock, used for building
6) To cut	**f)** a piece of equipment that you use with your hands to make or repair something
7) Tool	**g)** a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions

4.Read the text and tell about the Building materials of Ancient Egypt. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 10. EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of Egypt developed from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the Roman period. During this period artist and craftsmen were drawn to the court to work under the patronage of the King and his great nobles. Techniques of the working in stone, wood and metal made tremendous progress. The most outstanding achievements of this period are massive funerary monuments and temples build of stone for permanence, featuring only post-and lintel construction, corbel vaults without arches or vaulting, and pyramids. This architecture gave the world the earliest building in dressed stone, invented the column, capital and cornice. Features characteristic of the ancient Egyptian architecture also include the obelisk, the steeply battered pylon, the symbolical lotus column, and incised relief decoration without any structural relevance.

The pyramids of the Old Kingdom, majestically planted on the desert edge, are the most spectacular of all funerary works and the only remained wonder of the world. The world's first large-scale monument in stone is Zoser's necropolis at Sahara, built it 2766 B.C. by the Imhotep, the earliest named architect. These monuments celebrated the divinity of the kings of Egypt, linking the people with the great gods of earth and sky.

During the prosperous period know as the Middle Kingdom fortresses were built to defend the southern and eastern borders. Craftsmen achieved new levels of excellence. Very little architecture remains, but what has survived shows great simplicity and refinement, less durable materials were used. The example is the pyramid of Sesostris I at Lisht.

Great buildings began to be erected once again in the New Kingdom(1570-1085 B.C.), marking new blossoming of the arts and crafts of ancient Egypt. The kings gave encouragement to artists and craftsmen by ordering great temples and palaces to be built throughout Egypt. The temple walls were covered with reliefs celebrating the achievements of the kings and the power of the gods. The most notable monuments are the Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatsheput (the only woman – pharaoh) at Deir el Bahari, with its pillared halls, colonnades, and gigantic ramps connecting the different levels; the magnificent Great Temple at Karnak devoted to Amon as the universal god of Egypt.

The final revival took place under the rule of the Ptolemies, the successors of Alexander the great, who built numerous temples of traditional style but slightly more elegant and less crushingly inhuman. The finest examples that survive are the Temple of Horus at Eftu and the temples on the islands of Philae.

1.Answer the questions:

1. When did the old ancient Egyptian architecture develop?
2. What typical structures did the architecture of Egypt produce?
3. What system of construction was used in Ancient Egypt?
4. Who was the earliest named architect?
5. When did the final revival of ancient Egyptian architecture take place?

2 Fill in the gaps with the words given below:

1) In ancient ... art of building only ... constructions were applied.

2) What the architecture of Egypt gave the ... the earliest buildings in ... , columns ... and cornice.

3) The pyramids of the Old Kingdom are the most ... of all ... works.

4) The world's first ... monument is stone Zoser's ... .

5) The most remarkable monument of the New Kingdom use colossal ... linking the various ... .

(capitals; necropolis; post-and lintel; levels; ramps; world; dressed stone; spectacular; Egyptian; large-scale; funerary.)

3.Find the false sentences using the information from the text. Correct the false sentences:

1) Techniques of working in reinforced concrete made tremendous progress.
2) The architecture of Egypt gave the world the column, capital and cornice.
3) The world's first large-scale monument in stone is the pyramid of Sesostris I at Lisht.
4) Many architectural monuments of the Middle Kingdom can be seen nowadays.
5) New blossoming of the arts and crafts of ancient Egypt began in the New Kingdom.
6) The final revival took place under Alexander the Great.

4.Read the text. Find sentences containing completely new information. Tell about the architecture of Egypt.

TEXT 11. THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZA

The Great Pyramid Of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 b. c. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on north, south, east, and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of time line of events – past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under investigation. Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the Great Pyramid of Giza?
2. On what did ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
3. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
4. How long ago was the Great Pyramid constructed?
5. The Great Pyramid wasn't built by ordinary people, was it?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Памятник мудрости и пророчества; гробница; некоторые аспекты ее строительства; чудо света; много пересекающихся линий; невероятное проявление инженерного искусства; вычисления; поклоняться; совпадать с; исследование.

3. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Worshiper	**a)** the activity of searching and finding out about something
2) Exploration	**b)** a solid object with a square base and four triangular sides that form a point at the top
3) To coincide	**c)** someone who loves and admires someone or something or enjoys something very much
4) Pyramid	**d)** a feeling of surprise mingled with admiration, caused by something beautiful, unexpected, unfamiliar, or inexplicable
5) Antiquity	**e)** an object that was created a very long time ago
6) Wonder	**f)** the act of observing something or someone
7) Observation	**g)** to happen at or near the same time

4.Read the text and tell about the Great Pyramid of Giza. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 12. GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Commenting on the building of the Acropolis at Athens, Plutarch remarked: “They were created in a short time for all time. Each in its fineness was even then at once age-old; but in the freshness of its vigour it is, even to the present day, recent and newly made.” No better description of the aims and achievements of Greek architecture has ever been given.

The ambition of the ancient Greek architects was to discover eternally valid rules of form and proportion; to erect buildings human in scale yet suited to the divinity of their gods; to create, in other words, a classically ideal architecture. Their success may be measured by the fact that their works have been copied on and off for some 2,500 years and have never been superseded.

The Greek derived much from other Mediterranean civilizations – the plan of the temple from Crete, the columnar form from Egypt, the capital from Assyria.

One of the greatest monuments of ancient Greek architecture is the Athenian Acropolis. The Acropolis, the Greek for upper town, stands on a low rocky hill and contains the ruins of several ancient Greek architectural monuments.

The Parthenon, a stately building with an eight – column facade honouring the goddess Athena, was built by Ictinus and Callicrates in 447 – 438 B.C. Next to the Parthenon is an Ionic temple of Athena, the Erechtheum, built by anonymous architect in 421 – 406 B.C. In has the unparalleled portrayal of a contemporary event on the frieze of the building. It also had to serve different cults, which meant that its architect had to design a building with three porches and three different floor levels.

