Министерство образования и науки
Российской Федерации

Московский государственный университет
геодезии и картографии

English for Architects

Москва
2014

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English for Architects

Методические указания

Москва
2014

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English for Architects: Методические указания по английскому языку. – М.: МИИГАиК, 2014г., – 52 с.

Методические указания представляют собой подборку текстов по теме «Архитектура» и систему лексических упражнений. Предназначены для для студентов 1 курса по специальности «Архитектура» ГУФ МИИГАиК. Все упражнения рассчитаны на развитие речевых навыков и способствуют достижению основных целей обучения иностранному языку студентов неязыковых специальностей.

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Unit 1. Profession of an Architect

Ex. 1 *Fill in the job descriptions in their places; there is one you won't need;*

1. Production architect at a large firm
2. Interns (0-5 years experience)
3. Spec (specifications) Writer
4. Principal at a Large firm
5. Contract Administration
6. Architect at a mid-size to small firm
7. Sole practitioner or firm owner
8. Design architect at a large firm

What Exactly Does an Architect Do?

Ask different architects the details of his or her daily job duties and you'll get a different answer every time. What an architect does on a daily basis depends on where they live (big city or small town), what kind of firm they work for, and a myriad of other factors. Before deciding to be an architect, figure out what your ideal work day would be like, then look for a match below. Here are a few job descriptions for architects:

(A)_____ If you work at a big company, you will be living in a large metropolitan area. If this is your ideal job, living in a small town is out. Design architects are involved in the artistic side of the process: sketching freehand, making initial computer generated images of the projects, and putting together presentations for clients. These architects have strong artistic abilities and a lot of their day is spent on right-brained (creative visualization) activities. Note that competition for these jobs is stiff since this is what most architects like to do. To compete in this arena you'll need a strong portfolio showing your artistic skills. However, if you would rather be involved in all aspects of a projects, this job may not be for you.

(B)_____ Large firms have architects and interns that work exclusively on the production of building plans or "blueprints" (architects call these "construction drawings"). These plans are what the contractor will use to build the building. Working on a production team gives architects the ability to understand how a building is built and how the details fit together. If you are technically minded (left-brained) you might find a nice niche here!

(C)_____ This specialist has reached the top of a large firm. They are well paid because they have vast amounts of experience (20+ years) as well as profitable relationships and connections (e.g. they bring in new work). They frequently pull in 6 figure plus salaries and are involved in the design and planning of projects. If you make the right choices in your career you can get here by your 50's. Don't expect it to be sooner. If you want the quick win, be a lawyer.

(D)_____ Some architects spend their days compiling thick books of 'project specifications'. These are not drawings, but physical descriptions of the quality standards and materials that should be used to build a project. For instance, the specifications tell the builder what paint to use when painting steel outdoors, and the quality of steel used to frame a wall. These architects spend their days researching building materials and editing large Word documents. If you enjoy reading and writing technical manuals, then you may want to consider being a spec writer!

(E)_____ Specialists at mid-size to small firms may not have the opportunity to work on large skyscrapers or monumental projects, but because these firms are smaller, these architects get more opportunities to be involved in every aspect of a project. Most upper level architects (20+ years) do a little of everything. They may do a little design, meet with clients, and manage junior architects. (F)_____ Many people get into architecture because they dream of owning their own firm or 'being their own boss'. The rewards and flexibility of starting your own architecture firm are enticing to many, but it is difficult, if not impossible, if you do not have a spouse with a healthy income. Sole practitioners and small firm owners work long hours and deal with tight finances. If on the other hand you love wearing a lot of hats, don't mind the responsibility and value flexibility, this can be a rewarding path.

(G)_____ Before you can reach any of the above positions you need to pass 3-5 years of internship doing (mostly) menial tasks 8 hours a day sitting in front of a computer. The only interns who do building design (the pretty pictures people think of when they think 'architect') all day work at large firms as part of a design. Interns at smaller firms might do some creative work, but most of their day is spent drafting on a computer.

It is important to decide what you like doing best so that you can steer your career in that direction. Some architects design houses. Some design schools. Each is a very different experience. Some architects sit at a desk all day. Some architects are outside all day visiting construction sites. Some architects draw all day. Some architects never draw. And some architects do a little of everything. So if we meet on the street someday and you ask me what I do, when I respond "I'm an architect", maybe you'll understand.

Ex. 1 C*hoose the right variant not looking at the texts above;*

1. Design architects are involved in the …… side of the process: sketching freehand, making initial computer generated images of the projects, and putting together presentations for clients.

a) artistic b) scientific c) practical

2. Working on a production team gives architects the ability to understand how a building is built and how the …….. fit together.

a) projects b) details c) ideas

3. For instance, the specifications tell the …….. what paint to use when painting steel outdoors, and the quality of steel used to frame a wall.

a) builder b) architect c) owner

4. Specialists at mid-size to small firms may not have the opportunity to work on large …….. or monumental projects, but because these firms are smaller, these architects get more opportunities to be involved in every aspect of a project.

a) high-rises b) blocks of flats c) skyscrapers

5. The rewards and …… of starting your own architecture firm are enticing to many, but it is difficult, if not impossible.

a) flexibility b) challenge c) outcome

Ex. 2 *Speak on the topic:*

"I've chosen architecture as a career because…"

Highlight at least 5 points which make this profession so attractive.

Ex.1 *Guess the words using the Glossary; the first letter has been given to you;*

1. A window projecting out from a sloping roof or the entire roofed structure containing the window. D……
2. A crowning projection at a roof line, often with molding or other classical detail. C……
3. The projecting edge of a roof that overhangs an exterior wall to protect it from the rain. E……..
4. An exterior wall, or face, of a building. F……
5. A band of richly sculpted ornamentation on a building. F…….
6. The top of a building which protects the inside from the weather. R……..
7. A roof with two slopes – front and rear– joining at a single ridge line parallel to the entrance façade G……. Roof
8. A horizontal piece of structure supported at both ends. B……
9. A horizontal, flat element often combined with a cornice and architrave. F……..

Ex. 11 *Fill in the words which mean the following;*

Plastic Laminate Foyer Threshold Wall-bearing construction Louver Mullion Jalousies Terrazzo Terra Cotta Molding

1. A house's entrance hall……..
2. Adjustable glass louvers in windows or doors that regulate light/air and prohibit rain……..

3. Ventilator that's slatted and pitched to keep out moisture…….

4. Piece that covers construction joists or edges. It's usually a narrow strip of wood and may be decorative…….

5. Vertical framing on a window that divides it into major sections…….

6. Thin plastic sheet material for finishing off interior millwork……

7. A hard clay product that's typically used for exterior ornamenting……..

8. A hard-wearing floor finish made from small pieces of colored marble or stone and embedded in cement and polished with a high glaze……..

9. Strip of stone, wood or metal that's placed beneath a door in order to cover a change in floor materials and to receive weather-stripping…….

10. Structural system where the floor and roof are carried directly by the masonry walls rather than by a structural framing system…….

Ex. 2 *Read the texts about two famous architects and answer the questions below;*

Tom Wright

Is it possible to become one of the greatest modern architects of our time if you are only noted for one building? When the building is the most recognizable hotel in Dubai, yes. British architect, Tom Wright is responsible for the Burj Al Arab in Dubai. Acclaimed for its luxurious amenities as a hotel and also one of the most recognizable buildings in modern architecture. Noted with the world's tallest atrium, and equipped with its own helicopter landing pad and tallest tennis court at the top, Tom Wright definitely deserves to join the list of great modern architects.

The Burj Al Arab (Tower of the Arabs) was conceived in October 1993 and completed on site in 1999. Tom Wright's first drawing of the Burj al Arab concept was shown to the client in October 1993 which along with the simple card model convinced the client that the tower should be built. The felt pen illustration was an early development sketch of the hotel drawn by Wright on a paper serviette whilst he sat on the terrace of the Chicago Beach hotel which stood adjacent to the site of the Burj al Arab.

The brief to the architect was to create an icon for Dubai. The Tower of the Arabs was founded in 1993 and completed on site in 1999. The building became the symbol of the place, as Sydney has its opera house, so Dubai was to have the Burj al Arab.

1. What are the features of Burj al Arab that make it so unusual?
2. How did Tom Wright develop the idea of the building?

Zaha Hadid

Dame Zaha Hadid is the uncrowned queen of contemporary iconic architecture. Hadid's projects are characterized by their dynamic formal qualities of sinuously, curving shapes, or crystallized strata. This sums up as a kind of new Baroque, a sensuous, more vibrant and engaging type of architecture. Zaha Hadid goes beyond the boundaries of architecture. Her work experiments with new spatial concepts are outstanding. She was the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize for Architecture in history.

Zaha Hadid is famous for the Contemporary Art Centre in Cincinnati, a car factory for BMW and the Phaeno Science Centre. These buildings show her ability to transform her spatial inventions into solid form. She has also undertaken a number of high-profile interior works, such as the Z.CAR, the three-wheeled car. Another example of her versatility is when she created a new, high fashion boot for the Lacoste brand. Today, Zaha Hadid Architects create landmarks projects for all types of functional programs. Their buildings are never bland or mundane, but moreover assertive statements of a particular view, that the world may indeed look different.

