

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Белорусский национальный технический университет

Кафедра английского языка №2

**Электронный
учебно-методический комплекс
по учебной дисциплине**

«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)»

**для специальностей I ступени получения высшего
образования специальностей 1-69 01 01 Архитектура и
1-69 01 02 Архитектурный дизайн**

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Диск содержит данные об учебно-методическом комплексе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)», который предназначен для студентов очной формы получения высшего образования, а также преподавателей БНТУ кафедры английского языка №2. Может использоваться как для проведения аудиторных практических занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Данный электронный учебно-методического комплекс (ЭУМК) предназначен для реализации образовательной программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» для специальностей 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн» на I ступени обучения.

Целью ЭУМК является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущего специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения в области архитектуры и архитектурного дизайна. В процессе достижения главной цели решаются следующие задачи:

познавательные (знакомство с основными аспектами архитектурной специальности посредством иностранного языка);

развивающие (совершенствование коммуникативных умений, формирование потребности к самостоятельной познавательной деятельности, систематизация знаний и умений);

практические (овладение иноязычным общением в единстве всех его компетенций, функций и форм, что осуществляется посредством взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках определенного программой предметно-тематического содержания, а также овладения технологиями языкового самообразования).

Оформление и использование ЭУМК по учебной дисциплине осуществляется в соответствии с требованиями СПП СМК БНТУ 6.3–02–2014.

Особенностью структурирования и подачи учебного материала является сама структура комплекса, которая позволяет эффективно реализовывать процесс обучения при проведении практических занятий, а также ориентирует обучающегося на использование иностранного языка в различных ситуациях профессиональных и деловых взаимоотношений, а также для выступления с публичной речью, перевода, реферирования и аннотирования профессионально-ориентированных и научных текстов.

Рекомендации по организации работы с ЭУМК. Данный электронно-методический комплекс предназначен как для аудиторных занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов, обучающихся на архитектурном факультете Белорусского национального технического университета по специальностям 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн».

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Структура ЭУМК включает следующие разделы: теоретический, практический, контроля знаний и вспомогательный.

Теоретический раздел ЭУМК включает в себя учебно-методическое пособие «Практическая грамматика английского языка» Колосовой Т.В., Крюковой Л.А., которое позволяет студентам технического вуза повторить грамматические явления языка и рассмотреть их на примерах из технической литературы, что повышает мотивацию изучения иностранного языка для специальных целей. Чёткая структура предлагаемого пособия помогает студентам систематизировать знания и, в случае необходимости,

воспользоваться им на разных этапах обучения при самостоятельной работе.

Практический раздел ЭУМК включает в себя дидактический материал, представляющий собой разработки с дополнительными заданиями как для работы на практических занятиях при непосредственном контроле преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов. Разнообразный характер упражнений позволяет варьировать лексическую и грамматическую наполняемость занятия в соответствии с практическими задачами, а также дает возможность выбора для соответствия определенному уровню владения иностранным языком. Предполагается, что данные материалы лягут в основу учебного пособия по дисциплине для специальностей 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн». Кроме того, дополнительно используются такие учебники и учебные пособия, как: «English for architects» (Н.Е. Денисенко), «Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей» (С.И. Гарагуля), «English Grammar in Use» (R. Murphy), «Career Paths: Architecture» (V. Evans, J. Dooley, D. Cook), «How to read buildings» (C. D. Cragoe); а также словари: а также словари: The Oxford-Duden Pictorial English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary of English и онлайн-словарь-справочник academic.ru.

В **разделе контроля знаний** ЭУМК представлены образцы лексико-грамматических тестов тематического и итогового контроля, а также предметно-тематическое содержание зачёта и экзамена.

Во **вспомогательный раздел** включены учебная программа БНТУ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)», включающая учебно-методическую карту дисциплины, и список рекомендуемой литературы.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Теоретический раздел включает необходимый для изучения грамматический материал, который представлен в учебно-методическом пособии:

Колосова, Т. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка: учебно-методическое пособие для строительных специальностей БНТУ / Т.В. Колосова, Л.А. Крюкова. – Минск: БНТУ, 2005. – 107 с.
<http://rep.bntu.by/handle/data/30611>.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Практический раздел включает методические разработки и упражнения по разделам грамматики, практики устной и письменной речи и технического перевода.

РАБОЧИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Составители:
О.Ю. Пятецкая
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Unit 1. Understanding Architecture

Основные особенности сферы архитектуры освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 1;*
2. *Career paths: Architecture (Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Dave Cook), book 1, разделы (Units) 1-3;*
3. *How to read buildings (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 6-21.*

Study the active vocabulary:

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| To vary from...to... | Alteration | Structure/ Construction | Appearance |
| To worship | Feature | Tracery | Pediment |
| To distinguish | Roofline | Opening | Temple |
| To project | Fabric | Curve | Spire |
| To affect | Flat | Arrangement | Mosque |

Give synonyms to the following words

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| To differ- | Aperture- |
| To identify- | Building- |
| To design- | Location- |
| Characteristic- | Façade- |

Give antonyms to the following words

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Regularity- | Vertical- | Similar- |
| Interior- | External- | Practical (purpose)- |

Fill in the chart

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Factors to consider when designing | The history of architecture (structures) |
| | |

Fill in the prepositions:

1. The use ... arch started ...the Ancient Romans.
2. Architecture is defined ... those who know ... architecture.
3. Construction managers travel much when they are responsible... activities ... many sites.
4. The history ... architecture is extremely interesting.
5. The worth ... any building is decided ...the quality ... its architecture.
6. A building falls... 2 kinds.
7. Posts may buckle and break ... a load.
8. The roof was held up ... 100 pillars.
9. The top ... a stone pillar is called the capital.
10. Some societies were founded... military conquest.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the impact of details in architecture?
2. What details in architecture show changes that have been made to a building?
3. Does the function of a structure influence its appearance?
4. What are the key distinguishing features of constructions?
5. What types of buildings do you know?
6. Are there any differences between a Medieval castle and a Renaissance palace?
7. What is the main function of domestic architecture?
8. There are several types of domestic buildings, aren't there?
9. Do town halls, theatres, museums belong to public buildings class?
10. What are the functions of public constructions?

Unit 2. People in Architecture

Особенности профессии архитектора освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 2;*
2. *Career paths: Architecture (Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Dave Cook), book 2, разделы (Units) 1-2.*

Study the active vocabulary

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (Construction) site Facility Plumbing Residence | To enable To occupy To deal with To implement To design | Contractor Consultant Engineer (civil/electrical/ acoustic/mechanical) Surveyor Landscape architect |
| Computer-aided design (Working) drawings | Computer savvy (Environmental) impact | To think outside the box |

Give synonyms to the following words

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| To let- To fulfill- To project- | Effect- Design- Building area- |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Give synonyms to the following words

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Exterior- To renovate- Rural- | To complete- Light- Residential- |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|

Fill in the chart

| Qualities and skills of an architect: | Construction site team members: |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | |

Fill in the prepositions:

1. They often deal ... these issues.
2. These conditions may impact ... an architect's design.
3. I like this design ... a new office block.
4. Architects are concerned ... functionality and feasibility ... the design.
5. Architects shape and design the world we live ...
6. The need ... shelter is the most fundamental requirement ... existence.
7. The architect hired ... a client is responsible ... creating a design concept.
8. ... all stages, landscape architects evaluate the project impact ... the environment.
9. Landscape architects work ... variety ... types... projects.

10. Landscape architects spend most ... their time ... offices.

Answer the following questions:

1. Does the work of an architect affect our everyday life?
2. Is special education required in the sphere of architecture?
3. What knowledge of disciplines is needed to be an architect?
4. There are special skills that architects should have, aren't there?
5. Why are computers significant tools for architects?
6. Architecture deals with interior decoration and exterior design only, doesn't it?
7. Why is the work of an architect very diverse?
8. What must an architect take into account?
9. Does an architect collaborate with a team of professionals when designing?
10. Do architects shape and create our world?

Unit 3. Egyptian Architecture

Описание основных характерных черт архитектуры Древнего Египта можно найти в *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), Unit 1.

Study the active vocabulary

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tomb | Court/courtyard | Reeded column | Burial chamber | Clerestory |
| Battered wall | Processional axis | Fluted column | Air shaft | Approach |
| Inclined wall | To flank | Engaged column | Gallery | To supersede |
| Pylon/post | Columnar type | Masonry construction | Cut stone | |
| Cavetto | Trabeated type/post- and-lintel type/column – and- lintel type | Permanent structure | Elevation/façade/front | Durable/lasting/timeless |
| Cornice | Monumental | To fill in | Carved | Motif |
| Capital | Funerary complex | Smooth | Grid/ grill | Concave |
| Hypostyle hall | Stepped pyramid | Finish | To line | Multitude |