The monumental gateway to the Acropolis, the Propylaea was designed by Mnesicles, who had to adapt the rigid convention of colonnade construction to a steeply rising site. In the precision and finish of their execution, which complements the brilliant innovation of their design, these buildings had no rival in the Greek world.

The Greeks gave rise to some orders of architecture. The orders are the highest accomplishment of the pillar and beam construction. In classical architecture, the order is a column with base (usually), shaft, and entablature, decorated and proportioned according to one of the accepted modes. The entablature is the upper part of a classical order, between column and pediment, consisting of architrave (the lowermost part), frieze (in the middle), and cornice (the uppermost part).

The Greek invented the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders. The Doric order is the oldest and

the simplest one. It has baseless columns as those of the Parthenon, the spreading capitals, and triglyph-metope frieze above the column.

The Ionic order appeared later, in eastern Greece. It is characterized by a moulded base; tall, column shafts with 24 semi – circular flutes separated by flat fillets. Its capitals have large volutes.

The Corinthian order was an Anthenian invention of the 5th century B.C. It is the slenderest and most ornate of the three Greek orders. In its general proportion it is very like the Ionic. It has Ionic capitals elaborated with acanthus leaves. At first it was used for interiors only.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What was the main aim of the ancient Greek architects?
2. What is the greatest monument of ancient Greek architecture?
3. What is the Parthenon? Who was it built by?
4. What orders invented the Greeks?
5. What order is the oldest and the simplest one?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Соперник; превосходить; вечно имеющие силу; круто поднимающийся; правила форм и пропорций; создать; строгий; величественное здание с восьмиколонным фасадом; древний; приспособить.

3. Complete the following sentences:

1) The main aim of the ancient Greek architects was…
a) to erect huge temples
b) to discover rules of form and proportion
c) to built fortresses

2) The Greek derived the column from ...
a) Egypt
b) Assyria
c) ancient Rome

3) The Acropolis means ...
a) upper town
b) a plat form
c) a cathedral

4) The Parthenon was built by ...
a) an anonymous architect
b) Imhotep
c) Ictinus and Callicrates

5) The Erechtheum was also designed to serve different ...
a) architects
b) cities
c) cults

6) The Propylae was ... to the Acropolis
a) a temple
b) a gateway
c) a staircase

7) The Doric order has ...

a) a moulded base
b) a slim fluted column
c) a baseless column

8) The Doric order was used in ...
a) the Erechtheum
b) the Parthenon
c) the Propylae

9) The Ionic capitals have ...
a) large volutes
b) acanthus leaves
c) geometrical ornament

10) The Corinthian order was ...
a) the oldest
b) the simplest
c) the most ornate

4. Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about Greek architecture.

TEXT 13. ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

One of the things the Romans are most famous for is their architecture. The Romans brought a lot of new ideas to architecture, of which the three most important are the arch, the baked brick, and the use of cement and concrete. Around 700 BC the Etruscans brought West Asian ideas about architecture to Italy, and they taught these ideas to the Romans. We don't have much Etruscan architecture left, but a lot of their underground tombs do survive, and some traces of their temples. In the Republican period, the Romans built temples and basilicas, but also they made a lot of improvements to their city: aqueducts and roads and sewers. The Forum began to take shape. Outside of Rome, people began to build stone amphitheaters for gladiatorial games. The first Roman emperor, Augustus, made more changes: he built a lot of brick and marble buildings, including a big Altar of Peace and a big tomb for his family, and a big stone theater for plays. Augustus' stepson Tiberius rebuilt the Temple of Castor and Pollux in the Roman forum. Augustus' great-great-grandson Nero also did a lot of building in Rome, including his Golden House. Then in 69 AD Vespasian tore down some of the Golden House to build the Colosseum. Vespasian's son Titus built a great triumphal arch, and his other son Domitian built a great palace for himself on the Palatine hill.

Even though Domitian was assassinated in 96 AD, later architects continued to use the techniques that had been developed for his palace, just as later emperors continued to live in Domitian’s palace. Trajan’s architect used brick and concrete arches to build a new forum with a big column in it and an elaborate market building that is the source of modern shopping malls. Trajan also built the first major public bath building in Rome. It may have been the same architect who later designed Hadrian’s Pantheon, a temple to all the gods, which used brick and concrete to build a huge dome. Nobody would build a bigger dome for more than a thousand years.

In the provinces of the Roman Empire, people were also building forums, temples, bath buildings, amphitheaters and apartment blocks, though generally on a smaller scale than those at Rome.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What new ideas the Romans brought to architecture?
2. What the Romans built in the Republican period?

3. Who was the Roman emperor?
4.Who rebuilt the Temple of Castor and Pollux in the Roman forum?
5. Who built the first major public bath building in Rome?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Подземные гробницы; принести много новых идей в архитектуру; арка, обожженный кирпич, цемент и бетон; выживать; каменные амфитеатры; кирпичные и мраморные здания; несмотря на то, что; современные торговые центры; общественное банное сооружение; огромный купол.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Arch	**a)** a grey powder that is mixed with water and sand to make mortar or with water, sand, and small stones to make concrete
2) Cement	**b)** a long, hard surface built for vehicles to travel along
3) Concrete	**c)** a structure for carrying water across land, especially one like a high bridge with many arches that carries pipes or a canal across a valley
4) Temple	**d)** a very hard building material made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones, and water
5) Aqueduct	**e)** a large pipe, usually underground, that is used for carrying waste water and human waste away from buildings to a place where they can be safely got rid of
6) Road	**f)** a structure, consisting of a curved top on two supports, that holds the weight of something above it
7) Sewer	**g)** a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions

4. Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about Roman architecture.

TEXT 14. THE ROMAN COLISEUM

The Colosseum or Coliseum, originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre (lat. Amphitheatrum Flavium), is an amphitheatre in Rome, capable of seating 50,000 spectators, which was once used for gladiatorial combat. Construction was initiated by Emperor Vespasian and completed by his sons, Titus and Domitian, between AD 72 and AD 90. It was built at the site of Nero's enormous palace, the Domus Aurea.