1. How can you characterize Hadid's projects?
2. What are the examples of Hadid's versatility in architecture?

Ex. 28 *Complete these sentences with an appropriate word from A, B or C*;

1. The building is _____. It's been ruined and abandoned for years.
A. destabilized B. derelict C defunct

2. She lives on a large housing _____near the centre of the city.
A. estate B. state C. estuary

3. There are several dirty districts inside the city, although most of these _____are going to be replaced by high-rise apartments.
A. slumps B. scrums C. slums

4. The city council is going to _____the old church and build a new one in its place.
A. demobilize B. demote C. demolish

5. You can't knock down that house; there's a _____order on it which makes it illegal to destroy it.
A. preservation B. cautious C. presentable

6. Sir Richard Rogers is the _____who designed the Lloyds building in London.
A. architect B. architecture C. architectural

7. Some of the problems in our _____are drug-related.
A. inter-cities B. internal cities C. inner-cities

8. The cinema is going to be closed for two months while the owners _____it.
A. renovate B. remonstrate C. reiterate

9. If you want to add an extension to your house, you will need _____permission from your local council.

A. planning B. construction C. plotting

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference*;

1. A vertical, cylindrical support. C……
2. The upper portion of an end wall formed by the slope of a roof. G……..
3. The main exterior face of a building, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details. F……
4. The number, shape, organization and relationship of panes (lights) of glass, sash, frame, muntins or tracery. C……
5. A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below and along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off rainwater. G……
6. A piece of trim that introduces varieties of outline or curved contours in edges or surfaces as on window jambs and heads. M……
7. A semicircular or semielliptical window above a door, usually inset with radiating glazing bars. F……
8. A projecting bay window carried on corbels or brackets. O……..

Ex. 1 Translate the text;

Da Vinci's Urban Plan for the Ideal City

In 1515, the French King invited Leonardo to the royal summer home, Château du Clos Lucé, near Amboise. The young French king had hired the Renaissance master as "The King's First Painter, Engineer and Architect."

Francis I was barely 20-years-old when he became King of France. He loved the countryside south of Paris and decided to move the French capital to the Loire Valley, with palaces in Romorantin. King Francis hired da Vinci, the seasoned professional, to carry out his dreams for Romorantin. Plans for Romorantin incorporated many of Leonardo's idealistic ideas. His notebooks show designs for a Royal Palace built on water; redirected rivers and manipulated water levels; clean air and water circulated with a series of windmills; animal stables built on canals where waste water could be safely removed; cobbled streets to facilitate travel and the movement of building supplies; prefabricated houses for relocating townspeople.

However, Romorantin was never built. It appears that construction had begun in da Vinci's lifetime, however. Streets were created, carts of stones were being moved, and foundations were laid. But as da Vinci's health failed, the young King's interests turned to the less ambitious but equally opulent French Renaissance Château de Chambord, begun the year of da Vinci's death. Scholars believe that many of the designs intended for Romorantin ended up in Chambord, including an intri-

cate, helix-like spiral stairway.

Ex. 1 *Writing;*

Write a composition about your favorite architect and his/her main achievements in architecture and design; explain your choice

Ex. 1 *Comment on the following; give extended examples;*

What Do Architects Do?

1. Design and plan structures for aesthetics, safety, and accessibility
2. Turn ideas into reality
3. Manage the building project
4. Continue their education throughout their career

Unit 2. Exterior & Interior Features

Ex. 1 *Fill in the names for the houses in their places; there is one you won't need;*

1. Bubble Castle, France
2. Chameleon House, Michigan
3. Leaf House, Brazil
4. Free Spirit Sphere, British Columbia
5. Rotating House, Australia
6. Flintstone's Cave, Canada
7. The Nautilus, Mexico

(A)_____ The roof of this architectural masterpiece looks like a giant flower with six petals, each of which covers a different section of the home. A curved swimming pool works its way through the house before culminating as a small pond stocked with fish in the backyard. The interior of this house is free of hallways, providing ample space for the beach winds to blow through.

(B)_____ This octagonal house can rotate a full 360 degrees with the touch of a button. A rotating drive consisting of 32 outrigger wheels and powered by two 500-watt electric motors are used to spin the house on demand, a process that can take anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours.

(C)_____ This seashell-shaped home was completed in 2006. The stone steps running along the shrubs lead to the front door, which blends into the mosaic façade. The house was created to imitate a crustacean's shell, and its interior is filled with vegetation and small trees. "It's not common that you would see such a home," the architect says. "However, it's very enlightening and something that we can all learn from."

(D)_____ This is a perfect example of a radical approach to rethinking the built environment. There are no sharp angles or straight lines in this design. The architect unified the home with its natural surrounding by bringing outdoor elements inside, including palm trees and a waterfall. The house has already been deemed a historic monument, despite the fact that it's not even 50 years old.

(E)_____ This hanging room is the brainchild of a family couple that builds these spherical living spaces for customers around the world. The spheres can be ordered fully loaded, equipped with plumbing, electricity and insulation. An average sphere weighs 500 kilos. The architects say that the structures gently rock in the wind, a nice thought depending on just how windy it is.

(F)_____ This home was completed in 2006 atop a hill overlooking a cherry orchard. The striking structure took less than eight weeks to build thanks to the use of prefabricated materials. The steel frame of this house is wrapped in translucent acrylic slats, allowing it to reflect the changing colors of the landscape, like a chameleon.

Ex. 1 C*hoose the right variant not looking at the texts above;*

1. The roof of this architectural masterpiece looks like a giant flower with six petals, each of which covers a different …….. of the home.

a) section b) angle c) form

2. This octagonal house can …….. a full 360 degrees with the touch of a button.

a) circle b) section c) change

3. The stone steps running along the shrubs lead to the front door, which blends into the mosaic …… .

a) floor b) façade c) stairs

4. There are no sharp …… or straight lines in this design.

a) forms b) tiles c) angles

5. The spheres can be ordered fully loaded, …… with plumbing, electricity and insulation.

a) equipped b) built c) demolished

6. The striking structure took less than eight weeks to build thanks to the use of …….. materials.

a) eco b) recycled c) prefabricated

Ex.1 *Fill in the words in the gaps;*

town houses one-story house condominiums
two-story house high-rise apartment semidetached cottage

1. ……..Houses of the same height built in more or less the same style and separated by party walls.
2. ……..Tall building containing multiple dwellings.
3. ……..Single-family dwelling separated from another dwelling by a party wall.
4. ……..Group of lodgings belonging to separate owners who share the building's maintenance costs.
5. ……..Single-family dwelling that contains only one level, the first floor.
6. ……..Single-family dwelling that contains two levels, the first floor and a second floor

Ex. 1 *Brainstorm the pieces of vocabulary into each of the categories below; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. People associated with buildings
2. Materials associated with buildings
3. Equipment that architects use
4. Parts of a room

5. Parts of a house or flat
6. Parts of a building
7. Types of house
8. Types of other buildings
9. Things architects do and produce

Ex. 1 *Match the definitions with the words from the Glossary;*

1. Small window built into the roof of a structure to let in light……..
2. Upper triangular section of a wall supporting the sides of the roof. ……..
3. Covered part of a house entrance protecting the door and people from the elements……..
4. Window protruding through the roof to ventilate and illuminate the room below……..
5. Extended section of a roof protecting the wall from rain.

Ex.2 *Fill in the words in the right places;*

cosy oak-panelled fireplace match
looks out onto faces utility room

The house is situated at the bottom of the valley. It's about 20 miles from London and just outside the village of Hampton. It's a really splendid period property. It seems typically English to me. There are long corridors and huge (1)_____ rooms, and you can imagine all sorts of scenes from history taking place here. As you come in through the front door, you find yourself in a large hall with an open (2)_____, which is unusual. One of the doors on the right of the hall leads into the living room. This room (3)_____ south, so it's very sunny, and it has a lovely view of the whole valley. The furniture has been chosen to (4)_____ the style of the house, so there's a lot of leather and dark, heavy wood. Next to this room there's the dining room which has French windows leading onto a small patio. Also on the ground floor there is a study, kitchen and (5)_____. A wide staircase takes you to the first floor, where there are five bedrooms. The largest is about 40 sq.m, a really vast room which (6)_____ the garden. The house is in 2.5 acres of land, and there is a green house, a shed, a swimming-pool and a tennis court. It's a beautiful place to be at any time of year. In winter it's warm and _____ and in summer there's so much to do outside.

Ex. 11 *Fill in the words which mean the following;*

attic basement bathroom bedroom dining room
hallway living room/family room master bedroom nursery room
pantry patio rec room kitchen lobby

1. ……often in basement; extra room for watching TV and playing games
2. …… long narrow area that joins one room to another
3. ……area in the front entrance for hanging coats and placing shoes
4. ……room off the kitchen for keeping dry foods and storage items
5. …… the largest bedroom in the house; used by parents
6. …… storage room at the very top of the house
7. ……the lowest level of the house
8. ……room for baby or young child
9. ……outdoor area in front or backyard; usually sits slightly off the ground;

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. An appliance or device attached to the facade (e.g., awning, sign or security gate). F……..
2. A scroll-shaped projecting bracket that supports a horizontal member. C……..
3. The process of returning, as nearly as possible, a building or any of its parts to its original form and condition. R……..
4. The secondary part of a window which holds the glazing in place. S……
5. An ornamental configuration of curved mullions in a Gothic sash. T……..
6. A small dome on a base crowning a roof. C……
7. A small tower, usually supported by corbels. T……..

Ex.1 *Read the descriptions of the houses; translate the unknown words;*

A. A detached cottage in a rural setting standing in gardens approaching one acre and enjoying views over surrounding countryside. The property has gas-fired central heating with accommodation comprising: a kitchen with open access to the dining area, lounge, ground-floor shower room. On the first floor, a double bedroom and a second bedroom. Outside: gardens in need of some attention and small paddock.

B. A fine, individual detached 4-bedroom family house situated in a cul-de-sac on the popular south side of town, within about a mile of the main station. Offers superbly appointed accommodation in immaculate order, comprising: entrance hall, cloakroom, large living room, dining room, fitted kitchen/breakfast room, master bedroom with ensuite bathroom and dressing area, family bathroom, twin garages, pleasant rear garden, gas-fired central heating, fitted carpets included, double glazing, security alarm.

C. This beautifully presented three-bedroom bungalow enjoys a semi-rural locality on the outskirts of the town surrounded by open fields. Nevertheless, there is easy access for commuting to surrounding centres. The property requires a full inspection for full appreciation. The large garden offers potential for further extension, parking, garage construction etc.

D. This is a top-floor flat situated in the centre of town and having outstanding long-distance views. The property has all the usual amenities of a central position ready to hand. Whilst the flat has great character, it also offers the benefit of gas-fired central heating and a fitted kitchen. This accommodation is deceptively spacious and a viewing is thoroughly recommended.

