Государственное образовательное учреждение

среднего профессионального образования

Луганской Народной Республики

«Луганский архитектурно-строительный колледж

имени архитектора А.С. Шеремета»

|  |
| --- |
| УТВЕРЖДАЮ |
| Заместитель директора  |
| по учебной работе |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_И.А.Хорунжая |
| «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ 20\_\_\_ г. |

**КОМПЛЕКТ контрольно-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

**в форме дифференцированного зачета**

**по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык**

**по специальности: 07.02.01. Архитектура**

|  |
| --- |
| Рассмотрено и согласованоцикловой комиссией гуманитарных и общественных дисциплин Протокол от «\_\_» сентября 2021№ \_\_Председатель цикловой комиссии\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Л.Н. Лапина |

Разработан на основе государственного образовательного стандарта по специальностям: 07.02.01. Архитектура

Составитель: Наточий Л.А. - преподаватель иностранного языка

**1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств**

В результате усвоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык студент должен обладать предусмотренными Государственными образовательными стандартами СПО ЛНР по специальностям: 07.02.01. Архитектура

умениями:

У-1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У-2 переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У-3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знаниями:

З-1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей

профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и

нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команд (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознано планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности

ОК 10. Исполнять воинскую обязанность, в том числе с применением полученных профессиональных знаний.

**2. Оценивание уровня освоения учебной дисциплины**

Предметом оценивания служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ГОС СПО ЛНР по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций. Промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета.

**Контроль и оценивание уровня усвоения учебной дисциплины по темам**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Элемент учебной дисциплины** | **Формы и методы контроля** |
| **Текущий контроль** | **Промежуточная аттестация** |
| **Форма контроля** | **Проверяемые ОК, У,З** | **Форма контроля** | **Проверяемые ОК, У, З** |
| **Тема 5.1 История архитектурных стилей** |  |  |  |  |
| Тема 5.11. Сущность и задачи архитектуры | Устный опросСамостоятельная работа | У-1, З-1ОК2, ОК5 |  |  |
| Тема 5.12. Египетская архитектура | Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения | У-1, З-1,ОК 2, ОК4, ОК8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.13. Древнегреческая архитектура | Устный опросПроекты | У-2, З-1, ОК2, ОК4,ОК8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.14. Римская архитектура | Устный опросСамостоятельная работа | У-1, З-1 ОК2, ОК5, ОК7,ОК6 |  |  |
| Тема 5.15. Возрождение классического искусства | Технический перевод текста | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5, ОК8, ОК10. |  |  |
| Тема5.16. Стиль барокко и рококо | Технический перевод текста | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5, ОК8, |  |  |
| Тема 5.17. Архитектура неоклассицизма | Устный опросРолевая игра | У-2, З-1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК8, |  |  |
| Тема 5.18 Архитектура рубежа веков | Самостоятельная работаЭссе | У-2, З-1ОК-2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| **Тема 5.2 Архитектурное проектирование** |  |  |  |  |
| Тема 5.21. Органическая архитектура | Устный и письменный контроль освоения пройденной темы | У-2, З-1 ОК-2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.22. Основы архитектурного проектирования | Контроль навыков индивидуального перевода текстов | У-1, З-1 ОК-2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.23. Проектирование зданий и сооружений | самостоятельная работаТворческая работа по переводу | У-2, З-1 ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.24. Архитектурные детали | Проектная работа | У-2, З-1 ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| Тема 5.25.Контрольная работа № 5 | письменный контроль освоения пройденной темы | У-3, З-1 ОК-2, ОК4, ОК8 | Контроль знаний |  |
| **Тема 6.1 Современная архитектура** |  |  |  |  |
| Тема 6.11 Функционализм в архитектуре | Практические задания по работе с информацией, Устный опрос | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5,ОК8,ОК10. |  |  |
| Тема 6.12 Авангард в архитектуре | Творческие работы по переводу | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5,ОК8,ОК10. |  |  |
| Тема 6.13. Современная архитектура жилых зданий | Самостоятельная работа | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5,ОК8, |  |  |
| Тема 6.14. Современная архитектура общественных зданий | Творческие работы по переводуКонтроль за выполнением устного перевода | У-2,З-1,ОК2,ОК4,ОК8. |  |  |
| Тема 6.15. Архитектура и экология | Устный опрос | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5,ОК8 |  |  |
| **Тема 6.2.Строительство и виды работ** |  |  |  |  |
| Тема 6.23. Реставрационные работы в архитектуре | Проекты | У-2, З-1ОК-2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК-8 |  |  |
| Тема 6.24. Инженерные работы при реставрации памятников архитектуры | Дифференцированные задания на совершенствование навыков чтения | У-1, З-1ОК2,ОК5 ОК8 |  |  |
| Тема 6.25. Строительные элементы архитектуры | Устный опрос | У-2, З-1ОК2, ОК4, ОК8, |  |  |
| Тема 6.26. **Контрольная работа №6** | Устный и письменный контроль освоения пройденной темы | У-1,З-1,ОК2,ОК-4, ОК 5,ОК8,ОК10. |  |  |
| **Дифференцированный зачет** |  |  | Контроль знаний |  |

**3. Задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины**

3.1. Задания для текущего контроля.

Приложение № 1.

3.2 Задания для промежуточной аттестации.

Приложение № 2.

**4. Условия проведения промежуточной аттестации.**

Промежуточный контроль освоения умения и усвоенных знаний дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык осуществляется на дифференцированном зачете. Условием допуска к дифференцированному зачету является положительная текущая аттестация по всем практическим работам учебной дисциплины, ключевым теоретическим вопросам дисциплины (проверка выполняется текущим контролем).

**5. Критерии оценивания для промежуточной аттестации.**

**Критерии оценки письменных ответов**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Оценки** | **Критерии оценки** |
| **«5»** | Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи |
| **«4»** | Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок. |
| **«3»** | Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики. |
| **«2»** | Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста. |

**Критерии оценки устных развёрнутых ответов**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Оценки** | **Взаимодействие с собеседником** | **Лексический запас** | **Грамматическая правильность речи** | **Фонетическое оформление речи** |
| **«5»** | Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач. | Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям. | Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкиеграмматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации. | Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения. |
| **«4»** | Коммуникация затруднена, речь студента неоправданно паузирована. | Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов. | Грамматические и/илилексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи студента. | В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи. |
| **«3»** | Коммуникация существенно затруднена, студент не проявляет речевой инициативы. | Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы. | Студент делает большое количество грубых грамматическихи/или лексическихошибок. | В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи. |
| **«2»** | Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста. | Бедный лексический запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании. | Допускает большое количество грамматических ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных глагольных форм и употреблении нужных времен. | Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения. |

**Тема 5.1 История архитектурных стилей**

Тема 5.11. Сущность и задачи архитектуры

 ***Устный опрос***

1. *What is the essence of architecture?*

The very essence of architecture can be **likened to the seed in nature**, and some of the transparency of the principle of growth as found in nature ought to be a fundamental concept in the architectural process.

2. *What are the essential duties of an architect?*

**Responsibilities**

Control project from start to finish ensuring high quality, innovative and functional design.

Take the “brief” to identify clients' needs, put together feasibility reports, and design proposals.

Develop ideas keeping in mind client's needs, building's usage and environmental impact.

3. *What is the task of architecture?*

Architects **create designs for new construction projects, alterations and redevelopments**. They use their specialist construction knowledge and high-level drawing skills to design buildings that are functional, safe, sustainable and aesthetically pleasing.

4*. What should I expect from an architect?*

**What to Expect When Working With an Architect**

The First Meeting. The initial consultation or interview is primarily intended to see if you, your project, and the potential architect are a good fit. ...

Design Phase.

Documentation Phase.

Permitting.

Construction Administration.

5. *What are the types of architects?*

**The Eight Types of Architects**

Commercial Architect.

Residential Architect.

Sustainable / Green Design Architect.

Industrial Architect.

Conservation Architect.

Landscape Architect.

Interior Architect.

**Самостоятельная работа**

**1. Guess the meanings of the following international words.**

Architecture, practical, expressive, civilization, culture, primitive, element, natural, human, institution, characteristic, construction, communication, idea, form, constant, social, function, monumental, hall.

2. **2. Form nouns, using the following suffixes:**

**-ment:** to arrange, to develop, to establish, to require, settling;

**-tion:** to civilize, to communicate, to constitute, to institute, to organize, to recognize.

**-ty:** activate, continue, realize, secure, stabilize, unite.

3. **3. Match the pairs of synonyms (A) and opposites (B).**

(A) Importance; building; man; the simplest; to possess; structure; primitive; to have; a human being; a work of architecture; concern.

(B) civilized; general; with; more; primitive; particular; less; without.

**Тема 5.12. Египетская архитектура**

***Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения***

**1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the words in italics.**

1. He always *works* hard. 2. The bridge was closed for repair *works*. 3. The researchers didn’t conduct *experiments* on animals. 4. He often *experiments* with new materials. 5. The wide avenue *borders* the park. 6. We can’t cross the *border* without documents. 7. She will *show* you all the sights of the city. 8. There was a new *show* in the theatre yesterday.

**2. Match the pairs of synonyms.**

Craftsman, temple, to flourish, fortress, to survive, shrine, artisan, to thrive, citadel, to outlive.

3. **Choose the correct form of the verb.**

**1.** During the Old Kingdom Egypt … by the kings of the 3rd to 6th Dynasties.

a) was ruling b) have ruled c) was ruled d) will rule

**2.** Techniques of working in stone, wood, and metal … tremendous progress.

a) made b) have made c) makes d) was making

**3.** These monuments … the divinity of the Egyptian kings.

a) celebrate b) will celebrate c) have been celebrating d) celebrated

**4.** The earliest that… are the copper statues of Pepi I and his son at Hierakonpolis.

a) were surviving b) survives c) survive d) will survive

**5.** Fortresses … to defend the southern and eastern borders,

a) built b) were built c) build d) builds

**6.** Very little architecture … — many royal monuments were robbed in later

periods.