The Colosseum hosted large-scale spectacular games that included fights between animals, the killing of prisoners by animals and other executions, naval battles up until AD 81, and combats between gladiators. It has been estimated that several hundreds of thousands died in the Colosseum games.

The Colosseum's name is derived from a colossus (a 130-foot or 40-metre statue) of Nero nearby. This statue was later remodeled by Nero's successors into the likeness of Sol, the sun god, by adding the appropriate solar crown. Nero's head was also replaced several times by the head of succeeding emperors. At some time during the Middle Ages, the statue disappeared; experts suspect that, since the statue was bronze, it was melted down for reuse.

The Colosseum was ingeniously designed. It has been said that most spectacle venues (stadiums, and similar) have been influenced by features of the Colosseum's structure, even well into modern times. Seating was divided into different sections. The podium, the first level of seating, was for the Roman senators; the emperor's private, cushioned, marble box was also located on this level.

1.Answer the questions:

1. When and where was the Colosseum built?
2. What events did it host?
3. What does its name derive from?
4.What sections was divided seating?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Первоначально известный как; зритель; масштабные захватывающие игры; казнь; наследник; перестроить; исчезнуть; подозревать; морские сражения; бронза; плавить; повторное использование.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Spectator	**a)** a person who is kept in prison as a punishment:
2) Prisoner	**b)** an object made from a hard material, especially stone or metal, to look like a person or animal
3)To disappear	**c)** a circular decoration for the head, usually made of gold and jewels (= precious stones), and worn by a king or queen at official ceremonies
4) Amphitheatre	**d)** cannot be seen or found
5) Statue	**e)** a person who watches an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part
6) Crown	**f)** a male ruler of an empire
7) Emperor	**g)** a circular or oval area of ground around which rows of seats are arranged on a steep slope, for watching plays, sports, etc. outside

4. Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about the Coliseum. Tell about the Roman Coliseum. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 15. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ROMAN COLISEUM

The Colosseum measures 48 metres high, 188 metres long, and 156 metres wide. The wooden arena floor was 86 metres by 54 metres, and covered by sand. Its elliptical shape kept the players from retreating to a corner, and allowed the spectators to be closer to the action than a circle would allow.

Above the podium was the maenianum primum, for the other Roman aristocrats who were not in the senate. The third level, the maenianum secundum, was divided into three sections. The lower part (the immum) was for wealthy citizens, while the upper part was for poor citizens. A third, wooden section was a wooden structure at the very top of the building, added by Domitian. It was standing room only, and was for lower-class women.

After the Colosseum's first two years in operation, Vespasian's younger son (the newly-designated Emperor Domitian) ordered the construction of the hypogeum (literally meaning "underground"), a two-level subterranean network of tunnels and cages where gladiators and animals were held before contests began.

Today the arena floor no longer exists, though the hypogeum walls and corridors are clearly visible in the ruins of the structure. The entire base of the Colosseum covers an area equivalent to 6 acres (160,000 m sq.). There are also tunnels, still in existence, configured to flood and evacuate water from the Colosseum floor, so that naval battles could be staged prior to the hypogeum's construction. Recent archaeological research has shown evidence of drain pipes connected to the City's sewer system and a large underground holding tank connected to a nearby aqueduct.

Another innovative feature of the Colosseum was its cooling system, known as the valerium, which consisted of a canvas-covered, net-like structure made of ropes, with a hole in the center. This

roof covered two-thirds of the arena, and sloped down towards the center to catch the wind and provide a breeze for the audience. Sailors, standing on special platforms, manipulated the ropes on command. The Colosseum incorporated a number of vomitoria - passageways that open into a tier of seats from below or behind. The vomitoria were designed so that the immense venue could fill in 15 minutes, and be evacuated in as little as 5 minutes. Each entrance and exit was numbered, as was each staircase.

There were 80 entrances at ground level, 76 for ordinary spectators, two for the imperial family, and two for the gladiators. Spectators were given tickets in the form of numbered pottery shards, which directed them to the appropriate section. The vomitoria quickly dispersed people into their seats and, upon conclusion of the event, disgorged them with abruptness into the surrounding streets (giving rise, presumably, to the name).

The Colosseum was in continuous use until 217, when it was damaged by fire after it was struck by lightning. It was restored in 238 and gladiatorial games continued until Christianity gradually put an end to those parts of them which included the death of humans. The building was used for various purposes, mostly venationes (animal hunts), until 524. Two earthquakes (in 442 and 508) caused a great damage to the structure. In the Middle Ages, it was severely damaged by further earthquakes (847 and 1349), and was then converted into a fortress.

Collosseum nowadays

In 1749, in a very early example of historic preservation, Pope Benedict XIV forbade the use of the Colosseum as a quarry. He consecrated the building to the Passion of Christ and installed Stations of the Cross, declaring it sanctified by the blood of the Christian martyrs who were thought to have perished there. Later popes initiated various stabilization and restoration projects. Every Good Friday the pope leads a procession within the ellipse in memory of Christian martyrs.

The Colosseum has a prominent place in many motion pictures. In 1954's Demetrius and the Gladiators Emperor Caligula sentences the Christian Demetrius to fight in the Colosseum's gladiator games. In the Science Fiction film The Core, the Colosseum is destroyed by intense lightning strikes, which blast it to bits. In director Ridley Scott's 2000 film Gladiator, the Colosseum was re-created via computergenerated imagery (CGI) to "restore" it to the glory of its heyday in the 2nd century.

1.Answer the questions:

1. Why was the elliptical form of Collosseum chosen?
2. What are the main parts of Colosseum?
3. Can you describe the cooling system of Colosseum?
4. What do the following figures refer to: 48, 6, 80, 1749?
5. How did Pope Benedict XIV stop the ruination of the Colosseum?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Эллиптическая форма; двухуровневая подземная сеть тоннелей и клеток; дренажные трубы; канализационная система; система охлаждения; сетчатая структура; проходы; каждый вход и выход был пронумерован; каменоломня; христианский мученик.