E. A well-presented semi-detached house with good-sized accommodation. Offers lounge, dining room, breakfast room. Gas-fired central heating, attractive garden to rear and garage. Convenient location for the town centre. Internal viewing highly recommended.

Ex. 6 *Match the groups of words with the correct categories;*

1. a bedsit/a studio flat/a villa	a) age
2. a wooden floor/a rug	b) type of accommodation
3. in the basement/in the loft	c) floor
4. convenient/isolated/not far from	d) location
5. modern/classical/elegant/ minimalist	e) style
6. spacious/huge/tiny/cramped	f) feel/atmosphere
7. cosy/intimate	g) size
8. high ceilings/tall windows/ fireplace	h) features
9. chilly/draughty/airy/has central heating	i) warm/cold interior
10. overlooks/has a view of	j) view
11. brand new/second hand/old-fashioned	k) position in the building

Ex. 7 *Circle the right word;*

The thing I appreciate most about my flat is the balcony. It is *tiny/spacious/ airy*, but there is just enough space to sit out in the morning sun and enjoy breakfast. It's covered in flowers and *overlooks/is overlooked* by the small garden. The flat is in the *basement/ on the second floor* of an old house built in a very *classical/ modern* style with stone floors, tall windows with green shutters and white walls.

The furniture is simple. I buy most of it *modern/ second hand/ancient* from the local markets - they're a long way *from/convenient/not far* from here - and they have lovely stuff. I don't want too much furniture; the rooms aren't huge and my style is rather *modern/classical/minimalist*.

In the evenings, I light candles all round the flat and the atmosphere is very *huge/spacious/intima*te. On the downside, it can be a bit *chilly/airy/cramped* in the flat as there's *no fireplace/central heating*.

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. The part of a storefront that forms a base for one or more display windows B……..
2. The decorated topmost member of a pilaster. C……..
3. A window sash that is hinged on the side. C……..
4. The lowest part of a classical entablature. A……..
5. A vertical structure that projects from a sloping roof and is covered by a separate roof structure. D……..
6. The overhanging edge of a roof. E……
7. The stationary portion of a window unit that is affixed to the facade and holds the sash or other operable portions of the windows. F……..
8. The central wedge-shaped member of a masonry arch. K……..
9. A crescent-shaped or semicircular area or opening on a wall surface. L……..
10. A roof having a double slope on all four sides, the lower slope being much steeper. M……

Ex. 38 *Translate the words below and match them with their definitions*;

Fixture Shaft Console Gutter Fanlight
Tracery Nave Banister Porch Cornice

1. The part of a column between the capital and the base. _____
2. An ornamental configuration of curved mullions in a Gothic sash. _____
3. The part of a church between the chief entrance and the choir (quire), demarcated from aisles by piers or columns. _____
4. A covered entrance to a building with a separate roof. _____
5. An appliance or device attached to the facade (e.g., awning, lighting fixture, conduit, or security gate). _____
6. A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below and along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off rainwater. _____
7. A molding or ornamentation that projects from the top of a building. _____
8. A semicircular window, usually located above a door. _____
9. A handrail along the staircase. _____
10. A scroll-shaped projecting bracket that supports a horizontal member. _____

Ex. 1 *Translate the text;*

Few New Yorkers, would agree that oversized apartments are among the prime problems of city living. For thousands, perhaps millions, a single room in a

tiny share is all they can hope to call home. Persons with spacious one-bedrooms tend to be the envy of their friends. Ironically, this condition is the legacy of 20th-century reformers, who argued to introduce measures like mandatory minimums on apartment size and mandatory maximums on occupancy. But today things have changed. In too many areas, the smallest allowable apartments—37 square meters—have become too expensive.

With the population and rents expected to keep going up, New York City planners are challenging architects to design ways to make it comfortable to live in such micro dwellings. A possible solution to the problem has been showed as "micro-apartments", as little as 23 sq m each. Each apartment features 3m-high ceilings, a full kitchen, lounge area, bedroom and balcony, but measures only between 23 to 35sq m. That is little more than two average-size shipping containers. The designers can cram all those features in - because the rooms are made to change so they can be used for different things. For example, the bed can fold away to be replaced by a couch when entertaining guests.

The apartments are meant to be an "affordable" option. Rent for those will be between $US900 and $US1800 a month. San Francisco has tried to tackle its space problem more aggressively by approving a block of apartments, each as tiny as 20sq m. A similar project is under way in Boston where 300sq ft units are being developed. The trend has been occurring in many of the world's large cities, including London, Vancouver and Tokyo.

Ex. 47 *Writing;*
Write a composition describing your real or ideal house / flat and furniture. Use the vocabulary from this paragraph and from the Glossary;

Ex. 2 *Prepare a report/presentation about:*
A terraced house in a city
An apartment in a skyscraper
A small cottage in the countryside

Unit 3. Urban Design & Landscape Architecture

Ex.1 *R*ead the text and answer the questions below;

Contemporary planning

The ways in which planning operated at the beginning of the 21st century did not conform to a single model of either a replicable process or a desirable outcome. The concept of participatory planning has spread to the rest of the world, although it remains limited in its adoption. Generally, the extent to which planning involves public participation reflects the degree of population activity in each location. Within a more participatory framework, the role of planner changes from that of expert to that of mediator between different groups, or "stakeholders." This changed role has been endorsed by theorists supporting a concept of "communicative rationality." Critics of this viewpoint, however, argue that the process may suppress innovation or simply promote the wishes of those who have the most power, resulting in outcomes contrary to the public interest. They are also concerned that the response of "not in my backyard" precludes building affordable housing and needed public facilities if neighborhood residents are able to veto any construction that they fear will lower their property values.

In sum, the enormous variety of types of projects on which planners work, the lack of consensus over processes and goals, and the varying approaches taken in different cities and countries have produced great variation within contemporary urban planning. Nevertheless, although the original principle of strict segregation of uses continues to prevail in many places, there is an observable trend toward mixed-use development—particularly of complementary activities such as retail, entertainment, and housing—within urban centres.

1. What is the concept of participatory planning?
2. How does the role of urban planner change?
3. What are the main concerns of the local population in city areas towards new construction?
4. What is the main reason for the existing great variation in contemporary urban planning?
5. Is the original principle of strict urban segregation still in use?

Ex. 1 *Translate the words below; match them to their definitions;*

Utilities Enforcement Affordable Housing Pedestrian Landmarks Density Vernacular Conversions Green Belt Podium

1. Low cost housing for sale or rent, often from a housing association. ……
2. The sub-division of residential properties into bedsits, self-contained flats

or maisonettes. ……

3. Buildings, structures and spaces which create distinct visual orientation points that provide a sense of location to the observer within the neighbourhood or district. ……

4. All people on foot or moving at walking speed. ……

5. A base to building or structure. ……

6. In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare. ……

7. Facilities for gas, electricity, telephone, cable television, water and waste water. ……

8. Landscape or architectural style common to, or representative of, an area. ……

9. Procedures by a local planning authority to ensure that the terms and conditions of a planning decision are carried out. ……

10. Specially designated area of countryside protected from most forms of development in order to stop urban sprawl and preserve the character of existing settlements and encourage development to locate within existing built-up areas. ……

Ex. 1 W*rite five questions to the text and make up a dialogue with your partner;*

Architectural Planning and Design of the City

Construction in Russia, as everywhere, is now in crisis. Many plans to build glittering apartment towers, skyscrapers, schools, parks and shopping malls become pending issues. That's good if you remember the speed with which historical Moscow was being demolished and replaced with malls and office buildings during 1990s. However, some projects are thriving.

Kuntsevo Plaza is a vibrant new live, work, shopping and entertainment village. It occupies a full city block and will deliver a modern community gathering place rooted in art, nature, and urbanity. The pedestrian-oriented center is made up of buildings that differ in size and shape. It is topped with terraces and glass features, to create a new landmark for the city.

The project provides a vital connection to the nearby transit line, multiple entryways and various street connections.

At nearly 250,000 sqm, two high-rise apartment towers with lush rooftop park terraces, and a Class-A office building are integrated with light-filled retail, entertainment and cultural spaces set within extensive public plazas.

The developers say that they designed Kuntsevo Plaza with the intention of bringing a renewed energy to Moscow. There hasn't been a development of this scale, program mix, or contemporary design style before in Russia. The first phase of the project is scheduled to open to the public in April 2014.

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. An engaged pier or pillar, often with capital and base. P……

2. A small porch composed of a roof supported by columns, often in front of a doorway. P……

3. The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice. F……

4. The side parts of a window frame or window opening, as distinct from head and sill. J……..

5. The triangular space forming the gable end of a roof above the horizontal cornice. P……..

6. A structural form, usually of masonry, used at the corners of a building for the purpose of reinforcement, frequently imitated for decorative purposes. Q……

7. The vertical segment of a column or pilaster between the base and the capital. S……..

8. A drawing of the footprint of the subject building and immediate adjacent buildings indicating the location of the proposed work. S…….. P……..