1. had remained b) remain c) has been remained d) remains

**7.** Craftsmen … from wider contact with other civilizations.

a) benefit b) benefited c) benefits d) will benefit

**4. Choose the correct preposition.**

**1.** Craftsmen and artists were drawn to the court to work … the patronage of the king.

a) with b) under c) about d) at

**2.** The sun temples were built… the 5th Dynasty.

a) from b) on c) into d) by

**3.** Craftsmen worked… the finest materials.

a) with b) for c) in d) after

**4.** New areas of land were brought… cultivation.

a) under b) from c) over d) on

**5.** The Ptolemies built numerous temples … the island of Philae.

b) on c) above d) in

5. **Translate into English.**

художники и ремесленники; под покровительством царя и знати; храмы солнца; достигать новых вершин мастерства; расцвет искусств и ремесел;

поощрять художников и ремесленников; достижения, прославляющие царей и могущество богов; погребальный храм царицы Хатшепсут; преемники Александра Великого

**Тема 5.13. Древнегреческая архитектура**

***Устный опрос***

1. Who were some famous Greek architects?

**Iktinos and Kallikrates** were the architects credited with designing the Parthenon, though some sources such as the Roman architect and author, Vitruvius, also name Karpion as an architect as well.

2. Who is the most famous Greek architecture?

Ictinus, also spelled Iktinos, (flourished 5th century bc), Greek architect, one of the most celebrated of Athens, known for his work on the Parthenon on the Acropolis, the Temple of the Mysteries at Eleusis, and the Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae.

3. Who started ancient Greek architecture?

Ancient Greek architecture came from **the Greek-speaking people (Hellenic people)** whose culture flourished on the Greek mainland, the Peloponnese, the Aegean Islands, and in colonies in Anatolia and Italy for a period from about 900 BC until the 1st century AD, with the earliest remaining architectural works dating from ….

4. What is a famous piece of architecture that was left by the ancient Greeks?

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+is+a+famous+piece+of+architecture+that+was+left+by+the+ancient+Greeks?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=5bU_XC3u9soAzM%252CpcKn82O9_8CfTM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kRYNIpEdXcBnqNXfdu552YMQqxBNQ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjKo8ya0sn0AhXkoosKHXLmD_0Q9QF6BAgHEAE" \l "imgrc=5bU_XC3u9soAzM)

Considered the most significant surviving building of ancient Greece, **the Parthenon** is said to be the pinnacle of the Doric order.

5. What is the oldest building in ancient Greece?

Parthenon

6. What are three Greek architectural orders?

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?output=search&tbm=isch&q=What+are+three+Greek+architectural+orders?&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=6WZTfy8UVbrBtM%252CqMIpxjKsnxAtuM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kQ0dk7A-2hcBAz12JBQNFOKBCgfsw&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjQqpSv0sn0AhXlsosKHeJwCvoQ9QF6BAgEEAE" \l "imgrc=6WZTfy8UVbrBtM)

At the start of what is now known as the Classical period of architecture, ancient Greek architecture developed into three distinct orders: **the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders**.

7. What is Greek architecture known for?

Greek architecture is known for **tall columns, intricate detail, symmetry, harmony, and balance**. The Greeks built all sorts of buildings. The main examples of Greek architecture that survive today are the large temples that they built to their gods.

**8.** What is a metope in Greek?

In classical architecture, a metope (μετόπη) is **a rectangular architectural element** that fills the space between two triglyphs in a Doric frieze, which is a decorative band of alternating triglyphs and metopes above the architrave of a building of the Doric order.

**9.** How does Greek architecture differ from ancient artworks?

Whereas the Greeks favored marble, the Romans invented concrete, and they relied on this key building material in much of their architecture. Romans also emphasized **circular forms** and made extensive use of the arch, vault, and dome in their building projects, unlike the post-and-lintel structure of Greek buildings.

**10.** How does Greek architecture differ from Baroque architecture?

**Greeks aimed for simple elegance whereas** the Romans emphasized grandeur. Romans used cement to make domes and improved structural devices such as columns and arches. You just studied 11 terms!

**11.** What makes Greek architecture classical?

Classical Greek architecture is **highly formalized in structure and decoration**, and is best known for its temples, many of which are found throughout the region as substantially intact ruins. ... Greek architectural style can be divided into three separate orders: the Doric Order, the Ionic Order, and the Corinthian Order.

**Проекты-подготовить презентацию на английском языке по теме «Greek architecture»**

**Тема 5.14. Римская архитектура**

***Устный опрос***

1. *What architecture is Rome known for?*

Roman architecture is famous for its **domes, arches, amphitheaters, temples**, thermaes (bath houses), atriums, aqueducts, apartments, houses, and for many other factors that made it unique. Art was often carved into the walls of stone buildings depicting battles, and famous Romans.

2. *What are 3 things Roman architecture?*

**Roman architecture is noted for a number of reasons, including:**

Arches. Domes. Aqueducts. Amphitheaters. Thermaes. Temples. Apartment Blocks. Houses

*3. What are the main features of Roman architecture?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+are+the+main+features+of+Roman+architecture?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=EAMnTH0sg7XI1M%252C1og4QYrmge3kwM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kQCbi0WJgbvq3-kY2BH849q8CY99w&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjf1c7T1cn0AhUDmIsKHeQQAcMQ9QF6BAgIEAE" \l "imgrc=EAMnTH0sg7XI1M)

Some key structures in Roman architecture are **Basilica, Amphitheater, residential housing block, granary building, aqueducts, public baths, and triumphal arches**. The striking features of Roman architecture were the elements used, innovated, and mindfully executed by them.

4. *What is the most famous architecture in Rome?*

The Colosseum

**The Colosseum** is one of the most recognisable structures in the world. Built during the Flavian dynasty, between 70CE and 80CE – then known as the Flavian amphitheatre – it is the largest amphitheatre ever built and was modelled after the ancient Teatro Marcello.

5. *How did the Romans make architecture?*

Roman architecture developed **the use arches and vaults in architecture**. While Roman architecture may not have invented the arch or the vault, they certainly perfected them. These architectural forms allowed Roman architects to create large roofed structures without a reliance on pillars.

6. *What is the best example of Roman architecture?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?output=search&tbm=isch&q=What+is+the+best+example+of+Roman+architecture?&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=95SG_spJ0ftr2M%252CSuUj1l09lZSgmM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kRfqkmNRG3q8C8EqRQIq13HitWLxA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjYzrv-1cn0AhVi-yoKHft6BG8Q9QF6BAgKEAE" \l "imgrc=95SG_spJ0ftr2M)

**Pantheon**

The Pantheon is arguably the most well-preserved architectural marvel from the ancient Roman era.

7. *Where do we see Roman architecture today?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?output=search&tbm=isch&q=Where+do+we+see+Roman+architecture+today?&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=DEWDxpvzHbYIxM%252CdFdqFGlZRWIzeM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kQJ46Z1vTzeIp-qllg50inH4QXTzg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZruKm1sn0AhXOlIsKHb6jCVUQ9QF6BAgGEAE" \l "imgrc=DEWDxpvzHbYIxM)

Roman arches are also found in modern architecture, such as **the interior of Union Station in Washington D.C.** While initially developed by the Greeks, arches were incorporated into Roman architecture early on.

**Самостоятельная работа**

**1.. Interview your partner as an expert in ancient Greek architecture. Use the following words and expressions.**

Splendid relics of Hellenic art, gem, upper town, an architectural frame, an Ionic temple, treasuries, gateway, the rigid conventions of colonnade construction, a steeply rising site, precision, a rival.

**2.Translate into English.**

один из древнейших городов мира;замечательные памятник древнегреческого искусства;шедевр мировой архитектуры;небольшой скалистый холм;архитектурное обрамление;из золота и слоновой кости;

жесткие условия; была высокочтимым предметом культа; ионический храм;

не имеющий себе равных; на фризе здания; в честь богини Афины; сокровищницы в Дельфе периода архаики; соперник

**3. Replace the words in italics (A) by synonyms (B).**

1. ***1. The wealth of splendid relics of Hellenic art can be seen in Athens.***

2. The Acropolis contains the ruins of several ancient Greek architectural *monuments*.

3. The temple served as an *exquisite*, imposing architectural frame for the statue of Athena.

4. Next to the Parthenon is another *shrine*, the Erechtheum.

5. It was built by an *anonymous* architect.

6. Its *refined* loveliness and proportions are every bit as enchanting as the monumental *grandeur* of the Parthenon.

1. ***The remains, ancient Greek, unknown, greatness, temple, landmarks, delicate, competitor.***

**Тема 5.15. Возрождение классического искусства**

**Технический текст**

***Задание: прочитать и перевести текст- письменно***

**The Renaissance**

The Renaissance began in Italy, where there was always a residue of classical feeling in art. Knowledge of the classical style in architecture was derived during

the Renaissance from two sources: the ancient classical buildings, particularly in Italy but also in France and Spain and the treatise De architectura by the Roman architect Vitruvius. For classical antiquity and, therefore, for the Renaissance, the basic element of architectural design was the order, which was a system of traditional architectural units. During the Renaissance five orders were used,

the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, with various ones prevalent in different periods. For example, the ornate, decorative quality of the Corinthian order was embraced during the early Renaissance, while the masculine simplicity and strength of the Doric was preferred during the Italian High Renaissance. On the authority of Vitruvius, the Renaissance architects found a harmony between the proportions of the human body and those of their architecture. There was even a relationship between architectural proportions and the Renaissance *pictorial* device of perspective. The concern of these architects for proportion caused that clear,

measured expression and definition of architectural space and mass that differentiates the Renaissance style from the Gothic and encourages in the spectator an immediate and full comprehension of the building. In the early 15th century an Italian architect Filippo Brunelleschi formulated linear perspective, which was to become a basic element of Renaissance art. His brilliant work, the *loggia* of the Ospedale degli Innocenti (1419–51) was the first building in the

Renaissance manner. A very graceful *arcade* was designed with Composite columns, and windows with classical *pediments* were regularly spaced above each of the arches. Donato Bramante's Tempietto San Pietro in Montorio (1502)

symbolized the beginning of the High Renaissance style in Rome. *Erected* on the supposed site of the martyrdom of St. Peter, the Tempietto is circular in plan, with a colonnade of 16 columns surrounding a small cella, or enclosed interior sanctuary. St Peter’s Cathedral, the work of great masters, is the largest church in the Christian world. Its architectural history shows the way in which the Baroque emerged out of the Renaissance. In Russia the Renaissance is represented by the works of Italian masters (the Moscow Kremlin, the 15th — 16th centuries.)