3.True or False.

1. The Colosseum or Coliseumm was used for gladiatorial combats only.
2. The wooden arena floor was 86 metres by 54 metres, and covered by sand.
3. Coliseum circular shape kept the players from retreating to a corner, and allowed the spectators to be closer to the action.
4. The podium, the first level of seating, was for the Roman senators.
5. A third, wooden section was a wooden structure at the very top of the building was for poor citizens.

4.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Gladiator	**a)** an underground system, for carrying off drainage water and sewage
2) Execution	**b)** a person killed for persisting in a belief
3) Sewer system	**c)** regular oval, resulting when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane
4) Ellipse	**d)** carrying out of a death sentence
5) Shard	**e)** strong coarse cloth used for sails and tents etc. and for oil-painting
6) Canvas	**f)** trained fighter in ancient Roman shows
7) Martyr	**g)** a piece of a broken glass, cup, container, or similar object

5.Read the text. Find sentences containing completely new information. Tell about the structure of the Roman Coliseum. Your talk should last a minute.

TEXT 16. ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

The Romanesque style is called that because it is a little like Roman architecture, but it is made around 1000-1200 AD instead of during the Roman Empire.

Between the time of Charlemagne (about 800 AD) and the beginning of Romanesque two hundred years later, people had built practically no big new buildings. Everybody was too busy fighting each other and trying to get enough to eat, and they were too poor to build anything fancy. But by about 975, things were beginning to settle down, and by 1000 kings and queens like William the Conqueror were beginning to order important, stone buildings again, like St. Germain des Pres in Paris.

Mostly castles and churches are built in the Romanesque style. You can see Romanesque buildings all over France, England, Italy, and Germany, and in northern Spain (the part that was not taken over by the Umayyads).

Some examples of Romanesque buildings are the Women's Abbey and the Men's Abbey in Caen, France, both built around 1050 AD. Just a little later, you have the cathedral and baptistry of Pisa, Italy, built about 1060 and 1150 AD, the church of St. Sernin in Toulouse (1080 AD), and the baptistry of Florence, Italy, built around 1100 AD.

Romanesque buildings were made of stone, but often had wooden roofs because people were still not very good at building stone roofs yet. If they did have stone roofs, the walls had to be very thick in order to hold up the roofs, and there couldn't be very many windows either, so Romanesque buildings were often very heavy and dark inside.

They had round arches, like Roman buildings, and decorated column capitals like the Romans too; only Romanesque capitals often have carvings of people or animals on them instead of plants.

1. Answer the questions:

1.What is Romanesque architecture?
2.When were many castles and churches built?
3.What are the most significant Romanesque buildings?
4.What building materials were used for the construction of Romanesque buildings?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Люди практически не построили больших новых зданий; что-нибудь необычное; замок; церковь; некоторые примеры романских зданий; кафедральный собор и баптистерий; деревянные и каменные крыши; арка; резные фигурки людей или животных.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) To try	**a)** a building for Christian religious activities
2) Castle	**b)** a space usually filled with glass in the wall of a building
3) Church	**c)** to attempt to do something
4) Cathedral	**d)** the covering that forms the top of a building
5) Window	**e)** a very large, usually stone, building for Christian worship. It is the largest and most important church of a diocese
6) Roof	**f)** a tall, vertical stone post, used as a support for a roof for decoration, or standing alone as a monument
7) Column	**g)** a large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack

4.Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about the Romanesque architecture.

TEXT 17. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which flourished during the high and late medieval period. It evolved from Romanesque architecture and was succeeded by Renaissance architecture.

The easiest difference to see between the two styles is that while Romanesque churches have round arches, Gothic churches have pointed arches.

But there are a lot of other differences as well. Gothic cathedrals have many more windows, and much bigger windows, and so they are not dark like Romanesque churches. This is because the architects have learned some new ways of making roofs and of supporting walls, especially the groin vault and the flying buttress.

The Medieval Gothic Arch was a major feature of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The Gothic architects and builders discovered the amazing strength and stability of using pointed arches. The walls of Gothic buildings could be thinner because the weight of the roof was supported by the arches rather than the walls. The use of the Gothic arch gave the builders tremendous flexibility. The arch could not only support greater weights but could also span greater distances, allowing vaults to be taller and wider. Thinner walls had wider window openings which encouraged the use of stained glass and the magnificent Gothic Rose Windows.

Gothic churches are also usually bigger than Romanesque churches. By 1200 AD, people had more money available, and they could afford to spend more on building great churches. And, where many Romanesque churches had wooden roofs (which were always catching fire), Gothic churches had safer stone roofs.

Gargoyles are a fascinating element of Gothic Architecture. These frightening sculptures are most often associated with Medieval Churches and Cathedrals but they were also used to great effect in English Gothic castles. Gargoyles are frightening and intimidating sculptures - perfect for the likes of great Lords and Kings who built elaborate fortresses and castles in order to crush and intimidate the indigenous population.

The origins of the word 'gargoyle' are derived from the old French word 'gargouille' meaning throat. Gargoyles came into gothic architecture in the early 13th century and are defined as "a waterspout, projecting from an upper part of a building to throw water clear of walls or foundations."

1.Answer the questions:

1.What is Gothic architecture?
2.What is the main difference between Romanesque and Gothic churches?
3.What was a major feature of the architecture of the Middle Ages?
4.What are gargoyles?

5.When gargoyles came into gothic architecture?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Средневековый период; архитектура эпохи Возрождения; острые арки; опорная стена; позволяя хранилищам (склепам) быть выше и шире; пугающие скульптуры чаще всего ассоциируются со средневековыми церквями и соборами; «водяной смерч».