9. A metal frame clad with fabric attached over a window, door, porch opening or storefront to provide protection from the weather. A……

10. A railing composed of balusters and a top rail running along the edge of a porch, balcony, roof, or stoop. B……

Ex. 1 *Circle the right variant;*

1. Building or other structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a statutory list and assigned a grade.

a) Tomb b) Listed Building c) Tower

2. Outdoor areas accessible to the public.

a) Public realm b) Public building c) Property

3. The recovery of reusable materials from waste.

a) Production b) Manufacturing c) Recycling

4. Environmentally responsible development.

a) Enhanced construction b) Sustainable development c) Sprawl

5. The appearance and character of buildings and all other features of an urban area taken together as a whole.

a) Modification b) Outlook c) Townscape

6. A continuous area facilitating the movement of wildlife through rural or urban environments.

a) Wildlife corridor b) Green belt c) Sustainable development

7. The volume of space that may be occupied by a building, usually defined

by a series of dimensional requirements such as setback, stepback, permitted maximum height, maximum permitted lot coverage.

a) Frame b) Structure c) Building Envelope

8. The characteristics of different designs which, despite their differences allow them to be located near each other in harmony, such as scale, height, materials, fencing, landscaping and location of service areas.

a) Balance b) Compatibility c) Compliance

9. Criteria established to guide development toward a desired level of quality through the design of the physical environment, and which are applied on a discretionary basis relative to the context of development

a) Demands b) Requirements c) Design guidelines

10. Energy generated from resources that are unlimited, rapidly replenished or naturally renewable such as wind, water, sun, wave and refuse, and not from the combustion of fossil fuels.

a) Renewable energy b) Energy preservation c) Energy inputs

Ex. 1 *Fill in the gaps;*

spaces modernistic traditional convert illuminate residential fertile retain landlords houses(v)

Residential Architecture – Recent Trends from Japan

There are few hard and fast rules in contemporary (1)_____ architecture. Today's homes run the gamut from glamorous and (2)_____ to unusual and detailed.

One trend takes a page from cultures like Japan. Instead of one large home, the (3)_____ are often building a mini-compound of several small structures. One building might house the living area, while another (4)_____ the kitchen and dining areas. Often these separate small units are connected by enclosed walkways.

Another trend is to (5)_____ commercial space into residential space. Old factories are a main example, with developers converting them into apartment buildings.

Yet another hot trend is re-designing older, historic homes. On the outside, these homes (6)_____ the charm of the past, while the interiors get a fresh, modern update.

House in Yamasaki, by Tato Architects, shows us the vitality of the residential architecture of Japan; a recurrent play with tradition, a careful display of furniture, a sensitive use of natural light, and an intricate articulation of (7)_____ . The ground floor is visibly low, only 180cm high from the outside. The three translucent sheds are built over it. These sheds are three prisms that (8)_____

the ground floor rooms. The sheds provide ventilation during summer, lighting, and an escape to the terrace that surrounds them and allows nice views to the mountains of the Hyogo prefecture.

The iconography of the (9)_____ house has been retrieved in the last 15 years and this house is also tuned with a trend of (10)_____ dialogues between tradition and modernity.

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. A metal structural support for a rigid projecting sign. A.....
2. A horizontal sash member. R.....
3. A projecting molding that tops the elements to which it is attached; used especially for a roof or the crowning member of an entablature, located above the frieze. C.....
4. A three-lobed decorative form used in Gothic architecture. T.....
5. Dismantling or razing of all or part of an existing improvement. D.....
6. A drawing of a face of a building with all the features shown, as if in a single vertical plane. E.....
7. The crowning ornament of a pointed element, such as a spire. F.....

Landscape Design in City Parks and Urban Spaces

As cities grow, it has become important to set aside green space where urban dwellers can enjoy trees, flowers, lakes and rivers, and wildlife. Landscape architects work with urban planners to design city parks that integrate nature into an overall urban plan. Some city parks have zoos and planetariums. Some city parks encompass many acres of forested land. Other city parks resemble town plazas with formal gardens and fountains. Listed here are landmark examples of city park design.

1. Central Park in New York City Central Park in New York City was officially born on July 21, 1853 when the State legislature authorized the City to buy more than 800 acres. The enormous park was designed by America's most famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted.

2. Parque Güell in Barcelona, Spain Spanish architect Antoni Gaudí designed Parque Güell as part of a residential garden community. The entire park is made of stone, ceramic, and natural elements. Today Parque Güell is a public park and a World Heritage monument.

3. Hyde Park in London, United Kingdom Once a deer park for King Henry VIII's hunting adventures, central London's popular Hyde Park is one of eight Royal Parks. At 350 acres, it is less than half the size of New York's Central Park. The man-made Serpentine Lake provides a safer, urban replacement for Royal deer hunting, as shown in this video profile.

Ex.1 *Find the words in the text above which mean the following;*

1. _____ (adj.) of or relating to cities and the people who live in them;
2. _____ (v) to form a circle about; to go completely around;
3. _____ (noun) a person who designs buildings and advises in their construction;
4. _____ (noun) a building or place that is important because of when it was built or because of something in history that happened there;
5. _____ (adj.) manufactured, created, or constructed by human beings;
6. _____ (noun, pl.) a building or room housing optical devices for projecting various celestial images and effects;
7. _____ (verb) to give something wanted or needed to (someone or something) : to supply (someone or something) with something;

Ex. 22 *Match the numbers 1-9 with the letters a-I; translate the unknown words;*

1.portico	a) An architectural ornament representing a face or head. This head (a human or an animal) is often frightening.
2.festoon	b) A grotesquely carved figure that serves as a spout to carry water from a gutter away from the building.
3.dome	c) A decorative element shaped in the form of four leaves.
4.keystone	d) Ornamental garland, usually suspended from both ends.
5.gargoyle	e) The wedge-shaped stone at the crown of an arch that locks all parts together.
6.quatrefoil	f) A vaulted structure with an elliptical plan, usually a cross-section of a sphere, used to distribute an equal thrust in all directions.
7.pediment	g) A tall ornamental structure, usually surmounting a tower and ending in a spire.
8.mascaron	h) A wide, low-pitched gable, often surmounting a colonnade.
9.steeple	i) A roofed porch usually supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of the building.

Ex. 1 *Translate the text;*

Aspects of landscape architecture

Garden and landscape design is a substantial part but by no means all of the work of the profession of landscape architecture. Defined as “the art of arranging land and the objects upon it for human use and enjoyment,” landscape architecture also includes site planning, land planning, master planning, urban design, and environmental planning. Site planning involves plans for specific developments in which precise arrangements of buildings, roadways, utilities, landscape elements, topog-

raphy, water features, and vegetation are shown. Land planning is for larger-scale developments involving subdivision into several or many parcels, including analyses of land and landscape, feasibility studies for economic, social, political, technical, and ecological constraints, and detailed site plans as needed. Master planning is for land use, conservation, and development at still larger scales, involving comprehensive areas or units of landscape topography or comprehensive systems such as open space, park-recreation, water and drainage, transportation, or utilities. Urban design is the planning and designing of the open-space components of urbanized areas; it involves working with architects on the building patterns, engineers on the traffic and utility patterns, graphic and industrial designers on street furniture, signs, and lighting, planners on overall land use and circulation, economists on economic feasibility, and sociologists on social feasibility, needs, and desires. Environmental planning is for natural or urbanized regions or substantial areas within them, in which the impact of development upon land and natural systems, their capacity to carry and sustain development, or their needs for preservation and conservation are analyzed exhaustively and developed as constraints upon urban design and master, land, and site planning. Within this framework of comprehensive survey, study, analysis, planning, and design of the continuous environment, garden and landscape design represents the final, detailed, precise, intensive refinement and implementation of all previous plans.

Ex. 48 Write a composition telling about the funniest/strangest architectural design/building and explain your choice.

Ex. 50 Prepare a report about current architectural city trends. How do you think our cities can change in the future?

Unit 4. Architectural Features of Castles

Ex. 23 *Read the text and translate the unknown words;*

Caerphilly Castle is the second largest in Britain. It is famous for its large-scale use of water for defence and the fact that it is the first truly concentric castle in Britain.

Apart from the remodeling of the great hall and other domestic works in the 14th century, no more alterations were carried out, making it a very pure example of late 13th-century military architecture.

Its usefulness as a home and defence diminished, and by the 15th century, it was gradually vacated. After the Civil War, in which it played little part, Oliver Cromwell attempted to destroy the castle with gunpowder. The damage caused resulted in the famous 'leaning' south-east tower, which can be seen today. The Green Lady, a ghost of a Caerphilly Castle, is said to live in this 'leaning' tower.

From a military point of view Caerphilly Castle is a masterpiece, its defences are a combination of massive moats and great, thick stone walls. There are many walkways which link the castle so that areas could be held independently in times of attack if necessary. It also meant that any attackers breaching the outer walls could be then surrounded with very little chance of getting beyond the inner walls. The castle's defences were never really tested in any great way as the need for a stronghold in the area had diminished once Edward I had crushed the main thrust of the Welsh opposition. The castle soon fell into ruin and the some of the stonework was used to build nearby properties.

The Earl of Bute restored it in the 19th century along with Cardiff Castle and Castell Coch. Thankfully this has meant that there is a lot still remaining of this great fortification, and it is said to be one of the largest and best preserved medieval castles in Europe.

Ex.24 *Match the words from the text with their meanings;*

1) _____ (verb) changing the structure, shape, or appearance of (something)

2) _____ (adj) walls located toward the inside of something

3) _____ (verb) to give up the occupancy of

4) _____ (adj) of or relating to the period of European history from about A.D. 500 to about 1500

5) _____ (verb) to cause the destruction of (something) or to damage (something) so badly that it cannot be repaired

6) _____ (verb) staying in the same place after the other things have disappeared

7) _____ (adj) inclining or bending from a vertical position

8) _____ (noun)(pl) a deep, wide trench, usually filled with water, surrounding the rampart of a fortified place, as a town or a castle.

9) _____ (noun)(pl) the act, or result of changing or altering

something

10) _____ (adj) having a common axis

11) _____ (verb) to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc.

12) _____ (noun) (pl) any passage for walking, especially one connecting the various areas of a castle.

13) _____ (noun) a large building usually with high, thick walls and towers that was built in the past to protect against attack

14) _____ (adj) concerning the armed forces

15) _____ (verb) to return (something) to an earlier or original condition by repairing it.

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. tall, movable wooden tower on wheels, used in sieges B……
2. stone bracket projecting from a wall or corner to support a beam C……..
3. a small tower rising above and resting on one of the main towers, usually a lookout point T……
4. an earthwork mound on which a castle was built M……
5. vertical sliding wooden grille shod with iron designed to protect the gate P……
6. the inner stronghold (keep) of a castle the inner stronghold (keep) of a castle D……..
7. circular or polygonal end of a tower or chapel A……..
8. the jail, usually found in one of the towers. D……
9. a projection in the battlements of a wall with openings through which missiles could be dropped on besiegers. M……
10. overhanging corner turret. B……..