Give synonyms to the following words:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Smooth- Durable- Convex- To replace- Elevation- | Grill- Trabeated type- A big number of- Vertical- Gigantic- |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the following words:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Rough- Ancient- Wide- Tiny- | Capital- Horizontal- Entrance- Irregular- |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|

Fill in the chart

| Features of Egyptian structures | Construction materials of Ancient Egypt |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the questions:

1. What were the typical structures of Ancient Egypt?
2. What building materials were used?
3. Temples or castles were built as permanent structures?
4. Pyramids and temples were typical structures of Ancient Egypt, weren't they?
5. Are there any famous architects of that time?
6. What are the characteristic features of typical Egyptian constructions?
7. Clerestories were used to let light in at high level, weren't they?
8. Was there any decoration of capitals used by architects?

Unit 4. Ancient Greek Architecture

Основные особенности архитектуры Древней Греции освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 3;*
2. *How to read buildings (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 24-25, 76-77;*
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 2.*

Study the active vocabulary

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cross-beam Roof beam To take a shape Circular/semi-circular/rectangular/square/ triangular To support Frieze | Entablature Ornamental bend Eaves Plaster Volute Pediment Hollow slab Shaft | Perfection Ivory Mosque Ammunition store To preserve Straight line Arch | Architrave Base Elevated platform To face Portico Slanting roof/sloping roof Wooden/timber |
| Curve Rafters Marble Terracotta Tile (Shallow) pediment To surmount/ to top/to crown/to cap | Length Doorway Skylight To house/to accommodate/to keep Altar Carving | Chamber Naos To enrich/to decorate/to beautify Precious/semi-precious To seat | Open-air-theatre Chorus/ choir Auditorium Stage Store room/storage room Changing room/dressing room |
| Order/style Platform Groove Edge Plain | Tablet Fluting To alternate Space Spiral | Plane Inverted bell Acanthus leaves Scroll Measurement | Height Width Depth Entasis Spacing |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Different- Statue- Column- To enrich- To connect- To jut out- Surface- Pediment- | Doorway- Store room- Dressing room- To house- Façade- Shape- Decorated- Scroll- |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Concave- Curve- Mediocre- Interior- Downwards- | Faulty- Different- Poor- To enter- Simple- |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

Fill in the prepositions:

1. Proportions varied ... different orders.
2. ... general, Roman orders were lighter than Greek ones.
3. The architrave can be decorated ... rows of carvings.
4. The grooves on the shaft are separated ... flat bands.
5. The Corinthian order is similar ... the Ionic one.
6. The majority of early Greek temples were constructed ... marble.
7. A sculpted figure was used ... a supporting column.
8. Classical temples varied ... size.
9. The stonework was often covered ... render or stucco.
10. Some temples were circular ... shape.

Fill in the chart

| Structures in Ancient Greece | Greek orders and their features |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the questions:

1. How many Greek orders do you know?
2. What order is mainly of Italian type?
3. What are the features of the Doric order?
4. What order has both Greek and Roman versions?
5. What order was associated with strength?
6. What order was deemed to be particularly beautiful?
7. Double doors were used in some temples, weren't they?
8. Was the door into the inner chamber (cella) almost hidden behind the columns of the Portico?
9. What common building materials of Greek architecture were used?
10. What were the components of Greek public architecture?

Unit 5. Ancient Roman Architecture

Основные особенности архитектуры Древнего Рима освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 4;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 26-27,77;
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисенко Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 3.

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Arch | Longitudinal |
| Apse | Termination |
| Dome | Town planner |
| Saucer dome | Shrine |
| Abutment | Forum |
| Scale | Aqueduct |
| Dimension | Bridge |
| To superimpose | Villa |
| To excavate | Private house |
| Load-bearing capacity | Flight of steps |
| Sturdy | To attach |
| Human proportions | Severe |
| Opening | Low-pitched roof |
| Timber | Ground –plan |
| Plaster | Nave |
| Stucco | Aisle |
| Cement | Round temple |
| Concrete | Elaborate |
| Bronze | Barrel vault |
| Brick | Groined vault |
| Hollow brick | To accommodate |
| Basement | Gilded |
| Attic | Utilitarian building |
| Tiered seating | Sculptured group |
| Statuary | Water supply |
| Passage way | Well |
| Domestic architecture | Heavy traffic |
| Lavishness | Prominent |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Pattern- | Austere- |
| Aperture- | Wood- |
| Structure- | Scroll- |
| To join- | Row- |