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) To evolve	**a)** an ugly creature or head cut from stone and attached to the roof of an old church, etc., often with an open mouth through which rain water flows away
2) To support	**b)** to develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually
3) To use	**c)** a tornado (= violently spinning column of air) filled with water that forms over the sea
4) Flexibility	**d)** to employ for a purpose
5) Gargoyle	**e)** the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, metal, or stone, or an object made in this way
6) Sculpture	**f)** to give encouragement to someone or something
7) Waterspout	**g)** the quality of being able to change or be changed easily according to the situation

4.Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about the Gothic architecture.

TEXT 18. STONEHENGE

Age: 5000 years
Visitors per year: 800,000
Historical fact: The largest of the Sarsen stones transported to Stonehenge weighted 50 tones. Modern calculations show that it would have taken 500 men using leather ropes to pull one stone, with extra 100 men needed to lay the huge rollers in front of the sledge.
Greatest wonders: No one really knows why it was built.

There is nothing quite like Stonehenge anywhere in the world. The name Stonehenge originates from Anglo-Saxon period – the old English word “henge” meaning hanging or gibbet. So what we have is literally “the hanging stones”. There are some wonderful myths and legends about the construction and purpose of the most fascinating stone monuments in the world.

People have speculated about this circle of megaliths (large stones) for as long as it has been standing. This is a long time indeed. There is the same time between the fall of the Roman Empire and today as between the first and the last phase of the construction of Stonehenge. Stonehenge was built in several phases spanning 2000 years, from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (3100BC to 1600 BC).

Archeologist estimate that Stonehenge took more than 120 million hours to build! The biggest of the stones (weighting 50 tonnes) came from faraway Wales, though no one knows how.

But why was Stonehenge built? Some seriously argue that it is a landing platform for UFOs. Others think that it was a place for ritual sacrifices during the summer solstice. Some see it as a giant lunar and solar calendar. And there are still those who believe in Druidic religion performed rituals and magic on the site. But Stonehenge could not be built by Druids. By the time they appeared in Britain, Stonehenge had already been abandoned.

Some theories recognize that Stonehenge served some astronomical purpose. And from excavations there is no doubt that the monument also was a burial ground, although there is no

evidence at all of human sacrifice. A UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986 claims, Stonehenge has had spiritual significance for many different groups over a long period of time. It is a symbol of the great achievement of an ancient people.

1.**Answer the questions:**

1.What is the name of Stonehenge?
2.Where does Stonehenge stand?
3.When did the construction of Stonehenge begin?
4.How much does the largest sarsen stone at Stonehenge weigh?
5.How many hours of labor did Stonehenge take to construct?
6.Why was Stonehenge built?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Самый большой из камней Сарсена; вес; расчеты показывают; кожаные веревки; никто не знает, почему он был построен; означающее висит или виселицу; назначении самых интересных каменных памятников в мире; жертвоприношение; мегалит; служть астрономической цели.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Stone	**a)** (a piece of) strong, thick string made of long twisted threads
2) Leather	**b)** something very good and difficult that you have succeeded in doing
3) Rope	**c)** why you do something or why something exists
4) Achievement	**d)** animal skin treated in order to preserve it, and used to make shoes, bags, clothes, equipment, etc.
5) Wonder	**e)** to fasten or support something at the top leaving the other parts free to move, or to be held in this way
6) To hang	**f)** to feel or express great surprise at something
7) Purpose	**g)** the hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building, or a piece of this

4.Find in the text and put down key words that can be used to speak about Stonehenge. Your talk should last a minute

TEXT 19. EARLY RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE

Russian borrowed its early architecture, like its icon painting, from Byzantium. From the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries early towns were built on defensive sites on high river banks. From afar were visible low white walls with towers, churches with brilliant domes and bell towers. The finest examples of traditional architecture can be seen in the towns of Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Suzdal, Bogolyubovo and Sergiev Posad.

In Russia, timber has always been the most natural building material. Russian carpenters decorate the diverse structures they were building with beautiful carved decorations above windows and porches. One can see such decorations on log-cabins, fortress towers, huge cathedrals, churches and monasteries.

Wooden and masonry architecture developed side by side in medieval Russia, one stimulating and gratifying the love for verticality and slenderness, the other satisfying a yearning for massiveness, monumentality, and lavish decoration in the expression of power and splendour. The few remaining examples of the ancient wooden structures are now in Rostov and also in the museums of wooden buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal. These examples show the skill and gift of their builders to harmonize the building proper with the landscape.

The most majestic and famous examples of wooden church architecture may be found on the island of Kizhi in Lake Onega. Here you will be impressed by the grand and gracefully silhouetted multi-domed Cathedral of the Transfiguration and ten-domed Church of the Intercession with its bell tower.

Wooden architecture predominates in Northern Russia and in some of the older settlements and towns of the Siberia, such as Tyumen.

One of the best-known Russian churches in the northern style is the Church of the Intercession on the Nerl (Pokrova na Nerli). Today it stands alone in the midst of green meadows, the small lake below reflecting its white walls and single dome.

This church is one of the most poetic creations of early Russian architecture which ever come down to us out of the past.The church is not large, and very simple in plan, with the cubical basic structure usual for the north. It is light and graceful, the structure as a whole seems hardly to touch the ground. Each facade is made up of three sections divided vertically by slender columns, and horizontally connected by a decorative band of blind arcading of the same white stone as the wall itself. As for the
roofing, it was vaulted, so that each of the vertical wall sections ends in a blind arch, with long, narrow windows and small sculptured figures high up in the arch.

The builders of the most of Vladimir and Suzdal churches used cut stones instead of brick, typical for Byzantine and Kievan churches. Also they used stone embroideries, uncommon in Byzantium. They adopted the general features of the square plan, with three altar apses and the four columns supporting a flat cupola with its circular drum.

1.Answer the questions:

1. Where did Russia borrow its early architecture from?
2. What has always been the most natural building material in Russia?
3. Did wooden and masonry architecture develop side by side in medieval Russia?
4. What do the best examples of wooden Russian architecture show?
5. How is one of the most famous Russian churches in the northern style called?
6. Can you describe the Church of the Intercession on the Nerl?
7. What material did builders of Vladimir and Suzdal churches use?