Ex. 12 *Translate the words below and match them with their definitions;*

Elevation Gable Molding Awning Niche Façade Rustication Semi-detached Lunette Bay

1. The triangular section of a wall on the side of a building with a double-pitched roof. _____
2. The half-moon shaped space framed by an arch, often containing a window. _____
3. A metal frame clad with fabric attached over a window or door to protect from the weather. _____
4. A regularly repeating division of a façade, marked by fenestration. _____
5. A drawing of a face of a building with all the features shown.

_____

6. The main exterior face of a building, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details. _____

7. A piece of trim that introduces varieties of curved contours in edges or surfaces. _____

8. A recess in a wall for a statue. _____

9. Rusticated stonework composed of blocks of masonry separated by wide joints. _____

10. A building attached to a similar one on one side but unattached on the other. _____

Ex. 25 *Match the words with the meanings;*

1. flanking tower	a) Area of some size enclosed by a stockade and located around the castle.
2. rampart	b) Wall enclosing the base of the keep to defend it.
3. machicolation	c) Small box or machicolation projecting from the wall to reinforce its defense.
4. bailey	d) Wall allowing defenders of the fortification to fire from a protected position.
5. lists	e) Freestanding defense with arrow slits used to defend the castle's footbridge.
6. battlement	f) Thick wall that formed the castle's outer defense.
7. barbican	g) Balcony made of masonry with apertures in the floor through which projectiles were dropped on assailants.
8. corbel	h) Stone projection on a wall to support the top of a tower or wall.
9. brattice	i) Uncovered space bordered by the castle's buildings and curtain walls.
10.chemise	j) Defense tower making it possible to fire a shot parallel to the curtain wall.

Ex. 25 *Fill in the words;*

hidden recent legends fortress abandoned

England is full of castles, each with its own myths and (1)…… One such castle is on the east coast, 50 miles away from the city of Bath. Located on a huge outcrop of flat rock with sheer cliffs on three sides, it is the perfect place for a (2)……., and there has been one here since the 13th century. The castle has a long and exciting past. The Crown Jewels were (3)……. here in the 17th century so that Oliver Cromwell couldn't destroy them. It used to be one of the strongest fortresses in England. However, the castle was (4)…… in the

18th century and it fell into decay until 1925, when the government began repairs. Visitors can see the 14th century keep, which was built in 1392 and is still intact. There are also barracks, lodgings, stables and storehouses. The castle has become a lot more popular in (5)…… years since the site was used as one of the locations for a movie about knights. It is also popular with birdwatchers because of its location.

Ex. 1 *Castle vocabulary Quiz;*

Q1: Which of these was a courtyard?
a) A bailey b) A chamfer c) A machicolation

Q2: What was a Donjon?
a) A basement fortification b) The inner stronghold c) An overhanging turret

Q3 : What was the vertical sliding wooden grill, fortified with iron, that was let down to protect the gate?
a) The bartizan b) The brattice c) The portcullis

Q4 : What was a Motte?
a) A clay mixture used as mortar
b) A ditch encircling the castle, sometimes filled with water
c) A huge mound of earth on which the keep was constructed

Q5 : What was a castle's secondary gate or door called?
a) A corbel b) A merlon c) A postern

Ex. 25 *Fill in the words;*

monumental Abbey vanished treason tower
demolished impregnable crowned alive construction

The Tower of London is named after the (1)…….. White Tower, which sits at its heart. Begun by William the Conqueror to consolidate his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the White Tower is the greatest surviving example of a Norman great (2)……., or keep. There are many stories connected with this magnificent building, to name just a few.

In the Beginning The (3)……. of the White Tower by William the Conqueror, was begun in 1075-9, in order to deter invaders coming up river. Built as an (4)…….. fortress, the White Tower was also designed for the King's occasional use as a residence, and probably for ceremonial occasions.

The Tudors and the White Tower Henry VIII wanted the Tower to look just perfect for the preliminary celebrations for the coronation of his new Queen Anne Boleyn, and improvements to the White Tower were made in 1532-3, before she was (5)…….. there. However, a few years later the new Queen was imprisoned (again in the Queen's apartments of the Tower) after her arrest on 2nd

May 1536 and she was beheaded after being found guilty of (6)……., adultery and incest.

The Little Princes' bodies 'discovered' The sons of the dead King Edward IV, 12 year old Edward V and his younger brother Richard, were bought to the Tower on the orders of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. An eye witness last saw the boys (7)…….. in June 1483 playing in the gardens or at the windows of the royal apartments. By July they were declared illegitimate, and the Duke was crowned Richard III, King of England. The Princes quietly (8)……., and were never seen again...The mystery of the Princes took on a new twist over 160 years later, when a building on the south front of the White Tower was being (9)…….. in 1647. The skeletons of two children were discovered, and identified as those of the Princes. Charles II was king at the time, and had the bones re-buried at Westminster (10)……., the traditional resting place for Kings and Queen.

Ex. 27 *Match the words with the meanings;*

	a) the prison cells at the bottom of the castle;
1. Quoin	b) A Gate like barrier that closes up and down into the wall. It has holes in it so you can shoot arrows through it. There is always a door behind it;
2. Motte and Bailey	c) An early form of castle building. A Motte is: a natural or manmade hill where the lord lives. A Bailey is: a wooden fence enclosed area, below the Motte. Villagers, peasants, soldiers, and servants lived there;
3. Parapet	d) A toilet on the side of the castle wall;
4. Finial	e) a slender piece of stone used to decorate the tops of the merlons, spire, balustrade, e.t.c;
5. Garderobe	f) a stone at the corner of a building uniting two intersecting walls, sometimes inscribed with the year the building was constructed;
6. Dungeon	g) protective wall at the top of a fortification, around the outer side of the wall walk;
7. Portcullis	

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. courtyard within the walls of the castle B……
2. the low segment of the altering high and low segments of a battlement E……
3. a wooden bridge leading to a gateway, capable of being raised or lowered D……
4. a slender piece of stone used to decorate the tops of the merlons F……

5. the inner stronghold of the castle K……..

6. a deep trench usually filled with water that surrounded a castle M……

7. an outwork or forward extension of a castle gateway B……..

Ex. 4 *Match the numbers 1-9 with the letters a-I; translate the unknown words;*

1. rotunda	a) An arched structure of stone, brick or reinforced concrete forming a ceiling or roof over an enclosed space.
2. gazebo	b) A building constructed as a burial chamber.
3.turret	c) A circular or polygonal wall which supports a dome or cupola.
4mausoleum	d) A recessed, usually square or octagonal panel in a ceiling, often used to lighten the weight of a dome.
5. drum	e) A circular room, often with a dome.
6. coffer	f) An arch with a pointed crown, typically seen in Gothic architecture.
7.pointed arch	g) A series of arches supported by columns or piers, either attached to a wall or freestanding.
8.vault	h) A small tower projected on a building.
9.arcade	i) A freestanding ornamental pavilion - often at the top of a hill in a garden.

Ex. 4 *Castles Quiz;*

1. Who were the first people to build Castles?

A. The Romans B. The Normans C. The Egyptians

2. There is a usually a tower in every Castle. What is the tower called?

A. The Moat B. The Keep C. The Drawbridge

3. Soldiers would stand behind the Battlements of a Castle and fire missiles. Where would you find the Battlements?

A. At the top of the Castle walls. B. At the Gateway.

C. On the Drawbridge.

4. Why were Castles often built on top of hills and surrounded by water?

A. To emphasize the status of the owners.

B. It was easier to build them on hills.

C. To make it harder for people to attack the Castle.

5. What defensive feature was a ditch or lake filled with water around the castle?

A. The keep B. The battlement C. The moat

Ex. 1 *Translate the text;*

In Western Europe the castle developed rapidly from the 9th century. Fortifications built in France in the 10th century often included a high mound encircled by

a ditch and surmounted by the leader's particular stronghold, as in the castles at Blois and Saumur. Later, one or more baileys or wards (grounds between encircling walls) were enclosed at the foot of the mound. During the 11th century this type of private fortress, known as the "motte [mound] and bailey" castle, spread throughout western Europe.

The thickness of castle walls varied according to the natural strength of the sites they occupied, often diverging greatly at different points of the site. The defense of the enceinte, or outer wall, of the castle was generally by means of one or more lines of moats, which were crossed in front of the gateways by drawbridges—i.e., bridges that could be drawn back or raised from the inner side in order to prevent the moats from being crossed. The gateway was often protected by a barbican—a walled outwork in front of the gate—and the passage through the gateway was defended by portcullises, doors, and machicolations. Portcullises were generally made of oak, were plated and shod with iron, and were moved up and down in stone grooves, clearing or blocking the passage. Machicolations were of two kinds: some were openings in the roof of the passage through which missiles were thrown on encroaching enemies and others were openings between the corbels of the parapets of walls and gates through which lethal missiles could be shot or dropped on the enemy below.

The baileys at the foot of the mound were enclosed by palisades and later by walls and towers of masonry. Almost at the same time that the shell keep was being erected in western Europe, the rectangular keep, a more compact form of citadel, was also being built. The keep, or donjon, was the focal point of the castle, to which, in time of siege, the whole garrison retired when the outer works had fallen; it was therefore the strongest and most carefully fortified part of the defenses. It had a well, contained the private apartments, offices, and service rooms, and held all the appointments necessary to sustain a long siege. Often the keep stood in line with the outer line of defenses, so that while one side looked toward the bailey (or succession of baileys) commanding the operations of the defense there, the other side commanded the field and the approaches to the castle. The side of the keep exposed to the field also presented a line of escape.