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Simple- | Exclude- |
| Rural- | Vanish- |
| Outdoor- | Poor- |
| Unstable- | Outer- |

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The (Rome) made a number of (technology) discoveries.
2. Surface (decorate) became much (rich).
3. The (lavish) of Roman architecture (to symbolize) the decadence and the decline of the Empire.
4. The characteristic (hemisphere) dome and rich interior (to decorate) of the Pantheon were hugely (to influence) on later architecture.
5. The Pantheon was a temple (to dedicate) to all the gods.
6. The Pantheon (to convert) into a church in the early 7th century.
7. There are both (Greece) and (Rome) versions of the Corinthian order.
8. The Composite order is a particularly Roman (to invent).
9. The frieze and entablature of the Composite order are (rich) embellished with relief sculpture.
10. You can distinguish the Ionic order by its characteristic (scroll) capitals.

Fill in the chart

| Structures in Ancient Rome | Ancient Roman orders and their features |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | |

Unit 6. The Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture

Основные особенности архитектуры освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 5;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 78-79;
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 4.

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Civic building | To derive from |
| Internal | Respond |
| Predecessor | Restrained |
| Iconography | Precedent |
| Symbolism | To suit |
| Disintegrate | Undercut |
| Barbarian invasion | Spolia |
| To shift focus | Fold capital |
| Inventiveness | Guilloche capital |
| To enhance | Lacework |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| To put up- | To arrange- |
| Spacious- | Contour- |
| Post- | Severe- |
| To relieve- | To prosper- |

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Entrance- | Initial- |
| Tiny- | Interior- |
| Smooth- | To permit- |
| Luxurious- | Outside- |

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. Many new churches were (to construct) when (Christian) became the official religion.
2. (Initial), early Christian capital and column forms were much like their (Rome) predecessors.
3. New capital forms (to reflect) Christian iconography and (symbol) were (to develop).
4. (Old) (architecture) forms were (to adapt) to suit the new religion.
5. The very flat, (deep) undercut leaves are (type) of Eastern-influenced work.
6. The (present) of spolia (to explain) the slightly awkward (to appear) of the capital form from St. Demetrius in Thessaloniki, Greece.

7. A fold capital (to look) as if it has been a piece of fabric, (to gather) into folds by the column.
8. Its (a fold capital) textilelike pattern of foliage that (to interwine) in a gallowche pattern or lacework (to enhance) the effect.
9. As (ceremony) (to develop), extensions near the apse and altar for priests and choristers were (to add) to the plan.
10. Byzantine ornament is (extreme) interesting.

Fill in the chart

| Structures of the period | Features of architecture |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. Numerous new churches were constructed in 326 CE, weren't they?
2. Did most of the churches follow the aisled basilica plan or a centrally planned cathedral type?
3. Why did the Roman Empire disintegrate?
4. What creates a very rich, but restrained effect?
5. Were older architectural or sculptural forms adapted to suit the new religion and symbolism?
6. What is spolia?
7. What are the features of a fold capital?

Unit 7. The Romanesque Style

Основные особенности архитектуры данного стиля освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 6;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 30-31, 80-81;
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 5).

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Round arch To highlight Pilgrimage route Apsidal chapel Apse Round-headed window | Theme Clustered pier Triforium Clerestory To be flanked by smth Blind niche |
| Hallmark Contemporary Secular Sacred Colonnade Blind arcading | To relate to smth Historiated capital To adorn Scallop capital Zigzag Subtle |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To decorate- Façade- Indoor- Simple- | Story-telling (adj.)- To emphasize- To construct- Outdoor- |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Secular- Subtle- Inside- Saint- | Decorative- Ancient- Adorned- Superior- |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. Romanesque (architect) is (to characterize) by the use of round arches.
2. Many of the finest surviving Romanesque (to build) are (to find) along the pilgrimage route to the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain.
3. The small (apse) chapels reflect the curve of the main apse.
4. A (center) shaft provides vertical (to define) into bays.
5. The clerestory windows are (to flank) by blind niches.
6. Romanesque ornament usually includes (geometry) motifs.
7. The capitals are (to vary).

8. The doors were (heavy) (to decorate).
9. The decoration was (to intend) to inspire awe and (religion) fervor.
10. Column shafts (ornament) with geometric patterns.

Fill in the chart

| Romanesque buildings | Characteristics of structures |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. Where was used the Romanesque style?
2. When were stone building techniques largely lost?
3. What were the most popular capitals' narratives?
4. What is a scallop capital?
5. What are the features of a colonnette?
6. What type of ornamentation was used in columns?