2.Find the false sentences using the information from the text. Correct the false sentences:

1) Early Russian architecture was derived from the Byzantine architecture.
2) Early Russian towns were built on defensive sites.
3) In Russia, stone has always been the most natural building material.
4) Russian churches and cathedrals were rich decorated with carved decorations.
5) Masonry architecture was not developed in medieval Russia.
6) Wooden architecture predominates in Southern Russia.
7) The builders of the most Vladimir Churches used cut stones instead of brick.

3.Fill in the gaps with the words given below:

1) Low white walls with towers, churches with brilliant… and … were visible… . 2) Russian … were decorated with carved decorations.

3) There are some remaining examples of ancient … architecture in Rostov.

4) Vladimir and Suzdal builders widely used stone … .

5) The Church of the Intercession on the Nerl is one of the best-known … of early Russian architecture.

(*wooden; bell towers; creation; domes; embroideries; from afar; log-cabins*).

4. You are a guide of foreign tourists who arrived in Moscow. Tell them about the best illustration of the Russian architecture in Moscow using necessary information from the text.

TEXT 20. MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Modern architecture is the term universally applied to the style of building, which evolved a number of countries after the First World War as the International Style and which has culminated in the current design of glass, concrete and steel based on module construction presently being erected all over the world.

In the early 20th century an instinctive desire of architects to break away from the confusions and contrivances of the 19th century, and their efforts to introduce a style which responded to new social needs and exploited new materials led to the changed appearance of buildings; simple rectangular outlines; avoidance of symmetry; absence of applied ornament; flat roofs and white walls, resulting from the use of reinforced concrete, now the favorite material; large windows, which new structural techniques permitted, but which were encouraged also by the spirit of the times, which believed in opening up the interiors of buildings to light and air.

The development of the International Style was reinforced by two events: a series of exhibitions at which architects from different countries saw and were influenced by each other's experiments and the formation of international organization – The Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne – through which ideas could be exchanged and mutual support enjoyed. The dominant figure in modern architecture of the time was Le Corbusier whose works became monuments of modern architecture.

Until the 1930s, Germany was the main center of new architecture because of the presence there of another unifying institution, the Bauhaus, a college of design, which became synonymous with modern teaching methods in architecture.

In the years after 1945 the emphasis was on town–planning and housing. This was the era of new towns, vast housing estates. In matters of architectural style, if became less a question of conflict between period revival and modern design than between buildings designed for effect and those that aimed at the creation of a modern vernacular and a humane and harmonious environment.

The Modern Movement cannot be said to have had a clear historical end. It always exited concurrently with other ways of designing.

1.Answer the questions:

1) When and how did the modern art of building appear?
2) What events reinforced the development of the International Style?
3) Why was Germany the main center of new architecture?
4) What factors are there to the credit of modern architecture?
5) What are the main features of modern architecture?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Модульное строительство; прямоугольные очертания; отсутствие прикладного орнамента; избегание симметрии; Баухауз- колледж дизайна, который стал синонимом современных методов обучения в архитектуре; градостроительство и жилищное строительство; стекло, бетон и сталь.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Glass	**a)** a strong metal that is a mixture of iron and carbon, used for making things that need a strong structure, especially vehicles and buildings
2) Concrete	**b)** a structure with walls and a roo
3) Steel	c) a very hard building material made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones, and water
4) Building	**d)** a space usually filled with glass in the wall of a building or in a vehicle, to allow light and air in and to allow people inside the building to see out

5) Wall	e) to build
6)To erect	**f)** a hard, transparent material, used to make windows, bottles, and other objects
7) Window	**g)** a vertical structure, often made of stone or brick, that divides or surrounds something

4.With your partner make up a dialogue about modern architecture of your native town.

TEXT 21. ORGANIC ARCHITECTURE

Organic architecture is a philosophy of architecture which promotes harmony between human habitation and the natural world through design approaches so sympathetic and well integrated with its site that buildings, furnishings, and surroundings become part of a unified, interrelated composition.

Organic architecture is also translated into the all inclusive nature of Frank Lloyd Wright's design process. Materials, motifs, and basic ordering principles continue to repeat themselves throughout the building as a whole. The idea of organic architecture refers not only to the buildings' literal relationship to the natural surroundings, but how the buildings' design is carefully thought about as if it were a unified organism. Geometries throughout Wright's buildings build a central mood and theme. Essentially organic architecture is also the literal design of every element of a building: From the windows, to the floors, to the individual chairs intended to fill the space. Everything relates to one another, reflecting the symbiotic ordering systems of nature.

Architect and planner David Pearson proposed a list of rules towards the design of organic architecture. These rules are known as the Gaia Charter for organic architecture and design. A well known example of organic architecture is Fallingwater, the residence Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the Kaufman family in rural Pennsylvania. Wright had many choices to locate a home on this large site, but chose to place the home directly over the waterfall and creek creating a close, yet noisy dialog with the rushing water and the steep site.

In the later half of the twentieth century, Modernist architects took the concept of organic architecture to new heights. By using new forms of concrete and cantilever trusses, architects could create swooping arches without visible beams or pillars. Modern organic buildings are never linear or rigidly geometric. Instead, wavy lines and curved shapes suggest natural forms.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What is organic architecture?
2. What is a well known example of organic architecture?
3. Who proposed a list of rules towards the design of organic architecture?
4. Modern organic buildings are never linear or rigidly geometric, are not they?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Способствовать гармонии между человеческим обитанием и природным миром; взаимосвязанная композиция; органическая архитектура - это буквальный дизайн каждого элемента здания;

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) Furnishings	**a)** not using artificial chemicals
2) Organic	**b)** to be in a particular place
3) Nature	**c)** water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point, sometimes from a great height
4) Waterfall	**d)** the furniture, curtains, and other decorations in a room or building

5) Rigidly	**e)** to have as a plan or purpose
6) To locate	**f)** in a stiff or fixed way, without bending or moving
7) To intend	**g)** all the animals, plants, rocks, etc. in the world and all the features, forces, and processes that happen or exist independently of people

4. **Read the text. Find sentences containing completely new information. Tell about organic architecture. Your talk should last a minute.**

TEXT 22. GREEN BUILDING

Green building (also known as green construction or sustainable building) is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort.