Ex. 1 *Speaking;*

Prepare a report about a castle at your choice; describe its main architectural features

Unit 5. Architecture of Cathedrals & Temples

Saint Paul's Cathedral

Saint Paul's Cathedral is located within the central City of London, atop Ludgate Hill and northeast of Blackfriars. St. Paul's famous dome, which has long dominated the London skyline, is composed of three shells: an outer dome, a concealed brick cone for structural support, and an inner dome. The cross atop its outer dome stands nearly 112 metres above ground level 109 metres above the main floor of the cathedral. Below the cross are an 850-ton lantern section and the outer, lead-encased dome, both of which are supported by the brick cone. At the base of the lantern (the apex of the outer dome) is the famous Golden Gallery, which offers panoramas of London some 530 steps above the ground. Farther down, at a point just below the brick cone, is the Stone Gallery, another popular viewing spot. Visible from within the cathedral is the inner dome, a masonry shell with a diameter of 31 metres. The frescoes and grisaille of the inner dome are best admired from the Whispering Gallery (so called because a whisper from one side of the gallery can be heard from the other side), 30 metres above the cathedral floor. Supporting the weight and thrust of the upper dome section are buttresses and columns in a peristyle; below these, near the height of the Whispering Gallery, is a circle of 32 buttresses not visible from the ground. Eight massive piers connect the buttresses of the dome area to the floor of the cathedral.

To the north and south of the dome section are wide transepts, each with semicircular porticoes; to the east lie the choir and the Jesus Chapel, while the nave and the "front" entrance are to the west. Framing the western facade, twin bell towers rise nearly 65 metres above the floor. The southwest tower is known for the Geometrical Staircase, which leads to the cathedral library and archives. Accessible from the nave, the chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George adjoins the southwest tower, while St. Dunstan's Chapel adjoins the northwest tower. There are some 300 monuments within the cathedral. From the western facade to the eastern end of the Apse, St. Paul's measures nearly 157 metres; including the western steps, the total length of the structure is 170 metres.

Ex. 2 *Write five questions to the text above regarding St. Paul's architectural features; make up a dialogue with your partner; translate the text;*

Ex. 33 *Translate the words related to cathedrals; match some of the words below with their meanings;*

choir; pillar; apsidiole; Lady chapel; pinnacle; arcade; abutment; side chapel; crossing; belfry; tower; buttress; transept spire; flying buttress

Ex. 33 M*atch some of the words above with their meanings;*

1. Area just beyond the transept where the clergy stand during the liturgy.

…….

2. Column designed to support a masonry structure…….
3. Pyramidal or conical crown on an abutment. …….
4. Small ornament in the shape of a pyramid; it is found on the corners of the transept or on each side of the façade. …….
5. Chapel located beyond the walls at the back of the cathedral, in the axis of the nave. ……
6. Masonry structure that supports a load-bearing wall. …….
7. Masonry structure on which a flying buttress rests to transfer the weight of the vault. ……

Ex. 18 *Translate the words below and match them with their definitions;*

Bracket Cupola Beam Eave Storefront Demolition Crocket Plinth Quoin Lighting

1. A base, usually projecting, upon which a pedestal, wall or column rests. _____
2. A projecting angled or curved form used as a support, found in conjunction with balconies, lintels, pediments, cornices, etc. _____
3. One of the main horizontal supporting pieces of a building. _____
4. An ornamental foliate form placed at regularly spaced intervals on the slopes and edges of the spires, pinnacles, gables, and similar elements of Gothic buildings. _____
5. A small dome on a base crowning a roof_____
6. Dismantling or razing of all or part of an existing improvement. _____
7. The overhanging edge of a roof. _____
8. The method or equipment for providing artificial illumination. _____
9. A structural form, usually of masonry, used at the corners of a building for the purpose of reinforcement, frequently imitated for decorative purposes. _____
10. The first story area of the façade that provides access or natural illumination into a space used for retail or other commercial purposes. _____

Ex.1 *Fill in the words in the gaps;*

retain deterioration massive daring restoration distinguished completed aisles

Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre-Dame de Paris is a cathedral church in Paris, France. It is the most famous of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages and is (1)……. for its

size, antiquity, and architectural interest.

Notre-Dame lies at the eastern end of the Île de la Cité and was built on the ruins of two earlier churches, which were themselves predated by a Gallo-Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter. The choir, the western facade, and the nave were (2)…….. by 1250, and porches, chapels, and other embellishments were added over the next 100 years.

Notre-Dame Cathedral consists of a choir and apse, a short transept, and a nave flanked by double (3)…….. and square chapels. Its central spire was added during (4)…….. in the 19th century. The interior of the cathedral is 130 by 48 metres in plan, and the roof is 35 metres high. Two (5)…….. early Gothic towers crown the western facade, which is divided into three stories and has its doors adorned with fine early Gothic carvings and surmounted by a row of figures of Old Testament kings. The two towers are 68 metres high; the spires with which they were to be crowned were never added. At the cathedral's east end, the apse has large clerestory windows and is supported by single-arch flying buttresses of the more (6)…….. Rayonnant Gothic style, especially notable for their boldness and grace. The cathedral's three great rose windows alone (7)…….. their 13th-century glass.

Notre-Dame Cathedral suffered damage and (8)…….. through the centuries and underwent major restorations in the mid-19th century.

Ex. 34 *Match the words related to Facade from the Glossary with the meanings;*

1. Flat portion of the portal above the door and between the orders…….
2. Horizontal section of the door frame that fills the opening above a door. ……
3. Triangular decorative element with molded edges, located above the portal. ……
4. Tapering part in the shape of a pyramid that surmounts the belfry. ……..
5. Covered passage along the cathedral's façade, decorated with statues. ……..
6. Translucent decorative work comprised of an assemblage of glass colored pieces. ……
7. Stone framework adorning the inside of a bay. ……..
8. Tower with bays in which the bells are hung. ……..
9. Inclined slat located in the bell tower bay; it projects the sound of the bells downward. ……

Ex. 35 *Translate the Vault elements on the left; Match the two parts;*

1. lierne	a) Arch connecting two of the vault's corners through the keystone;
2. formeret	b) Rib connected to a lierne but not to the keystone.
3. tierceron	c) Rib connecting the top of the tierceron to the keystone.
4. keystone	d) Wedge-shaped stone above the nave where the arches meet; it supports the arches and stabilizes the overall structure.
5. traverse arch	e) Arch that supports the vault and is parallel to the axis of the nave.
6. diagonal buttress	f) Arch that supports the vault and is perpendicular to the axis of the nave.

Ex. 34 *Match the words related to the Cathedral plan from the Glossary with the meanings; there are four words you do not need;*

Lady chapel aisle porch apsidiole ambulatory transept crossing chevet choir nave apse

1. Area between the transept and the porch where the congregation gathers. ……..
2. Area located at the crossing of the transept and the nave of the cathedral. ……..
3. Area just beyond the transept where the clergy stand during the liturgy. ……..
4. Lateral nave, usually separated from the main nave by a row of columns. ……..
5. Transverse area separating the choir from the nave and forming the arms of a cross. ……
6. Gallery that makes it possible to walk around the cathedral's choir. ……..
7. Small lateral chapel arranged in a semicircle behind the choir surrounding the apse. ……..

Ex. 2 *Write full words, using the Glossary; the first letter has been given to you;*

Temples

Because of the importance of temples in a society, temple architecture often represents the best of a culture's design and craftsmanship, and, because of ritual requirements, temple architecture varies widely between one religion and another. The (1) **z**……. of the Mesopotamian culture were elaborately designed and decorated, and their "stair-step" style ascended to a point where a god or gods could dwell and where only special priests were allowed. Ancient Egypt had

temples to gods, but because the primary concern of its religion was the afterlife of souls, its pyramidal (2) **t**…….. became its primary shrines and most familiar architectural heritage.

Most Greek temples were built of (3) **m**…….. or other stone, richly carved and polychromed, situated on a hill or stepped platform (stylobate) and having sloping roofs supported on a (4) **p**…….. by columns in a variety of styles (orders) and placements.

During the 3rd and 2nd centuries bc, Roman temples began to evince Greek influence, using the Greek decorative style but placing the (5) **a**…….. within the temple and eventually creating entire forums, or meeting places, of which the temple was the centre. In Roman temple architecture, the columns, in their various styles, soon became engaged rather than freestanding, and circular as well as rectangular temples were built.

In the East and Middle East, too, temple design expresses the nature of the religion. For example, the asceticism and rich symbolism of Jainism is reflected in that religion's beautifully decorated monastery-like structures in India, both above the ground in simple (6) **c**…….. and below the ground in caves. Other Indian temple architecture, although it tends to follow the pattern of a simple floor plan with a richly decorated (7) **f**……, differs according to the ritual. Hindu temples, which vary regionally in style, usually consist of a towering shrine and a columned hall surrounded by an elaborate wall. Buddhist temples range from half-buried sanctuaries with richly carved entrances to single, carved (8) **t**…… or statues. Muslim temples in India, as elsewhere, are usually domed structures decorated with coloured (9) **t**…….. on the outside and covering a large central sanctuary and arcaded (10) **c**…… within.

Ex. 31 *Find the words in the Glossary describing Temple elements;*

1. Ornamental element used to decorate the edges and the peak of the roof. ……
2. Hard surface, usually made of baked molded clay, used as a covering for roofs. ……
3. Base upon which the building rests; it is composed of several levels. ……
4. Fluted circular pillar that supports the entablature. ……
5. Lower section of the entablature, directly on top of the capitals of the columns. ……
6. Section of the entablature between the cornice and the architrave; its decoration varies, depending in the architectural style. ……
7. Molding projection atop the entablature. ……
8. Triangular section above the entablature. ……

Ex. 32 *Fill in the words in the text;*

represents polychromatic sculptures frontal pedimental preserved church architect

The Themple of Theseum

Theseum, temple in Athens dedicated to Hephaestus and Athena as patrons of the arts and crafts. Its style indicates that this, the best-(1) ……. ancient Greek temple in the world, is slightly older than the Parthenon, and its unknown (2)……. may even have changed his plan for the interior after seeing Ictinus's Parthenon designs. The temple has been known as the Theseum since the Middle Ages, apparently because some of its (3)……. represent the exploits of the hero Theseus. The Theseum is a Doric peripteral (i.e., surrounded by a single row of columns) temple, with 13 columns at the sides and 6 at the ends. Enough fragments of the east (4)……. sculpture have been discovered to recover the theme, the apotheosis of Heracles. The frieze contains sculptures only in the metopes of the east front and in those of the sides immediately adjoining it; the (5)……. metopes represent the labours of Heracles, the lateral the exploits of Theseus. As in the Parthenon, there is a sculptured frieze above the exterior of the cella walls; this, however, extends only over the east and west fronts and the east ends of the sides. The eastern frieze (6)……. a battle scene with seated deities on either hand, the western one a kentauromachia (battle of centaurs). The temple is of Pentelic marble—except for the foundation and the lowest stylobate step, which are of Piraic stone, and the frieze of the cella, which is Parian marble. Fragments of the (7)……. decoration are housed in the British Museum in London. The outstanding preservation of the temple is due to its conversion into a Christian (8)……. in the Middle Ages.