The cathedral of the *Assumption* was built in 1475–1479 by Aristotile Fioravante on the site of an old church dating back to the reign of Ivan Kalita. By combining the characteristic features of the Vladimir-Suzdal and early-Moscow style with Italian Renaissance decoration and construction methods Fioravante produced a

masterpiece of lasting beauty. Another example is the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, designed by Alevisio Novi in 1505–1508. The Granovitaya Palata (Faceted Palace, 1487–91) was built by Russian craftsmen according to the design of Italian architects Marco72Unit 9. The rebirth of classical artRuffo, Aloisio da Carcano, and Pietro Antonio Solari. Its eastern facade is faced with faceted white stones, hence the name.

**Тема5.16. Стиль барокко и рококо**

**Технический перевод текста**

***Задание: прочитать и перевести текст- письменно***

**Baroque**

Baroque and late Baroque, or Rococo, are terms applied to European art of the period between the early 17th century — the mid 18th century. "Baroque" was probably derived from the Italian word *barocco*. This word was used by philosophers during the Middle Ages to describe an obstacle in schematic logic. This word also described an irregular or imperfectly shaped *pearl*. During the Baroque period (c.1600–1750), architecture, painting, and sculpture were integrated into decorative ensembles. Architecture and sculpture became pictorial, painting became illusionistic. Baroque art was essentially concerned with vivid colours, hidden light sources, luxurious materials, and elaborate, contrasting

surface textures. Baroque architects made architecture a means of propagating

faith in church and in the state. Baroque space, with directionality, movement, positive molding, contrasted markedly with the static, stable, and space of the High Renaissance and with the frustrating conflict of unbalanced spaces of the preceding Mannerist period. Mannerism is the term applied to certain aspects of artistic style,

mainly Italian, in the period between the High Renaissance of the early 16th century and the beginning of Baroque art in the early 17th century. The Baroque rapidly developed into two separate forms: the strongly Roman Catholic countries (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Bohemia, southern Germany, Austria, and Poland) tended toward freer and more active architectural forms and surfaces; in

Protestant regions (England, the Netherlands, and the remainder of Northern Europe) architecture was more restrained and developed a quiet monumentality impressive in its refinement. In the Protestant countries and France, which sought the spirit through the mind, architecture was more geometric, formal, and precise — an appeal to the intellect. Hardouin-Mansart's Dome des Invalides, Paris (c. 1675), is generally agreed to be the finest church of the last half of the 17th

century in France. The correctness and precision of its form, the harmony and balance of its spaces, and the soaring vigour of its dome make it a *landmark* not only of the Paris skyline but also of European Baroque architecture. Other greatest works of this style are the church of Santa Susanna (Maderno, с. 1597), Versailles (Le Vau), National Palace in Madrid (Sacchelti, 1736), and Royal Palace at Caserta (Vanvitelli, 1752).

**Active vocabulary**

**pearl** — жемчуг **ensemble —** ансамбль **texture —** текстура **molding** лепное украшение **landmark —** объект местности, ориентир.

**Тема 5.17. Архитектура неоклассицизма**

**Устный опрос**

1.What are the 5 main characteristics of neoclassical architecture?

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+are+the+5+main+characteristics+of+neoclassical+architecture?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=U4IdAyiTY54EjM%252CpKp5E1h4SEbMhM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSm6UwptfUmhBPA8Fd13tpkb_BGEQ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiO_6SB28n0AhXFs4sKHUxXB5MQ9QF6BAgJEAE" \l "imgrc=U4IdAyiTY54EjM)

**Key Elements of Neoclassical Architecture**

Grand scale volumes. Simple geometric forms. Dramatic columns. Doric Greek or Roman detailing. Domed or flat roofs, depending on style.

2.*What are the 3 types of neoclassical architecture?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+are+the+3+types+of+neoclassical+architecture?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=mkcKtldn41ElxM%252C1_2HO8bdobI2qM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kS469UG47Wf-AAAK_dRQQs-qXm2Bg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiO_6SB28n0AhXFs4sKHUxXB5MQ9QF6BAgTEAE" \l "imgrc=mkcKtldn41ElxM)

Although they may call it “New Classical Architecture.” Three types of neoclassical architecture are **Classical block style, Palladian Style, and “Temple Style**.” A classical block building shows an extensive rectangular, square look with a flat or low hanging roof and an exterior rich in classical detail.

3. *What is an example of neoclassical architecture?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+is+an+example+of+neoclassical+architecture?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=LS36Wgs7MnjvNM%252CxuJ-MbmXInsiPM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kTP9MzihyirHY61WB60ubuAU4OSzg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiO_6SB28n0AhXFs4sKHUxXB5MQ9QF6BAgfEAE" \l "imgrc=LS36Wgs7MnjvNM)

Notable examples of neoclassical architecture include **Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Old Museum in Berlin**, Sir John Soane's Bank of England in London, and the White House in Washington D.C.

*4. How do you identify neoclassical architecture?*

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?output=search&tbm=isch&q=How+do+you+identify+neoclassical+architecture?&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=oNtJHLKmyLiS2M%252C2MBFqPLGNUFb7M%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSsmh-lp4Hy2CUKpV-J1j4WEQDf4w&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjktcqF28n0AhX8isMKHXkoAHkQ9QF6BAgHEAE" \l "imgrc=oNtJHLKmyLiS2M)

Neoclassical architecture is characterized by **grandeur of scale**, simplicity of geometric forms, Greek—especially Doric (see order)—or Roman detail, dramatic use of columns, and a preference for blank walls. The new taste for antique simplicity represented a general reaction to the excesses of the Rococo style.

5. *What materials are used in neoclassical architecture?*

Soaring marble columns, plain moldings and pillars, and legacy building materials (**stone blocks, brick, and marble**) come together to create one of the greatest examples of modern Neoclassicism in the United States.

6. *Why was neoclassical architecture so popular?*

Because **the style was more scaled down and flexible than its grander cousin**, the Beaux-Arts, Neoclassical spread prolifically throughout the U.S. and became popular for a wide range of everyday buildings

7. *What is the concept of neoclassicism?*

Neoclassicism is a term **related to artistic and creative movements that reflect qualities of ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, culture, and art**. Although the classical Greeks and Romans lived thousands of years ago, they championed ideas like order, balance, and restraint that had lasting influence.

8. What is NEOS and Classicus?

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?output=search&tbm=isch&q=What+is+NEOS+and+Classicus?&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=HauuCAd2hBoxzM%252CIyA6SKwZ32FrEM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kTtJG28n2QfZYBzPzFoi6om3GVhQQ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiY7sfh28n0AhWIv4sKHcOHDh0Q9QF6BAgGEAE" \l "imgrc=HauuCAd2hBoxzM)

1. The word neoclassic comes from the **Greek word neos meaning new and the Latin word classicus** , which is similar in meaning to the English, phrase first class. Neo-classicism is the name given to the western movements in the decorative and visual arts.

**Ролевая игра**

**Цель: *проанализировать конструкции сооружений, определять форму и размер и расположение деталей***





**Тема 5.18 Архитектура рубежа веков**

*Самостоятельная работа*

**I. Translate into Russian.**

the period of the Enlightenment; to refine the robust architecture of the 17th century; to be replaced by pastel shades; violent surface relief;

to be replaced by smooth flowing masses; graceful and ethereal; the bravado and dominance of the Baroque; to capture the imagination by intricacy and subtlety;

continuous decorative schemes; Pilgrimage Church.

2. **Translate the following sentences paying attention to the words in italics.**

1. The *aim* of this project is to give support to young architects.

2. We *aim* at reducing expenses to the minimum.

3. On exhibition are original prints of modern *masters*.

4. You should *master* the art of communication.

5. The roofs of the houses *rise* above the trees.

6. They could see a car coming over the top of the *rise*.

**3.Make sentences of your own, using these phrasal verbs.**

to give rise to, to differ in, to put an end to, to be accompanied by, to impose upon, to overstep the frontiers.

4. **Answer the following questions.**

1. When did Art Nouveau develop?

2. What are its sources?

3. Why was Art Nouveau a diverse phenomenon?

4. What outstanding architects of Art Nouveau do you know?

5. What are the best examples of Art Nouveau in Europe?

5. **Translate the text.**

Antonio Gaudi was born in Reus (Cataluna) in a family of coppersmiths. The most universal architect which Cataluna has given was the last of five brothers. He did not follow the traditional occupation of the family but it helped him to create his own conception of space and volume. Gaudi saw in the construction of boilers which his father produced a free treatment of space. Gaudi worked at the moment of Modernistic outbreak, the movement of regeneration and replanting of the arts. One must point out that Gaudi — always bound to his historic moment and his

people — going forward to his era, never limited himself to some criterion of school. Therefore his figure and his work are the chapter apart in Modernism.