Although new technologies are constantly being developed to complement current practices in creating greener structures, the common objective is that green buildings are designed to reduce the overall impact of the built environment on human health and the natural environment by: A) Efficiently using energy, water, and other resources B) Protecting occupant health and improving employee productivity C) Reducing waste, pollution and environmental degradation.

Green building practices aim to reduce the environmental impact of new buildings. Buildings account for a large amount of land use, energy and water consumption, and air and atmosphere alteration.

Green building brings together a vast array of practices and techniques to reduce and ultimately eliminate the impacts of new buildings on the environment and human health. It often emphasizes taking advantage of renewable resources, e.g., using sunlight through passive solar, active solar, and photovoltaic techniques and using plants and trees through green roofs, rain gardens, and for reduction of rainwater run-off.

Many other techniques, such as using packed gravel or permeable concrete instead of conventional concrete or asphalt to enhance replenishment of ground water, are used as well. On the aesthetic side of green architecture or sustainable design is the philosophy of designing a building that is in harmony with the natural features and resources surrounding the site. There are several key steps in designing sustainable buildings: specify 'green' building materials from local sources, reduce loads, optimize systems, and generate on-site renewable energy.

1.Answer the questions:

1**.** What makes a building "green"?
2. What is the common objective of green building?
3. What aim does green building practice?
4. What are renewable resources?
5. What are several key steps in designing sustainable buildings?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Ресурсосберегающий; «зеленое» строительство; от размещения до проектирования; полезность, долговечность и комфорт; дополнить существующую практику создания экологически чистых строений; возобновляемые ресурсы; использование солнечного света с помощью пассивных солнечных, активных солнечных и фотоэлектрических технологий.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1)Environmentally responsible	**a)** the work of building or making something, especially buildings, bridges, etc.
2) Construction	**b)** the force or action of one object hitting another
3) Durability	**c)** to become or to make something become smaller in size, amount,

	degree, importance, etc.
4) To reduce	**d)** energy that is produced using the sun, wind, etc.
5) Impact	**e)** not harmful to the environment
6) Renewable resources	**f)** the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live
7) Environment	**g)** the fact of something continuing to be used without getting damaged

4.With your partner make up a dialogue about Green building of your region.

TEXT 23. St. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL

St. Isaac's Cathedral is a remarkable monument of Russian architecture. The history of the construction began in 1710, when the first wooden church was put up in honour of St Isaac of Dalmatia; it was on St Isaac's Day, according to the Orthodox Calendar, that Peter I was born. The present Cathedral is the fourth that stood on this place.

In the early 19th century a contest was announced for the best design of a new cathedral, in which well-known architects took part. In 1818 Alexander I approved a project submitted by A. Montferrand, a talented artist who had just arrived from Paris; however, he had little experience in architecture.

The Cathedral took 40 years to be built. When putting up this gigantic structure a lot of complicated engineering problems had to be solved for the first time. In 1828, even before the walls were erected, installation of the 48 monolithic columns had begun, each weighting about 110 tons. The ideas of A. Betancourt, an engineer, made it possible to raise the 67-ton granite columns to the height of 40 metres and install them around the dome drum. St Isaac's Cathedral is one of the largest domed structures in the world. The building, rectangular in its layout, rose 101.5 m high. Having area of 4 thousand square metres, the Cathedral can hold up to 12 thousand people.

The dome is an original construction, including 3 domes; placed one over the other. The cathedral was completed in 1842, but it took 16 years more to decorate the interior with a lot of lazurite, malachite, porphyry, and other kinds of marble. The walls and vaults of the Cathedral bear paintings and mosaic works made by well-known Russian artists: C.Bryullov, F.Bruni, P.Basin, P.Shebuyev and others. On the whole more than 200 artists took part on the decor.

Both inside and outside the Cathedral is decorated with sculptures made to the designs by I.Vitali, N.Pimenov, A.Loganovsky, P.Klodt and others. It was for the first time that the galvanoplastics method developed by B.Yakoby was used for making monumental sculptures.

When you enter the Cathedral you pass through one of the porticos – note that the columns are made of single pieces of red granite and weight 80 tons (about 177,770 pounds) each. Inside the church many of the icons are exquisite mosaics. The iconostasis (the icon wall that separates the altar from the rest of the church) is decorated with 8 malachite and 2 lapis lazuli columns. The cathedral, which can accommodate 12 thousand worshipers, now serves as a museum, and services are held only on major occasions.

1.Answer the questions:

1. What is St. Isaac's Cathedral? And why is it famous?
2. When did construction of the St. Isaac's Cathedral begin?
3. How long did it take to built St. Isaac's Cathedral?
4. How many people can the Cathedral hold?
5. How long did it take to decorate the interior of St. Isaac's Cathedral?

2.Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Замечательный памятник; объявить конкурс; лучший проект; одобрить проект; представить проект; множество сложных инженерных проблем; поднять гранитные колонны; оригинальное сооружение; размещать друг над другом; украсить интерьер; сделать по

проекту; впервые использовать; изысканная мозаика.

3.Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

1) To announce	**a)** to lift something to a higher position
2) To submit	**b)** unusual or special and therefore surprising and worth mentioning
3) To raise	**c)** to make something known or tell people about something officially
4) Painting	**d)** a type of arch that supports a roof or ceiling, especially in a church or public building, or a ceiling or roof supported by several of these arches
5) Vault	**e)** the skill or activity of making a picture or putting paint on a wall
6) Wall	**f)** to give or offer something for a decision to be made by others
7) Remarkable	**g)** a vertical structure, often made of stone or brick, that divides or surrounds something

4.You went on an excursion to St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Peresburg. Describe its exterior and interior using information from the text and your own knowledge of the subject.