Ex. 42 *Read the text below and fill in the words below in the right places;*

studio contours devoted simultaneously impressive unfinished designed mosaics

The Sagrada Familia in Barcelona is one of Gaudi's most (1)_____ works. This enormous church, as yet unfinished, is in some respect a summary of everything that Gaudi (2)_____ before. The architectural style of the Sagrada Familia has been called 'warped Gothic', and it's easy to see why. The (3)_____ of the stone facade make it look as though the Sagrada Familia is melting in the sun, while the towers are topped with brightly-coloured (4)_____ which look like bowls of fruit. Gaudi believed that colour is life, and, knowing that he would not live to see the completion of his masterpiece, he left coloured drawings of his vision for future architects to follow. For nearly thirty years, Gaudi worked on the Sagrada Familia and other projects (5)_____,

until 1911, when he decided to devote himself exclusively to the church. During the last year of his life, Gaudi lived in a (6)_____ at the Sagrada Familia. Tragically, in June, 1926, Gaudi was run over by a tram. Because he was poorly dressed, he was not recognized and taxi drivers refused to take a 'vagabond' to the hospital (they were later fined by the police).

Gaudi died five days later, and was buried in the crypt of the building to which he had (7)_____ forty-four years of his life, the as yet (8)_____ Sagrada Familia.

Ex. 1 *Translate the text;*

The Chinese (and later, Japanese) version of the Buddhist temple tends to be a one-story building of richly carved, painted, or tiled timber constructed around an atrium used for worship, although pagodas, which were sometimes built as temples, were towering stacks of brightly coloured, wing-roofed stories over a small shrine. By contrast, the Shintō temples of Japan are almost huts, so simple and rustic are their design.

In the Americas temples were constructed of stone and were often highly carved. In general, because of the available technology as well as the religious belief, they were stair-stepped pyramids, with the shrine at the top. Chichén Itzá, the ruins of which remain in the Yucatán Peninsula, has excellent examples of this type of pre-Columbian temple architecture.

Modern temple architecture, especially in North America but elsewhere in the world as well, is for the most part eclectic, with both traditional and modern designs being used to accommodate the needs of the religion for which the temple is designed.

Ex. 1 *Speaking;*

Prepare a report about a cathedral at your choice; describe its architectural features and style in detail;

Unit 6. Sustainable Architecture & Modern Design

Ex. 36 *Translate the following word combinations;*

global warming; sustainable architecture; reduce the energy consumption; consistent trends; low CO_2 emissions; experts assert; depletion; flooding; cease to exist;

Architecture and Climate Change: Building Sustainably

Due to the threat of global warming, natural disasters and energy depletion concerns, the need for sustainable architecture and sustainable living has become popular.

Buildings nowadays consume a lot of energy. Sustainable architecture and a more passive building strategy can dramatically reduce the total energy consumption. Recent natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina and catastrophic Asian tsunamis, suggest that trends in energy consumption may increase the number of such natural disasters as heat waves and flooding.

There have also been consistent trends in the rise of sea levels, probably because of the global warming. Some experts assert that these trends US Energy Consumption can increase sea levels up to 6 meters within the next 80 years. Many coastal cities would "cease to exist", claim the experts, if this was true. The challenge promotes architects racing to more sustainable approaches by "future proofing" buildings before the year 2030.

Some of these "future proofing" approaches include using solar panels, green wall, green roof systems and using materials that promote low CO2 emissions. These new green technologies are the way of the future for healthier architecture. So, architects can save the world. On the other hand, they are some of the biggest polluters as well. Whatever happens in the future remains to be seen.

Ex. 1 *Answer the questions;*

1. Why has the need for sustainable architecture and sustainable living become so wide spread nowadays?
2. How can sustainable architecture help reduce the total energy consumption?
3. What are the possible consequences of global warming to urban dwellings?
4. What is the "future proofing" approach about?

Ex. 45 *Fill in the words which mean the following;*

Volatile organic compounds Sustainable Greenhouse ffect Recycling
Insulated concrete forms Biological hazards Carbon footprint

1. ……A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide produced by a person, organization, or location at a given time.

2. ……..Treating or processing used or waste materials to make them suitable for reuse; altering or adapting for a new use without changing the essential form.

3. ……..Biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans.

4. ……..The fumes given off by organic chemicals such as paints, aerosol sprays, cleaner, disinfectants, new carpets and glues.

5. ……..Capable of being maintained at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe ecological damage.

6. ……..Hollow "blocks" or "panels" made of expanded polystyrene insulation or other insulating foam that construction crews stack to form the shape of the walls of a building.

7. ……..An atmospheric heating phenomenon, caused by shortwave solar radiation being readily transmitted inward through the earth's atmosphere but longer-wavelength heat radiation less readily transmitted outward, owing to its absorption by atmospheric carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, and other gases; thus, the rising level of carbon dioxide is viewed with concern.

Ex. 46 *Match the famous architects to their buildings;*

1. Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao	a) Antoni Gaudí
2. Louvre Pyramid	b) Buckminster Fuller
3. Geodesic dome	c) Frank Gehry
4. The Flatiron Building, New York	d) Bernard Maybeck
5. Sagrada Familia, Barcelona	e) Daniel Burnham
6. Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco	f) I.M. Pei
7. Centre Pompidou, Paris	g) Renzo Piano

Modern Architectural Wonders

The Dubai Palm Islands are man-made islands located off the coast of The United Arab Emirates in the Persian Gulf. These artificial archipelago are named Palm Jumeirah, Palm Jebel Ali, and Palm Deira. The construction of these islands will add 520 kilometres of beaches to the city of Dubai. The purpose of the construction was to increase Dubai's tourism by providing a one-of-a-kind tourist destination brimming with contemporary world-class hotels, upscale services and amenities and hundreds of more miles of Dubai beaches all in a world unique to anything anyone has ever seen before.

The constructions of the first two islands comprised approximately 100 million cubic meters of rock and sand. Palm Deira was composed of approximately 1 billion cubic meters of rock and sand. Among the three islands there will be over 100

luxury hotels, exclusive residential beach side villas and apartments, marinas, water theme parks, restaurants, shopping malls, sports facilities and health spas.

In the process of building these islands the sand is sprayed by the dredging ships onto the required area. It is a process known as rainbowing because of the arcs in the air when the sand is sprayed. The outer edge of each Palm's encircling crescent is a large rock breakwater. The breakwater of the Palm Jumeirah has over seven million tons of rock. Each rock was placed individually by a crane, signed off by a diver and given a GPS coordinate.

Palm Jumeirah is the smallest island and its construction was started in 2001. It is located in the Jumeirah coastal area in Dubai. Palm Jumeirah is the first island which is built in a crown with 17 fronds, and a surrounding crescent island that will form a water-breaker. It has already been acclaimed a marvel of marine construction and engineering vision. Being one of newest tourism spot in Uni Arab Emirates, Palm Jumeirah has many shopping centre, recreation places, hotels, and spas.

The Palm Jebel Ali Island is the middle sized island. It is located on the Jebel Ali coastal area in Dubai. The man-made palm-shaped island will consist of a trunk, a crown with 17 fronds, and a surrounding crescent island that will form a water-breaker. It is very famous for the caligraphic around the crowns. The construction of Palm Jebel Ali began in October 2002 and is finished at the end of 2006. The Palm Jebel Ali is more suitable for adults and children's recreation or family to be specific.

The Palm Deira is the largest man-made island of The Dubai Palm Islands. It is located on the Deira coastal area of Dubai. It consists of a trunk, a crown with 41 fronds and a surrounding crescent island that will form a water breaker. The construction began on October 2004 and is expected to complete in 2015. Rumors has it that the construction will consume over a billion cubic meters of rock and sand. It will be 14 kilometers in length and 8.5 kilometers in width and have an area of 80 square kilometers.

Ex. 1 Write five questions to the text and make up a dialogue with your partner;

Ex. 1 *Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;*

1. A projecting angled or curved form used as a support, found in conjunction with balconies, lintels, pediments, cornices, etc. B……..

2. A type of iron, mass-produced in the nineteenth century, created by pouring molten iron into a mold; used for ornament, garden furniture, and building parts. C…… I……..

3. An ornamental foliate form placed at regularly spaced intervals on the slopes and edges of the spires, pinnacles, gables, and similar elements of Gothic buildings. C……..

4. A major horizontal member carried by a column(s) or pilaster(s); it consists

of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice. E……

5. A carved ornament in the form of a band suspended from two points. F……

6. A horizontal structural element over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it. L……

7. A low wall that serves as a vertical barrier at the edge of a roof, terrace, or other raised area; in an exterior wall, the part entirely above the roof. P……..