Among his first works were the "Cuidadela" Park of Barcelona, the niche of the Virgin of Monserrat, the street lamps in the "Plaza Real" of Barcelona, the Vicen's house, the furniture of the "Comillas" chapel. These were the first tests which allowed him to find solutions — synthesis of Romanic-Gothic Medievalism, organic naturalism, orientalism, geometrism — which configured in all his posterior work. Antonio Gaudi is the author of such world renewed architectural

products as the college of the Teresinas, the Guell Park, the "Botines" house, the Episcopal Palace of Astorga, the houses "Calvet" and "Battlo", the "Pedrera" (Mila house), the crypt of the "Colonia Guell", and many others. His greatest work is the New Cathedral of Barcelona — The "Sagrada Familia" (Holy Family).

**Эссе**

**Написать эссе по теме занятия**

 **Тема 5.2 Архитектурное проектирование**

**Тема 5.21. Органическая архитектура**

***Устный контроль***

1. What are the benefits of organic architecture?

Patterns help us understand the world. They **allow us to predict the weather**, anticipate a valley over a mountain, and know when the next train is to arrive. People understand their environment when it is governed by patterns, and a home built from patterns will be comprehensible and comfortable.

2. Is organic architecture modern architecture?

In the last half of the 20th century, Modernist architects took the concept of organic architecture to new heights. By using new forms of concrete and cantilever trusses, designers were able to create swooping arches without visible beams or pillars. **Modern organic buildings are neither linear or rigidly geometric**.

3 What is organic architecture according to Frank Lloyd Wright?

[](https://www.google.com.ua/search?q=What+is+organic+architecture+according+to+Frank+Lloyd+Wright?&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=jc6fI1xpueL2ZM%252COuxiXATzhHHZMM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kQHwUahuPqV34wwAGEQty2vp3dfdA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiTqID76sn0AhXDmIsKHexaBdYQ9QF6BAgJEAE" \l "imgrc=jc6fI1xpueL2ZM)

Organic Architecture is a **belief that the natural life that exists in a space should flow into, peacefully coexist with and benefit from whatever is constructed there**. Or as Wright himself simply put it, “No house should ever be on a hill or on anything. It should be of the hill.

4. *Is organic architecture a style?*

Organic architecture is **a type of architectural design wherein buildings are inspired by, built around, and blend in with their natural surroundings**. The term organic architecture was coined by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

*5. What materials are used in organic architecture?*

Organic materials such as **wood, straw, bamboo, cellulose insulation, clay, natural paints and oils or waxes** could be used instead to create low energy buildings that are solid, safe and better for the environment. Organic materials are grown from seeds and absorb carbon dioxide while they grow.

6. *Who introduced organic architecture?*

Frank Lloyd Wright

**Frank Lloyd Wright** introduced the word 'organic' into his philosophy of architecture as early as 1908. It was an extension of the teachings of his mentor Louis Sullivan whose slogan “form follows function” became the mantra of modern architecture.

7 *Why is wood considered organic material?*

Wood is a porous and fibrous structural tissue found in the stems and roots of trees and other woody plants. It is an organic material – a **natural composite of cellulose fibers that are strong in tension and embedded in a matrix of lignin that resists compression**.

8 *What era is organic architecture?*

Modernist path to Organic Architecture
In **the second half of the 20th century**, the concept of organic architecture was taken to new heights by Modernist architects. These designs saw new forms and material usages, such as concrete and cantilever trusses.

*9. Why is wood considered organic material?*

Wood is a porous and fibrous structural tissue found in the stems and roots of trees and other woody plants. It is an organic material – a **natural composite of cellulose fibers that are strong in tension and embedded in a matrix of lignin that resists compression**.

**Письменный контроль**

**1.Use the following prefixes and suffixes to make new words.**

*Over-, sub-, sup-, un-; -al, -an, -ese, -fy, -ize, -like, -ment, -or, -y.*

Practice, rock, hang, Japan, engage, interrupt, Europe, character, develop, spiral, function, America, achieve, simple.

2. **I. Choose the correct word.**

**1.** Wright’s work … innovative examples of different building types.

a) includes b) concludes c) excludes

**2.** With his Usonian homes he set a new style for … design.

a) urban b) suburban c) industrial

**3.** The Robie House is often called the ‘… of modernism’.

a) cornerstone b) touchstone c) stone

**4.** The private residence named Falling Water is a series of cantilevered balconies and …

a) roofs b) beams c) terraces

**3 . Choose the correct form of the verb.**

**1.** Wright … the concept of ‘organic’ architecture.

a) has developed b) had developed c) developed

**2.** By 1901 about 50 projects … by Wright.

a) had been completed b) has been completed c) were completed

**3.** The living and dining areas of the Robie House … to form one uninterrupted space.

a) unified b) are unified c) are being unified

**4.** Throughout his career Wright … in community and site planning.

a) was interested b) had interested c) interested

**5.** In accordance with Wright’s philosophy, the building … from its context.

a) shall grow b) should be grown c) should grow

1. **Match the terms to their definitions.**
2. *Cantilever. 2. Chimney. 3. Overhang. 4. Unfinished.*

a) a part that sticks out from the edge above something;

b) a piece of wood or metal fixed to the side of an upright post

or a wall and used for supporting something such as a bridge;

c) not painted or protected with a special liquid;

d) a tube or passage that takes smoke from a fire through a building

and out through the roof.

**4. Translate into English.**

Новый стиль проектирования загородных домов, церкви, отели, осветительные приборы, ковры, мебель, вит-ражи, труба, дымоход, шпалера, выступ, оказать большое влияние, угловой (краеугольный) камень, шедевр, консоль, кронштейн, отдельный, сложный, замысловатый, ≪Дом над водопадом≫, заниматься проектированием, известняк, бетон,спиралевидный, признание, шпалера

5**. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the main idea of ‘organic’ architecture?

2. Who was its founder?

3. H ow can be ‘Prairie Houses’ described?

4. What can you say about Wright’s most innovative private residence?

5. What features of modern American houses date back to Wright?

6. H ow does the Solomon R . Guggenheim Museum look like?

7. Why do you think Falling Water, the Guggenheim Museum, the Frederick C. Robie House and the Johnson Wax Building were given the title ‘The Building of the 20th century’?

**Тема 5.22. Основы архитектурного проектирования**

***Перевести текст***

**Frank Lloyd Wright**

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959) is the greatest American architect and interior designer. He developed the concept of ‘organic’ architecture, was the initiator of the Prairie School movement, with his Usonian homes set a new style for suburban design. Wright’s work includes innovative examples of different building types —

mansions, churches, museums, schools, hotels and offices. He often designed the interior elements of his buildings, such as pieces of furniture, carpets, light fittings, and stained glass. His famous ‘Prairie Houses’ (between 1900 and 1917) were

extended low buildings with flat roofs, suppressed chimneys, overhangs and terraces, made of unfinished materials. These works are known to be the first examples of the ‘open plan’. These were the houses in Buffalo, New York, 1903–1908; the Westcott House in Springfield, Ohio, 1907–1908; the Avery and Queene Coonley House in Riverside, Illinois; the Frederick C . R obie House in Chicago,

1907–1909. The Westcott House, inspired by Japanese art, shows the evolution

of Wright’s Prairie concept. It has an extensive 98‑foot pergola capped with an intricate wooden trellis; this connects a detached carriage house and garage to the main house. The Robie House is a masterpiece of the late ‘Prairie period. The structure features cantilevered roof, supported by a 110‑foot steel channel. Its living and dining areas are unified to form one uninterrupted space. Greatly influenced young architects in post war Europe, this work is often called the ‘cornerstone of modernism’. The greatest example of residential design, the house named Falling Water, was constructed on a rocky ledge with a stream and waterfall running under part of the building (1935–1939). The construction being an integral part of the landscape is a series of cantilevered balconies and terraces, the verticals were made of limestone and the horizontals of concrete. In the 1930's Wright was also engaged in designing Usonian homes. Aimed to be highly functional houses for middle-class clients, these designs were characterized by simple, yet elegant geometric forms. The Solomon R . Guggenheim Museum in New York (1943–

1959) is probably his most recognized masterpiece. The spirallike building grows from its site on Fifth Avenue; its interior is like the inside of a seashell. Modern American homes owe much to Wright: open plans, slab-on-grade foundations, simplified construction techniques, innovative use of glass and other building materials. During his lifetime and well after his death Frank Lloyd Wright received much honorary recognition for his achievements. In 1991,the American Institute of Architects named him “the greatest American architect of all time”. In 2000, an unscientific pool was taken in Philadelphia in which Falling Water was named “The Building of the 20th century’’, as were the Guggenheim Museum, the Frederick C. Robie House and the Johnson Wax Building.

**Active vocabulary**

**мansion** — большой особняк, большой дом; дворец

**carpet —** ковер

**light fittings** — осветительные приборы

**chimney —** труба, дымоход

**overhang —** выступ, навес

**unfinished —** необработанный

**trellis —** шпалера

**cantilever —** консоль, кронштейн

**limestone —** известняк

**Тема 5.23. Проектирование зданий и сооружений**

***Самостоятельная работа***

**1. Guess the meanings of the following international words.**

Meridian, millennium, centre, visitor, hangar, interval, spherical, line, ton, diameter, vertical, horizontal, compression.

**2. Use the following suffixes to form new words:**

**-age, -(a)tion, -ance, -or, -ly.**

Horizontal, deflect, assembly, define, radial, exhibit, resist, celebrate.