TEXT 24. THE GREAT ENGLISH ARCHITECTS

Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren are the greatest English architects to date.

Inigo Jones' (1573 – 1652) early years are traditionally associated with a number of neo-classic buildings, but there is no exact evidence of his authorship

His first authentic building, and also his finest, was the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall intended to form part of ambitious royal palace. The design of Inigo Jones for Whitehall Palace (1638) and Queen's Chapel (1623) in London introduced English patrons to the prevailing architectural ideas of northern Italy in the late 16th architects such as Palladio, Serlio, and Vincenzo Scramozzi, Jones approached the Baroque spirit in his works by unifying them with a refined compositional vigour. Queen's House is an Italian villa sympathetically reinterpreted. The upper floor loggia is very Palladian, as is also the two-armed, curved open staircase to the terrace. The proportions and the general effect are long and low and very un-Italian. It must have required considerable courage on the part of the architect to break with established tradition. It is small wonder that the influence of Inigo Jones was enormous despite the scarcity of his recorded works. It is said that Inigo Jones is to architecture what Shakespeare is to literature.

The chief task of the architect is to create buildings of character; this implies that the architect should be an artist as well as a deviser of construction. The true greatness as an artist and constructor is revealed in the works of another famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren.

The period of Wren's activity as an architect covers the last forty years of the seventeenth century and extends for twenty years into eighteenth. Wren was born in the quiet Wiltshire village of East Kroyle. He was the son of the rector who was late to become Dean of Windsor. He was educated at Wensminster School and Wadham College, Oxford. His genius was obvious even in childhood, though then it was turned more to the problems of mathematics and astronomy.

In 1657, when Wren was 25, he was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Grasham College in London. His spectacular talents quickly came to notice of Charles II and in 1660 Wren was appointed assistant to the Surveyor General. To tell the truth, Wren never trained as an architect. His architectural career proper began under family patronage. His uncle commissioned him to design a couple of buildings at Cambridge (Pembroke College Chapel) and Oxford (Sheldonian Theatre). They are moderately successful and, at any rate, still stand. Wren's interest in architecture was revealed after his visit to Paris in 1665. On his return to England he was asked by the King to produce plans for the restoration of old St. Paul's which was in a state of decay. But the Great Fire of 1666 put an end to the possibilities of restoring the old cathedral. The Great Fire also gave Wren the opportunity to suggest two grandiose schemes: the rebuilding of the entire

commercial heart of London to a spacious master plan with wide street, huge piazzas and long perspectives and the rebuilding of St. Paul's. This first scheme failed because of the powerful influence of speculators and the second scheme was rejected by the church authorities as Wren suggested a Romanesque church dominated by a large rotunda covered by a dome. He wanted to make the cathedral in the shape of the so-called Greek cross with equal arms. This church would be far from the standards of usual Gothic church with quire, nave and aisles in the form of a cross with three short arms and one long arm. Wren was asked to make another plan which would include these traditional elements. This second plan was approved.

By 1666 Christopher Wren was appointed Surveyor General. It took much time of the architect. The colossal task of demolishing the old cathedral continued for 6 years. In November 1675 the rebuilding of St. Paul's began. It was to go on for about 40 years.

Architecture, first and last and all the time, is proportion. Wren's proportions – in his columns, his moldings, his decorations – all have delicacy. They are well-bred, well-mannered and discreet. His dome when he built it, was the third largest in the world. Yet such was Wren's genius that he managed to give it an air of modesty. Wren's greatest achievement, St. Paul's Cathedral, London (1675 – 1711), owes much to French and Italian examples of the Baroque period; but the plan shows a remarkable adaptation of the traditional English cathedral plan to Baroque spatial uses.

Wren is also notable for his design of about 50 city buildings, marvelous for their beauty; Greenwich Observatory; Hampton Court Palace; Greenwich Hospital; Kensington Palace – the Grangery; Windsor Town Hall and others.

Wren died in 1723. He lies buried in St. Paul's. His tomb is a plain slab of stone on which is written: "If you seek his monument, look around you".

1.Answer the questions:

1) What are Jones' early years associated with?
2) What is Jones' first authentic and finest building?
3) What is the period of Wren's creative activity?
4) Why is Wren considered to be a versatile man?
5) Why wasn't Wren's first design for rebuilding St.Paul's met with approval?
6) How can we appreciate St.Paul's cathedral?
7) What buildings were designed by Wren?

2.Complete the following sentences:

1) At the early stage of his creative activity Jones worked in … style.
a) gothic
b) neo-classic
c) rococo

2) Inigo Jones was heavily influenced by … architects.
a) Italian
b) Greek
c) Scandinavian

3) Wren's creative activity began in the … .
a) first half of the 18th century
b) second half of the 17th century
c) first half of the 17th century

4) At the age of 25 Wren was appointed … .
a) assistant to the Surveyor General
b) Surveyor General
c) Professor of Astronomy

5) St.Paul’s exhibits a brilliant example of English … .
a) Baroque
b) Gothic
c) Classicism

6) The rebuilding of St.Paul’s was to go on for about … .
a) 4 years
b) 14 years
c) 40 years

7) Architecture is first of all … .
a) decoration
b) proportion
c) perspective

3. Find the false sentences using information from the text. Correct the false sentences:

1) Jones’ early years are associated with gothic buildings.
2) Jones’ first authentic building was Queen’s Chapel in London.
3) Jones greatly influenced the development of the English architecture.
4) Christopher Wren lived and worked in the 16th century.
5) Wren’s genius was obvious even in childhood.
6) Wren studied architecture at Grasham College.
7) Wren prepared designs for restoring the St.Paul’s.
8) Wren’s first scheme was too advanced to meet with approval.
9) Christopher Wren presented English Rococo.

4.With your partner, make up a dialogue about the activity of Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren using the information from the text and your own knowledge of the subject.

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