Ex. 1 *Fill in the words;*

Restoration Setback Urban design Statutory utilities Back-land Renovation Focal point Amenity Scale Contaminated land

1. Providers of essential services such as gas, electricity, water or telecommunications. _____

2. A prominent structure, feature or area of interest or activity. _____

3. Modernization of an old or historic structure which unlike restoration may not be consistent with the original design. _____

4. Accurately recovering the form and details of a building and site as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work. _____

5. The pleasant or normally satisfactory aspects of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors. _____

6. Land which is behind existing development with no, or very limited, road frontage. _____

7. Land which has been polluted or harmed in some way rendering it unfit for safe development and most practical uses. _____

8. The sense of proportion or apparent size of a building or building element as crated by the placement and size of the building in its setting. _____

9. The planning and design of cities focusing on the three dimension form and function of public and publicly accessible space. _____

10. The horizontal distance from the property line to the face of a building or from natural features to a building. _____

Ex. 22 *Match the numbers 1-9 with the letters a-I; translate the unknown words;*

1. pagoda	a) A projecting bay window on an upper floor.
2. pilaster	b) A window in a small, often gabled structure set vertically on a sloping roof, allowing light to enter the attic.
3. campanile	c) A sculptured ornament fixed to the top of a peak, arch, gable or similar structure.
4. apse	d) A rectangular column with a base, shaft and capital projecting from a wall as an ornamental motif.
5. frieze	e) The top part of a column or pillar.
6. dormer	f) The horizontal part of a classical entablature just below the cornice, often decorated with carvings.
7. oriel	g) An often vaulted, semicircular or polygonal end of a room, usually in a church.
8. finial	h) A freestanding bell tower, usually near a church.
9. capital	i) A tower structure, often rectangular or octagonal, with projecting roofs at each story. Commonly used as a temple, esp. in Asia.

Ex.1 *Retell the text; provide supplementary information on the topic;*

Installations: Experiments in Building and Design

Over the last few decades, a diverse practice has emerged in the art world. It invites the public to touch and experience the work, whether it is in a gallery or in the landscape. These artworks aim to change people's experience of the environment. Like paper projects designed in the absence of "real" architecture, installations offer architects another way to express their ideas.

Installations are a vital part of the architectural process. They allow architects to push the process to new levels. But they generally do not perform a function in their own right outside of display. Nobody lives in them and nobody uses them for a regular purpose.

I believe that installations should be used to inform architecture, not to take its place. However, some architects get caught in the installation trap. Significant architects create only installations, not designing buildings at all. The same goes for architects who are only creating digital architecture. This is often striking work and it does transform how we think about the possibilities of the built world.

Of course it's easy to tell architects to build when there is so little work. But I can't help but thinking that our world would be a far better place to live if the same attention to innovation went into real architecture.

All in all, there is no doubt that installations will continue to play an important role in the practice of architecture. Installations aim to contribute to our understanding of the built environment.

Ex. 45 *Match the words which mean the following;*

1. Renewable Energy
2. Sick Building Syndrome
3. Daylighting
4. Geothermal Heat Pump
5. Carbon Neutral
6. Construction Waste Management
7. Volatile Organic Compound
8. Heat Recovery System:

1. Energy sources that are naturally replenished, examples are Solar, Wind, and Geothermal. In some cases, energy self-reliance that avoids all reliance on public utilities is referred to as “Off-the-Grid”. Several tax credits are available.

2. Uses the constant temperature of the Earth’s interior to efficiently control the heating and cooling of a structure.

3. Mechanical system used to reclaim and recycle wasted heat from other sources in order to reduce the need for the primary energy source.

4. Design practice that uses sunlight to reduce or removed the need for electric lighting. Elements to consider include orientation and placement of windows, light shafts/tubes, skylights, clerestory windows, reflective surfaces, and interior passage of light between rooms.

5. Emitting no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, or alternately adopting practices that absorb or offset the carbon dioxide that is produced.

6. Adoption of strategies to control and reduce the amount of waste generated at a job site. Techniques include reusing and recycling, as well as careful planning to reduce excessive waste.

7. Ill-health or discomfort caused by a structure’s design and/or the materials used to construct it. Factors contributing to SBS may include inadequate ventilation and chemical contaminants.

8. Carbon compounds that vaporize at room temperature, and often contribute to poor air quality in a space. Off-Gassing is the release of volatile, toxic chemicals by products after installation. Off-gassing can be reduced by selecting no- or low-VOC products, avoiding problematic chemicals (such as formaldehyde), and controlling indoor temperature and moisture. Choosing pre-finished materials also helps to prevent the exposure of off-gassing to the design.

Ex. 1 *Translate the text;*

Design at Work

The truth is, most of us spend the better part of our waking life in our work environments. The spaces in which we work must support our well-being and productivity. Good design in the workplace can transform a stiff, boring office into a functional and attractive space that effectively addresses the needs of employees as well as clients.

The planning of a workplace should be developed with occupants in mind. Commonly requested design elements include access to daylight, exterior views, open design concepts encouraging collaboration as well as multipurpose meeting areas able to adapt to multiple situations. A well designed workplace can help make the most of available space, improve employee retention and ultimately impact a business's bottom line. On some projects, an interior designer may even contribute to the development and implementation of a branding and communications strategy in relation to the project.

Environmental and sustainability issues should be addressed by every responsible business. But a "green" workplace is more than just picking greener options for interior finish materials. Today, sustainable design takes into consideration the life cycle of materials and a design's resiliency and adaptability - your space should be functional and be reflective of your brand for years to come.

In short, when renovating, relocating, evaluating or establishing a new facility, working with an interior designer is one of the best investments a business owner can make. Their number one priority will be to ensure your space meets your business needs while ensuring that their design complies with all regulatory and legal requirements, protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of occupants.

Ex. 1 *Comment on the following;*

1. Commonly requested design elements of a workplace
2. Experiments in building and design leading to outstanding construction
3. Modern micro dwellings
4. Architecture and Climate Change: Building Sustainably
5. Applications of Green architecture

Glossary

Adjectives for Describing Buildings

Ancient
Art Nouveau
Bad taste
Beautiful/ Gorgeous
Boring/ Dull/ Bland
Brick
Brightly coloured
Classic/Classical
Concrete
Contemporary
Dated
Derelict
Dilapidated
Demolished
Ecologically friendly/ Green
Elegant
Famous/ Infamous
Gothic
Graceful
Huge
Iconic
Impressive
Imposing
Influential
Innovative
Kitsch
Low rise
Luxurious
Magnificent
Medieval
Minimalist
Mock Tudor
Modern/Modernist
Multi-storey/
High-rise
Old-fashioned
Ornate
Over-the-top
Plain
Pebble-dashed
Timber
Plate glass
Post-modern
Radical/ Revolutionary
Renaissance
Residential
Romanesque
Ruined
Run-down
Single-storey
Spacious
Stunning
Stylish
Tall
Timeless
Traditional
Ugly/ Hideous
Unexceptional
Uninspiring
Unique
Wooden
Timbered

Buildings

(block of) flats
Airport
Art Gallery
Bank
Bungalow
Bus Station
Castle
Church
Cinema
Cottage
Detached house
Factory
Fire Station
Garage
High-rise flat
Hospital Hotel
Mill
Mosque
Museum
Office(s)
Petrol station
Police Station
Railway Station
Restaurant
School
Semi-detached house
Skyscraper(s)
Synagogue
Terraced house
Theatre
Tower
Windmill

General

3D model
abutment
aisle
altar
ambulatory
antefix
apartment building
apse
apsidiole
arcade
arch
architrave
armature
atrium
attic
awning
bailey
baldachino
balustrade
banister
barbican
bartizan
base
basement
battlement
bay
beam
belfry
belfry
bell tower
block of flats
bracket
brattice
brick
building envelope
bulkhead
bungalow
buttress (flying, diagonal)
CAD programmes

campanile
capital
casement
cast Iron
castle
ceiling
cellar
chamber
chapel
chemise
chevet
choir
clerestory
cloister
coffer
colonnade
column
composite order
concrete
configuration
console
construction drawing
corbel
corinthian order
corner tower
cornice
cottage
courtyard
covered parapet walk
crepidoma
crocket
crossing
cupola
curtain wall
demolition
density
dentils
detached house
dome
donjon
doric order
dormer
double glazing
drawbridge
drawing
drum
dungeon
eave
elevation
embrasure
entablature
exterior
façade
fanlight
fascia
festoon
finial
finial
fixture
flanking tower
floor/storey
fluted column
foam/ styrofoam
footbridge
footings
formeret
foundation
frame
fresco
frieze
gable
gallery
gargoyle
gate
gazebo
glue
GPS
green belt
ground floor/first floor
guardhouse
gutter
gypsum

handle
Insulation
interior
ionic order
jamb
keep
keystone
Lady chapel
landmark
lierne
lift/ elevator
lighting:
lintel
lintel
listed building
lists
lobby
log cabin
louver-board
lunette
machicolation
mansard
mansion
marble
mascaron
mausoleum
mezzanine
moat
molding
monument
mosaic
motte
nails
nave
necropolis
niche
obelisk
open-plan
order
oriel
ornament
pagoda
paint
parapet (parapet walk)
partition wall
passage (descending/ ascending)
pedestal
pediment
penthouse
peristyle
piazza
pier
pilaster
pillar
pinnacle
plaster
plinth
plywood
podium
podium
porch
portal
portcullis
portico
postern
public building
public realm
pylon
pyramid
quatrefoil
quoin
rail
ramp
rampart
recycling
reinforced concrete
residential area
restoration
roof
rose window
rotunda

rustication
sacristy
sash
semi-detached house
set square
sewage
shaft (air shaft)
shape
shell
side chapel
site plan
sketch
skyscraper
slab
slant
socket
span
spire
splay
stained glass
stairs
statue
steeple
stilts
stockade
storage
storefront
story/floor
surveying equipment
temple
terrace
terraced house
terracotta
tierceron
tile
tomb
tower
townscape
tracery
transept (transept spire)
traverse arch
trefoil
turret
tuscan order
tympanum
utilities
vault
veranda
volutes
wall
wallpaper
window
wing
wood
ziggurat

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Внутривузовское издание

Подписано в печать 25.12. 2014. Гарнитура Таймс
Формат 60×90/16 Бумага офсетная
Объем 3,5 усл. печ. л
Тираж 25 экз. Заказ № 202 Продаже не подлежит

Отпечатано в УПП «Репрография» МИИГАиК