**3. Use the following (a) adjectives (b) nouns to make word combinations.**

(a) noble, heavy, public, patterned, cool, international, concrete;

(b) origin, building, exhibition, structure, weather, fabric, load.

**4 . C omplete the following sentences.**

**1.** The world time finds its origin in … .

a) Manchester b) Paris c) Greenwich

**2.** The centre of the Millenium celebrations is … .

a) the Millenium Dome b) The Pompidou Centre c) the Colosseum

**3.** The concept of the Dome's … is apparently very simple.

a) exterior b) interior c) roof

**4.** The tensioned cables and cladding carry the loads by deflection accompanied by increase in … .

a) tension b) thickness с) compression

**5.** … the forces are resisted by vertical ground anchors.

a) at the centre b) on the ground c) at the edge

**Творческая работа по переводу**

**1.*Прочитать и перевести текст***

**2.*Составить план текста***

**3.*Перевести первый и второй абзацы текста***

***The Millenium dome***

Since the Greenwich meridian and thus the world time finds its origin in Greenwich, in Britain it was decided that it should be the place where the world should celebrate its step into the new millenium. The centre of the Millenium celebrations was the Millenium Dome, the largest single public assembly building in the world. The architect of the Dome, Richard Rogers, is famous for such

works as the Pompidou Centre, opened in 1977, and the Lloyd's of London building.

The Dome is an exceptional example of building engineering. Its function is to provide an enclosure for the exhibition, to protect the exhibits and the visitors from the weather. The concept of the Dome's roof is apparently very simple. Tensioned

steel *cables* are arranged radially on the surface of the dome and held in space by hangar and tie down cables at 25 m intervals. The surface is defined as a spherical cap. Between the cables, tensioned coated *fabric* is used as *cladding*. Both the tensioned cables and cladding carry the loads by *deflection*

accompanied by increase in tension. The forces in the cables, 40 tonnes in each radial line have to be *resisted* at the centre where they come together and at the boundary where they are *anchored*. In the centre of the roof there is a 30 m diameter tension ring consisting of 12–48 mm diameter cables which carry a total of 700 tonnes. At the edge the forces are resisted by vertical ground anchors going 12 m down into the gravel *layers* and horizontally by a concrete ring beam 1000 m in *circumference* which carries the loads in compression.

**Тема 5.24. Архитектурные детали**

***Проектная работа***

**Составить презентацию «Архитектурные детали»**

 **Контрольная работа№5**

 **Вариант1.**

**Choose the correct preposition:**

 **1.**… architecture, man is confined to a primitive struggle with the elements.

a) By b) At c) Without d) In

2. There are some characteristics that distinguish the work of architecture… other man-made structures.

a) From b) Behind c) With d) For

3. With architecture he has a defense… the natural environment.

a) In b) Behind c) Against d) under

4. The combination of experience and ideas… the work’s form is one of the functions of architecture.

a) With b) Between c) After d) Through

5. All these conditions must be met… architecture.

a) At b) In c) From d) On

***Keys:* 1c, 2a, 3c, 4a, 5b.**

**2. Read the text. Write about the main functions of architecture.**

**The art of architecture**

Architecture is the art and the technique of building, employed to fulfil the practical and expressive requirements of civilized people. Almost every settled society that possesses the techniques for building produces architecture. It is necessary in all but the simplest cultures; without it, man is confined to a primitive struggle with the elements; with it, he has not only a defence against the natural

environment but also the benefits ol a human environment, a prerequisite for the development of civilized institutions. The characteristics that *distinguish* a work of architecture from other man-made structures are (1) the suitability of the work to use by human beings in general and the adaptability of it to particular human activities; the stability and permanence of the work's construction; and (3) the communication of experience and ideas through its form. All these conditions must be met in architecture. The second is a constant, while the first and the third vary in relative importance according to the social function of buildings. If the function is chiefly utilitarian, as in a factory, communication is of less importance.

If the function is chiefly expressive, as in a monumental tomb, utility is a minor concern. In some buildings such as churches and city halls, utility and communication may be of equal importance.

**3. Complete the sentences.**

1.Almost every settled society that possesses the techniques for building produces… .

a) nature b) architecture c) struggle

**2.** It is necessary in all but the simplest … .

a) theories b) works c) cultures

**3.** With architecture, man has a prerequisite for the development of civilized … .

a) importance b) institutions c) symbols

**4.** The stability and permanence of the work's construction is a/an … .

a) idea b) form c) constant

**5.** If the function is chiefly utilitarian, communication is of less … .

a) importance b) condition c) benefit

**6.** In a monumental tomb, utility is a minor … .

a) feature b) concern c) experience

**7.** Utility and communication are equally important in churches and … .

1. markets b) plants c) city halls

**4. Match the words and their definitions.**

1. *Culture. 2. The elements. 3. Institution. 4. Technique. 5. Work.*

a) a method of doing something using a special skill that you have developed;

b) a society that has its own set of ideas, beliefs, and ways of behaving;

c) the weather, especially wind and rain;

d) something produced by a painter, writer, etc;

e) an important tradition on which society is based.

**5. Translate into English.**

требования цивилизованных людей;

борьба со стихией;

природная среда;

предпосылка и символ;

произведение архитектуры;

стихия;

**6. Choose the correct form of the verb.**

1. The domus or town house, (consisted/was consisted) of suites of rooms grouped around a central hall, or atrium.

2. Further suites (added/were added) at the rear.

3. Great blocks of flats or tenements were called insulae.

4. Excavations at Ostia, Italy, (have revealed/have been revealed) the design of these blocks.

5. The unevenness of the site necessitated large terraces and flights of steps.

6. The interior of the Pantheon (lined/was lined) with precious marbles.

7. The Colosseum (built/is built) of concrete.

8. The Baths of Caracalla (covered/were covered) an area about 1,000 feet square.

 **Вариант2.**

1. **Guess the meanings of the following international words.**

Dominant, figure, internationally, system, proportion, human, basis, formulate, definition, correct, construction, transportation, postulate, machine, practically, mechanistic, aesthetic, rationality, plan, serial production, function, terrace, composition, interior, exterior, unique, architect, finally, epoch, tradition, urban, planning, scheme, centre, visual.

1. **Read the text and write about the sources and typical features of the style.**

 **ART DECO**

The term Art Deco was coined from the title of an international design exhibition held in Paris in 1925 (Exposition des Arts Decoratifs / et Industriels Moderns).

During the twenties and early thirties, jazzy Art Deco architecture was the rage. Its sources were numerous — the austere shapes of the Bauhaus School and streamlined styling of modern technology combined with motifs taken from ancient Greece and Rome, the Far East, Africa, India, Aztec and Mayan cultures. But the most important was the influence of ancient Egypt. In 1922, the world was thrilled with the discovery of the King Tutankhamen’s tomb. Reporters and tourists thronged the site for a glimpse at treasures, which had laid nearly undisturbed for over 3,000 years. Soon a fascination for ancient Egypt found expression in advertising design, architecture, furniture, jewelry, and It‘s easy to overlook the Egyptian elements in the design of a posh theatre or a streamlined diner, a private residence or an office building. The very shape of these structures expresses admiration for orderly forms and primitive architecture. The terra-cotta facing

and strong vertical bands, zigzag designs and vivid colours are also typical Art Deco features borrowed from antiquity. The early Art Deco skyscrapers suggest Egyptian or Assyrian pyramids with terraced steps rising to the top. These structures may have complex groupings of rectangles or trapezoids. Sometimes two contrasting materials are used to create subtle bands of colour, a strong sense of line, or the illusion of pillars. The logical progression of steps and the rhythmical repetition of shapes resemble ancient architecture yet also celebrate a new, technological era. Vivid colour, strong lines and undulating, repeating patterns are a trademark of Art Deco design, especially in the Moderne Deco

works of the 1930 s. Some buildings are embellished with flowing waterfall effects. Others present colours in bold, geometric blocks. In Europe the main Art Deco works are Ruhlmann’s Paris exhibition rooms, Le Pavillion d’un Collectioneur (1925). In the USA, Art Deco was embraced by Raymond Hood, who designed three of the most distinctive buildings in New York City: the Radio City Music Hall auditorium and foyer, the RC A building at Rockefeller Center, and the New York Daily News building. The Chrysler Building by William van Allen and the Empire State Building by Shreve and Lamb are other greatest landmarks of Art Deco architecture. After 1935 Art Deco declined but has revived since the 1960s.

**3. Choose the correct word.**

**1.** Most of all, Art Deco expressed … over a stunning archeological find in Egypt.

a) concern b) thanks c) excitement

**2.** A fascination for ancient Egypt found expression in clothing, jewelry, furniture, design and architecture.

a) Graphic b) landscape c) retail

**3.** The terracotta…, strong vertical bands, zigzag designs are also typical Art Deco features borrowed from antiquity.

a) Face b) facility c) facing

**4.** The very shape of buildings expresses fascination for orderly forms and … architecture.

a) sophisticated b) primitive c) classic

**5.** Some buildings are embellished with flowing … effects.

a) Waterfall b) waterline c) watercolour

**4 . Match the sentences and tenses.**

1. Art Deco expressed excitement over an amazing archeological find in Egypt.

2. Reporters and tourists saw treasures, which had laid nearly undisturbed for over 3,000 years.

3. The very shape of these buildings expresses fascination for orderly forms and primitive architecture.

4. Art Deco was widely used in furniture design.

5. Sometimes two contrasting materials are combined to create the illusion of pillars.

6. Since the 1960 s Art Deco has become popular again.

*a) Present Simple Active; b) Present Perfect Active; c) Present*

*Simple Passive; d) Past Simple Active and Past Perfect Active; e) Past*

*Simple Active; f) Past Simple Passive.*

**5. Guess which parts of speech the following words from the text belong to.**

Means noun adjective noun

rough noun adjective noun

blocks noun adjective noun

widespread noun adjective noun

precedents noun adjective noun

merit noun adjective noun

boxlike noun adjective noun

**6. Translate into English.**

в начале З тысячелетия до нашей эры; более подходящий материал;

внутреннее напряжение; по направлению волокна; сила сжатия; арматура;

чугун; универсальный строительный материал; арматурные стержни.

**Тема 6.1 Современная архитектура**

Тема 6.11 Функционализм в архитектуре

*Устный опрос*

1.What are the characteristics of functionalism in architecture?

Functionalism by definition is the idea that **architects must design a building or structure based on what the purpose of that building will be, nothing more**, no grand ornate detail, just clean lines. The three classic goals of architecture are utilitas, venustas, and firmitas, or utility, beauty, and firmness.

2. What is functionalism in design?

In architecture, functionalism is **the principle that buildings should be designed based solely on their purpose and function**. ... In this respect, functionalist architecture is often linked with the ideas of socialism and modern humanism.

3. What are basic functions of architecture?

The **placement, form, and features of a building must reflect its intended use** — and the people who use it — while permitting future adaptations or improvements. Structural and mechanical systems are crucial to the function of architecture.

4. What is theory of functionalism?

functionalism, in social sciences, theory **based on the premise that all aspects of a society—institutions, roles, norms, etc**. ... Functionalism also postulates that all cultural or social phenomena have a positive function and that all are indispensable.

5 What are the characteristics of functionalism?

The primary concepts within Functionalism are **collective conscience, value consensus, social order, education, family, crime and deviance and the media**.

6 What is the basic approach of Functionalism?

Functionalists sought to explain mental processes in a more systematic and accurate manner. Rather than focusing on the elements of consciousness, functionalists focused **on the purpose of consciousness and behavior**. Functionalism also emphasized individual differences, which had a profound impact on education.

**Практические задания**

**I. C omplete the sentences.**

**1.** The dome may be regarded as the three-dimensional counterpart of … .

a) the column b) the arch c) the roof

**2.** The simple dome form, set directly on the ground, was the first completely manmade spatial … .

a) tomb b) palace c) enclosure

**3.** The dome, constructed with horizontally bedded rings and sharply pointed profile, was used in … at Mycenae.

a) the temples b) the great tombs c) the palaces

**4.** Romans builders constructed over … a dome that has never been really surpassed.

a) the Parthenon

b) the Colosseum

c) the Pantheon

**5.** The dome of … is considered to be the first Renaissance double dome.

a) Santa Croce

b) Siena Cathedral

c) Florence Cathedral

**2 . C hoose the synonyms to the words in italics.**

**1.** The dome may be *regarded* as the three dimensional counterpart of the arch.

a) received b) considered c) chosen

**2.** Simple domed *huts* can still be found throughout the world.

a) towers b) small cabins c) skyscrapers

**3.** The full development of the potential of the truly freestanding dome *owed* much to Roman concrete.

a) was indebted b) showed c) meant

**4.** He achieved it by means of numerous related *devices*.

a) details b) contrivances c) sciences

**5.** The diameter of the dome of Florence Cathedral slightly *exceeded* that of the Pantheon one.

a) rose b) excelled c) resembled

3**. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. In a race against its inevitable demise, engineers (begin) reinforcing the base of the tower in summer of 1992.

2. In 1975, a competition (hold) to find ways to shore up the tower.

3. C ity officials stopped the pumping of water from nearby wells, finding that it (cause) the Pisa Tower to tilt further.

4. A plan, suggested by Napoli, (apply) a vertical force on the northern edge of the tower's base, opposite its tilt.

4. In three months, the engineers (manage) to reverse the towers position by 0,3 degrees

**Тема 6.12 Авангард в архитектуре**

**Перевести текст**

**The Bauhaus**

In Germany Gropius followed a mechanistic direction. His Fagus Works factory at Alfeld-an-der-Leine in Germany (1911) and the Werkbund exposition building at the Cologne exhibition (1914) had been models of industrial architecture in which vigorous forms were enclosed by masonry and glass: the effect of these buildings

was gained by the use of steel frames, strong silhouette, and the logic of their plans. There were no historical influences or expressions of local landscape, traditions, or materials. The beauty of the buildings derived from adapting form to a technological culture. Gropius succeeded van de Velde as director of the ducal Arts and Crafts School at Weimar in 1919. Later called the Bauhaus, it became the most important centre of modern design until the Nazis closed it in 1933. While he was at Weimar, Gropius developed a firm philosophy about architecture and education, which he announced in 1923. The aim of the visual arts, he said, is to

create a complete, homogeneous physical environment in which all the arts have their place. Architects, sculptors, *furniture makers*, and painters must learn practical, crafts and obtain knowledge of *tools*, materials, and forms; they must become acquainted with the machine and attempt to use it in solving the social problems of an industrial society. At the Bauhaus aesthetic investigations into

space, colour, construction, and elementary forms were flavoured by Cubism and Constructivism. Moving the school to Dessau in 1925 Gropius designed the pioneering new Bauhaus (1925–26) in which steel frames and glass walls provided *workshops* within severely Cubistic buildings. Gropius assembled a staff of modern teachers, including the artists Laszlo Moholy-Nag, Wassily Kandinsky,

Paul Klee, Marcel Breuer, and Adolf Meyer, whose projects, such as the 116 experimental standardized *housing units* of the Torten Estate at Dessau, Germany (1926–28), bore a highly machined,depersonalized appearance.

**Тема 6.13. Современная архитектура жилых зданий**

**1. Guess the meanings of the following international words.**

Creative, factor, design, special, social, limitation, production, system, architect, technology, manufactured, material, metal, laureate, prize, prestigious, domestic, metre, irregular, trapezoidal, private, terrace, program, service, garage, plan, arcade, natural, visual, effect.

**2. Use the following prefix and suffixes to form**

**a) adjectives b) nouns.**

**Out-:** break, door, lying, side, standing;

**-(u)ar:** angle, rectangle, quadrangle, triangle;

**-(i)ous:** danger, prestige, continue, ridicule, vigour;

**-(i)ty:** creative, equal, author, proper, subtle.

**3. L ook at the various types of house below and match each with its correct description.**

1. C ottage

2. Semi-detached house

3. Terraced house

4. Bungalow

5. C ouncil house

6. Detached house

a) a house in a row of houses which are all joined together;

b) a house which stands alone and is not joined to any other;

c) a house which is joined to another on one side only;

d) a house which is rented from a local authority;

e) a small house in the country, usually with a garden;

f) a house which has only one floor

**4.Read the text and express your opinion on the subject**

**The Lang uag e of Estat e Agents**

It is a running joke in Britain that the more disreputable estate agents will always try to make the houses they are going to sell sound much more desirable than they really are. An estate agent would never write: "This is a horrible little house in a very poor condition. The train go past every 10 minutes and shake the walls. The back garden is laughably small. That is why it is so cheap." Instead he would say: "This compact residence is ideally priced for the first-time buyer. Although in need of some renovation, it has some highly attractive features, including a small patio at the rear. It is very convenient to the railway station."

**1. What do you think the following extracts from estate agents' descriptions really mean?**

1. Planning permission has been granted for the addition of a bathroom.

2. The rooms have been decorated to the taste of the present owner.

3. The cottage has a particularly charming historical character.

**Тема 6.14. Современная архитектура общественных зданий**

**Перевести текст – устно и ответить на вопросы- письменно**

**THE KINEMAX**

The application of the most advanced communications technologies is the common denominator of all of the areas in the magnificent Futuroscope Park in Vienne, France. The area is a cross between a large science museum and an impressive

amusement park. It contains some of the most popular attractions in the park such as the Communications Pavilion and the Futuroscope Pavilion. It also includes the Kinemax, which presents information through all of the senses. Inspired by mineral forms, the Kinemax is one of the most spectacular buildings constructed in Europe in the last 20th century. The *simulation* of the appearance of a rock crystal was achieved by a carefully studied structural *layout* which translates the original

idea into architectural forms through a three-level construction process. The primary structure is a steel ‘box’ which defines the limits of the interior space. This box is *waterproof* and provides a stable base for the whole construction. The structure is mainly composed of *beams* placed horizontally and at a 60° *angle* which bear the horizontal *load* of the secondary structure composed of the ‘crystals’. The inside of the box is lined with an acoustic *insulation* for the cinema. The secondary structure, made of *galvanised* steel, is a *latticed* frame which duplicates the appearance of a quartz crystal by *superimposing* a series of hexagonal prisms on the primary box-like structure. Finally, the tertiary structure serves as a base for the dark *mirrors* which are fastened to the secondary structure and define the external appearance of the building. A final result achieved by this combination of structures is a gigantic functional sculpture whose dark mirrored facades reflect reality to a syncopated rhythm. The effect produced by this impressive exterior is merely a prelude to the sensations which are aroused inside the building. The Kinemax screen has a surface area of 600 m2 which is roughly is

the size of a tennis court set on one end. Images projected onto this screen assume incredible proportions which seem to engulf the spectator. After the *projection* of the film the dream continues. Before the astonished gaze of 400 spectators, the gigantic screen is transformed into the exit of the Kinemax leading the spectators towards the immense Lake of the City of the Future, where the spectacle continues. Thus Denis Laming, the designer of the Kinemax has managed to make the illusion last long after the visitors have left the building. In technical terms, the magical elevation of the screen is effected by means of a unique procedure in which two large hydraulic jacks lift the 18‑on screen. This apparently simple solution fulfilled two of the basic objectives of the architect: he wanted to use every possible device to create a fantastic atmosphere that would capture the imagination of the visitors; on the other hand, to make a totally hermetic structure which would exude a certain air of mystery and ambiguity.

**I. Complete the following sentences.**

**1.** Futuroscope is the magnificent … .

a) ship b) suburban residence c) park

**2.** This recreational area is in … .

a) France b) Belgium c) Austria

**3.** The Kinemax is inspired by … .

a) artificial fountains at Versailles

b) mineral forms

c) the Constructivism motives

**4.** The primary structure is a … "box".

a) wood b) concrete c) steel

**5.** The box provides a stable base for the whole … .

a) construction b) structure c) frame

**6.** The secondary structure is made of … .

a) reinforced concrete

b) galvanized steel

c) corrugated cardboard

**7.** The tertuary structure serves as a base for the …

a) prisms b) beams c) dark mirrors

**II . C hoose the correct preposition.**

**1.** A steel "box" provides a stable base … the whole construction.

a) of b) for c) under d) from

**2.** In the Kinemax the information is presented … all the senses.

a) by b) with c) for d) through

**3.** The Kinemax is inspired … mineral forms.

a) from b) in c) by d) with

**4.** A carefully studied structural layout translates the original idea … architectural forms.

1. into b) in c) for d) to

**5.** The inside of the box is lined … an acoustic insulation of the cinema.

1. by b) for c) up d) with

**3. Match the words and their definitions.**

1. *Layout, information, structure, science, communication.*
2. 1) the interchange of thoughts, opinions, by speech, writing,
3. or signs;
4. 2) knowledge of facts and principles, gained by systematic
5. study; a particular branch of knowledge; systematized
6. knowledge of the laws and facts of the physical and material
7. world;
8. 1) facts or data; knowledge derived from reading or instruction,
9. or gathered in any way;
10. 4) plan or arrangement;

5) a particular arrangement of parts or elements

**Тема 6.15. Архитектура и экология**

**Устный опрос**

**1.** How does architecture affect the environment?

As every architect should know, buildings **consume some 40 percent of the energy** in the U.S. annually, and they emit nearly half of the carbon dioxide (CO2), through greenfield development, cement production, and the burning of fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and coal.

**2.** Is environmental science important for architecture?

Architecture and Environmental Studies are natural companions. It is impossible to design good buildings without understanding their relationship to natural systems. It is also impossible to understand the natural environment without knowing how human intervention affects it – both positively and negatively.

**3.** What is urban ecology in architecture?

Urban ecology is **the scientific study of the relation of living organisms with each other and their surroundings** in the context of an urban environment.

**4.** Can architecture be inspired by nature?

**Architects have long been inspired by nature**. Evidence of its influence can be seen throughout the ages, from the natural symbolism of Ancient Greek and Roman architecture to the works of 20th-century visionary Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed buildings to complement the natural landscape.

**5.** Why urban ecology is important?

Urban ecology **promotes resilient and sustainable urban spaces where humans and nature coexist**. When integrated in the right way, it can help in decreasing the air and water pollution while enabling new ways of food production, transportation, and housing for people as well. '

**6.** What are ways architects imitate nature?

Dear Akram, architects can imitate nature through **biomimicry**, solving problems by emulating nature through observing and studying its workings. Some examples of biomimicry: bullet trains inspired by Kingfisher birds, helicopter design by the dragonfly and the humpback whales, Airbus design by the albatross.

**7.** What can an architect learn from nature?

**10 Things architects can learn from nature**

Resilience: Resilience means the capacity to recover quickly from any difficulty and grow stronger. ...

Adaption: Adaption towards surroundings can be seen in nature and its elements at all levels. ...

Evolution: ...

Patience: ...

Mutualism: ...

Balance: ...

Optimization : ...

Form and material :

11. Does nature tell us how do you build buildings?

Designers use **natural processes like currents and wind**, and natural materials such as vegetation, sand, and mud. This introduces flexibility to the design, making Building with Nature solutions adaptable to changing conditions such as rising sea levels.

**Тема 6.2.Строительство и виды работ**

**Тема 6.23. Реставрационные работы в архитектуре**

**Задание: подготовить презентацию по теме занятия**

**Тема 6.24. Инженерные работы при реставрации памятников архитектуры**

**Прочитать текст и выполнить задания к тексту**

**Rothzeid Kaiserman Thompson & Bee.**

Architects and planners

The goal of architecture in today's society is to shape unique structures and spaces that can accomodate human activity in its myriad forms. All such projects require a careful balance of practical considerations and aesthetic preferences. But what ultimately differentiates a memorable design from a mundane one is the architect's

ability to surpass expectation by reaching beyond the obvious solution.

Since 1963, Rothzeid Kaiserman Thomson & Bee has maintained many long-term relationships as a result of its dedication both to the individual client and to the highest design standards. RKT&B offers design services for new construction, historic preservation, and adaptive reuse. The firm has a long track record

with numerous private developers, institutions, and public agencies. Whether the task at hand is to create a residence or a school, a transportation centre or a theatre, a hospital or a corporate office, every project reflects the commitment of RKT&B to superior design.

RKT&B's excellence in design and planning has been marked with numerous awards: Albert S. Bard Award, Distinguished Architecture I Award, Builder's Choice Grand Award, Restoration Award, National Honour Award and many others. Among its clients are American Aviation Corporation, New York University, Brooklyn Office of Mental Health, Big Apple Circus, New York Public Library, North General Hospital, New York City Department of Design and Construction, New York City Board of Education, New York City Housing Authority and others. "RKT&B can turn ideas into action and that's what really good architectural firms are about." (John Jay Iselin, President Emeritus, The Cooper Union) "… closer to the luxury housing of another era than anything has

been built in many years." (Paul Goldberger, Architectural Critic, New York Times) "Since 1981, RKT&B has been helping the show go on at City

Centre." I ludith Daykin, Artistic Director, City Centre Theatre). The following buildings are the brilliant examples of RKT&B's superior design standards.

**Tompkins Square Branch Library**

Comprehensive renovation of a 1904 McKim Mead and White branch of the New York Public Library combines a modern expression with the original design and adds new mechanical systems, expanded library functions and barrier-free access.

**Sofia Apartments**

Renovation of a 1930s Art Deco automated parking facility into a mixed-used condominium of offices and residences requiring restoration original brickwork and terra-cotta ornamentation.

**North General Hospital**

Renovation of a busy lobby into a welcoming public entry through a new softly configured arcade provides seating and information desk. The space doubles as a reception area for fund-raising events.

**City Centre Theatre**

Modernization of this landmark entailed painstaking restoration of original detail, reconfiguring seating, new lobby design, and installation оf barrier-free access.

**1. Complete the following sentences.**

**1.** All such projects require a careful balance of practical considerations and aesthetic … .

a) influences b) details c) preferences

**2.** In his activity, the architect strives to surpass expectations by reaching beyond the obvious … .

a) solution b) situation c) resolution

**3.** RKT&B offers design services for new construction, historic preservation and adaptive … .

a) standards b) reuse c) reception

**4.** The building required restoration of original brickwork and terracotta … .

1. motive b) facade c) ornamentation

**2.Make up the dialogues тв цкшештп using the present perfect continuous tense.**

*Example:* — Since long have you been studying architecture?

— I have been studying architecture since 1997.

**3. Match the sentences and tenses.**

nique structures can accommodate human activity in its myriad forms.

2. R K.T&B has maintained many long-term relationships.

3. Design of a new station required improved passages, signage, staircases, and elevator tower.

4. "Since 1981, RKT&B has been helping the show go on at City Centre".

5. An abandoned furniture store was transformed into a sparkling school in an imaginative space.

6. A 1929 loft building has been converted into luxury apartments.

7. The talented architects are creating revolutionary structures.

a) past simple active

b) present perfect passive

c) present perfect active

d) past simple passive

e) present simple active

f) present continuous active

g) present perfect continuous active

**Тема 6.25. Строительные элементы архитектуры**

Устный опрос

What are the architectural elements of a building?

The basic components of a building structure are **the foundation, floors, walls, beams, columns, roof, stair, etc**. These elements serve the purpose of supporting, enclosing and protecting the building structure

2.What are the 10 elements of architecture?

**10 Architecture Design Elements For Great iPhone Photos Of...**

Shapes. Geometric shapes are very pleasing to the eye, and they help you to create bold and striking compositions. ...

Lines. ...

Curves & Spirals. ...

Angles. ...

Symmetry. ...

Color. ...

Contrast. ...

Pattern.

1. What are building elements?

This section establishes design guidelines for the various building elements, which are defined as **the physical parts of building construction**. These may be individual materials, assemblies of materials, equipment, or assemblies of materials and equipment.

1. What are the 7 properties of architectural form?

A number of aspects must be considered in order to analyze or design an architectural form, including **shape, mass / size, scale, proportion, rhythm, articulation, texture, color, and light**.

1. What are the different types of building structures?

Buildings can be categorized into five different types of construction: **fire-resistive, non-combustible, ordinary, heavy timber, and wood-framed**.

1. What is a Type 5 building?

Type 5 construction is found in many modern homes. The **walls and roofs are made of combustible materials**–most commonly wood. If the walls are wood-framed, the roof usually is as well. Rooftops are ceramic tile or asphalt shingles placed over lightweight trusses and OSB

 **Контрольная работа №6**

**Вариант1**

**1.Прочитать текст и выполнить задания к тексту**

**HUNDERTWASSER**

Hundertwasser (Friedrich Stowasser, 1928–2000) is an Austrian artist famous for his introverted and poetic paintings, pictorial theories, grammar of seeing", architectural manifestoes and an allencompassing protection of nature and the environment. At the end of the 1980s it was decided to renovate the former

furniture factory to serve as a home for Hundertwasser's works. On April 9, 1991 the inauguration of the KunstHausWien, a cultural trademark for Vienna, toок place. On the ground floor you can find the Museum shop, the *wardrobe*, the *ticket counter*, and the Cafe-restaurant, a green oasis in an urban dessert. The KunstHausWien has an exhibition area of 4.000 square meters on four floors. The two upper floors are reserved for travel exhibitions of international art, the two lower ones present a permanent exhibition of Hundertwasser's paintings, graphic works, architectural models, *postage stamps* and *tapestries*. On the occasion of the inauguration Hundertwasser wrote: "The KunstHausWien is a house where you have a good conscience toward nature. It is a place of not regulated irregularities, of *uneven* floors, tree tenants and dancing windows. It is an adventure of modern time, a journey into the country of creative architecture, a melody for eyes and feet. "These are the extracts from his famous architectural manifestoes, *"Tree Tenants are the Ambassadors of the Free Forests in the* *City."* Ten tree tenants grow out of the windows of the KunstHaus- Wien Vienna, *dwelling* inside the walls of the house in an area of about one square meter behind the windows. The tree tenant pays his rent in much more valuable currency than humans do. Tree tenants create oxygen, improve the climate of the city, bring the needed moisture and reduce the dry-humid and warm-cold contrast. They *swallow* noise, protect you like curtains from the outside view and create *shelter*. *"Everything situated horizontally in the open air belongs to nature"* From Biblical times man was called on to "have dominion over the earth". Modern man has abused this thought and murdered the

earth. Now we must submit to nature, which should be taken both symbolicalIy and practically. We must build houses where nature is above us. We must give

territories back to nature which we have taken from her illegally. The nature we put on the roof is the piece of earth that we murdered by putting the house there in the first place. *Grass* roofs have many ecological advantages. They produce oxygen and catch *dust* and *dirt*. Another advantage of the grass roof is its *sound-absorbing* effect. It also protects from *harmful* environmental influence, radiation and fire. Even water could be *purified*: after *seeping* through the *layer* of grass it is cleaner than before.It also saves fuel in winter, and has a cooling effect in summer.

**I. C hoose the correct adjective.**

**1.** Hundertwasser is famous for his … theories and "grammar of seeing".

a) poetical b) pictorial c) rhetorical

**2.** The … furniture factory was renovated to serve as a museum.

a) former b) new c) modern

**3.** On the ground floor you can find the cafe-restaurant, a "green oasis in an … desert.

a) Arabian b) endless c) urban

**4.** The KunstHausWien is a … spot in the cheerless face of the district.

a) restful b) colourful c) large

**5.** It is a place of… floors.

a) even b) eleven c) uneven

**II . C hoose the correct modal verb.**

**1.** Now we … submit to nature.

a) can b) have to c) must

**2.** Streets in the cities will become green valleys where man … breathe freely again,

a) should b) can c) must

**3.** Art … be a bridge between creativity of nature and creativity of man,

a) must b) may c) might

**4.** We … build house where nature is above us.

a) had to b) must c) were to

**5.** Even water… be purified.

a) had to b) ought to c) could

3. **Translate into Russian.**

three-dimensional counterpart of the arch; he first completely manmade spatial enclosure; a wide variety of materials; throughout the world; bedded rings;

not completely freestanding; in the circumstances of the time; slightly exceeded;

without any centering.

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into appropriate form .**

1. In its true form, a vertical arch (rotate) around a vertical axis and sweeps out, at every level, a continuous circular horizontal ring.

2. Simple domed huts can still (find) throughout the world.

3. These tombs (depend) for their stability on the earth piled against them outside.

4. The later Western development (initiate) by an achievement that probably exceeded that of Hadrian's architect of the Pantheon dome.

5. H is idea was to construct it, as if it (be) a circular dome of the same internal diameter as the diagonals of the octagon.

**5. What parts of speech are the words in italics referred to?**

1. These means were the spread footing, piling, and the continuous raft.

2. The second method carried the load further down without necessitating deep excavation.

3. The piles acted as columns usually transmitting part of the load to firmer ground at the foot.

4. The pneumatic caisson was a development of the earlier cofferdam — a wall within which, afterpumpingout the water, it was possible to excavate.

5. E qually significant has been the increasing exploitation of the buoyancy principle.

**6 . Change into Passive.**

1. Paolo Napoli predicted the Leaning Tower of Pisa to fall over between 2030 and 2040.

2. E ngineers began the reinforcement of the tower.

3. C ity officials stopped the pumping of water from nearby wells.

4. Paolo Napoli suggested a stabilization plan of the tower.

5. They unveiled the results of this work at the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering Conference.

 **Вариант2**

**Задание : прочитать текст и перевести первые 2 абзаца,выполнить задания к тексту.**

**Shells**

The term *shell* is used to denote a spanning and space-enclosing element of domed or other vaultlike form, but with a thickness and order of magnitude less than was usual for these masonry and mass-concrete forms. Like the latter, a shell may be curved in two directions or in one only; but the two *curvatures* of the doubly

curved form may be of opposite sense, like those of a saddle — a possibility almost restricted to the fan vault in masonry — and the singly curved form may be taken to include barrel-shaped and folded or *corrugated* forms that span along the length of the barrel or the folds, and act as deep beams. To achieve the reduction in

thickness, tensile strength must be provided in the shell itself, or at the level of support, or in both places, in accordance with the requirements of the surface geometry, the pattern of loading, and the type of support. The shelf, together with the doubly curved tensile membrane or cable net, has so enlarged the formal vocabulary of architecture that it will continue to play an important role where economy is not the overriding consideration. The Saarinen/Ammann and Whitney

roof of the TWA Terminal Building at Kennedy Airport demonstrates its versatility at the limits of practicality; Jorn Utzon's original impracticable proposal of sharply *ridged* shells for the Sydney Opera House went beyond these limits and called for a different arched type of construction.

**1. Choose the correct verb.**

**1.** Shells … a thickness and order of magnitude less than was usual for these masonry and mass-concrete forms.

a) have b) receive c) play

**2.** A shell may be … in two directions.

a) taken b) added c) curved

**3.** Corrugated forms… along the length of the barrel,

a) reduce b) span c) provide

**4.** To … the reduction in thickness, tensile strength must be provided in the level of support.

a) achieve b) demonstrate c) use

**5.** Ridged shells for the Sydney Opera House … beyond these limits.

1. covered b) went c) saw

**2 . C omplete the following sentences.**

**1.** The term shell describes a spanning and space-enclosing element of … form.

a) pyramidal b) columnar c) domed

**2.** The two curvatures of the doubly curved form may be of opposite sense, like those of a/an … .

a) saddle b) arch c) volute

**3.** The singly curved form may be taken to include barrelshaped and … forms.

a) flat b) rounded c) folded

**4.** The shelf, together with the doubly curved tensile membrane has … the formal vocabulary of architecture.

1. enlarged b) reduced c) invented
2. **Answer the following questions.**

1. What does the term shell mean?

2. H ow can you describe its form?

3. What are shells used for?

4. What requirements should be taken into consideration when it is necessary to achieve the reduction in thickness?

5.What is the role of shells in modern architecture?

**4.Translate into Russian.**

axial tension or compression; to allow free relative rotation of the members;

the first wide-span iron roofs; an inherently, triangulated pattern of framing;

struts; through the assembly; primitive dome-shaped huts; the outer covering;

the true timber truss

1. **C hoose the verb and put it in the correct form.**

*to arrange, to define, to be, to carry, to find*

1. The world time … its origin in Greenwich.

2. Tensioned steel cables … radially on the surface of the dome.

3. The surface … as a spherical cap.

4. Both the tensioned cables and cladding … the loads by deflection accompanied by increase in tension.

5. In the centre of the roof there … a 30 m diameter tension ring consisting of 12–48 mm diameter cables.

1. **Use the following prefixes and suffixes to form**
2. **verbs b) adjectives c) nouns.**

**over-:** balance, burden, come, do, estimate, flow, load;

**in-:** capable, complete, consistent, definite, expensive, human;

**-shaped:** I, S, T, V, cone, cube, heart, leaf, spiral, star;

**cy-** inconsistent, efficient, legal, private, emergent;

**-ness:** aware, complete, correct, firm, thick, stiff, white.

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 1**

Устный опрос по определениям и основным понятиям:

1. Сущность и задачи архитектуры.
2. Древнегреческая архитектура.
3. Римская архитектура.
4. Архитектура неоклассицизма.
5. Функционализм в архитектуре.
6. Архитектура и экология.
7. Строительные элементы архитектуры.

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 2**

 **Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине**

**ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык**

 **для студентов специальности 07.02.01. Архитектура**

1.Сущность и задачи архитектуры.

2.Архитектура как вид искусства.

3.История архитектуры. Архитектурный стиль.

4.Египетская архитектура.

5.Характеристика архитектуры Древнего Египта.

6.Древнегреческая архитектура.

7.Основные периоды греческой архитектуры.

8.Архитектура деспотий.

9. Римская архитектура.

10.Этапы развития римской архитектуры.

11. Возрождение классического искусства.

12. Краткая история архитектурных стилей.

13. Стиль барокко и рококо.

14. Архитектура неоклассицизма.

15. Сооружения в стиле барокко и рококо.

 16. Органическая архитектура. Примеры.

 17. Основы архитектурного проектирования.

 18. Проектирование зданий и сооружений.

 19. Архитектурные детали.

 20. Функционализм в архитектуре.

 21. Авангард в архитектуре. Примеры.

 22. Современная архитектура общественных зданий.

 23. Архитектура и экология.

 24. Реставрационные работы в архитектуре.

 25. Инженерные работы при реставрации памятников архитектуры.

 26. Строительные элементы архитектуры.

 27. Элементы декорирования фасада.