Unit 8. The Gothic Style

Основные особенности архитектуры данного стиля освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 7;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 32-33, 82-83, 108-111, 182-185;
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 6 .

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Predecessor Stone latticework To enable Metalwork Intersecting Shelter | Apparent Naturalistic foliage Geometric shape Bundle of shafts Exuberant foliage Plate tracery |
| Bar-tracery pattern To be complemented by smth Glazed opening To predominate Netlike pattern Reticulated tracery | Lucarne window Dying moulding Moulded capital Complex column Detached shaft To be made up of smth |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intricate- Elevation- Sturdy- To utilize- To attach- Rich- Vertical- Aperture- | To be made up of- To limit- Method- Obvious- To prevail- Small- Wood- Sample- |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Upright- Simple- Poor- Heavy- Outdoor- Regular- Thick- | Long- Narrow- Shortened- Mullion- Disadvantage- Structural- To minimize- |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. The (to develop) of the pointed arch in the 12th century (to open) new (architecture) possibilities.
2. Gothic masons were capable of (to create) very delicate effects.

3. The 15th century window in Hull (to use) pointed and ogee arches to create a complex, (to intersect) tracery pattern.
4. English Gothic architecture of the 14th century is often (to call) the decorated style.
5. Gothic styling was not (to restrict) to churches.
6. (To construct) techniques also (to develop).
7. In churches, the hammerbeam ends are sometimes (to decorate) with angels.
8. The windows of the Gothic period are (to characterize) by pointed arch, stained glass and tracery.
9. Early tracery (to use) (geometry) shapes like arches, circles and trefoils.
10. The stone tracery patterns were (to complement) by the use of (to decorate) stained glass.

Fill in the chart

| Characteristic features of the Gothic style | Famous Gothic structures |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. What type of a window has bar tracery?
2. During the Gothic period, spires were often decorated with big dormer windows, weren't they?
3. What is characteristic of the Gothic period?
4. What are stained glass windows made of?
5. Who was capable of creating delicate effects?
6. Gothic styling was restricted to castles, wasn't it?
7. Did the use of spires or ogee arches enable the development of flowing tracery and decorative patterns?
8. Are Gothic buildings much higher than their Romanesque predecessors?
9. When was the pointed arch developed?
10. What type of the 14th century architecture is often called the Decorated style?

Unit 9. The Renaissance Style

Основные особенности архитектуры эпохи Ренессанса освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 8;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 34-35, 38-39, 84-85, 186-187, 190-191, 206-207.
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 7.

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Elaboration Strapwork To embody Decorative effect To place emphasis on smth Trigliph Double-helix stair Decorated well stair | Elaboration To reintroduce To incorporate By means of smth Simplicity To embellish Twin external stairs Turned balusters |
| Roundel To top Turret Symmetrical Revival Rounded niche (round-headed niche) Biforate window (twin-opening window) Porticoed temple Round-arched opening | Surface ornament Banded column Rusticated Delicacy Cylindrical To detract from smth Adjacent Naturalistic Coffered rotunda Diocletian window |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To emphasize- To crown- Rebirth- Storey- | Round-headed niche- To decorate- Twin-opening window- Example- |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Asymmetrical- Artificial- Free-standing- | To appear- Informal- Uncommon- |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. The Renaissance (to place) a new emphasis on symmetry.
2. Italian Renaissance architects (to base) designs on the ruins of ancient buildings.
3. The fluting on the pilaster has been (to replace) with foliage trails.

4. The (to rely) on spiral stairs gave way to a (to vary) of new designs: elaborate double helixes, well stairs and curved stairs.
5. Balusters were often (to turn).
6. Newel posts were (heavy) (to ornament).
7. Staircase (to decorate) followed the fashion.
8. (To turn) balusters were thick.
9. A (to combine) of tall (rectangle) windows (to top) by pediments and (round) niches creates interest.
10. The clerestory windows are (horizon) rectangles and (to feature) cornices on (ornament) brackets.

Fill in the chart

| Periods of the Renaissance | Renaissance structures | Features of the Renaissance architecture |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | |

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the origin of the Renaissance style?
2. What was Vitruvius?
3. What periods can Renaissance be divided into?
4. What are the features of Renaissance buildings?
5. What are the outstanding structures of the period?
6. What are the peculiarities of medieval gardens?
7. What types of stairs were widely used in Renaissance designs?
8. What features are typical of Renaissance church architecture?
9. What is the meaning of the term "Mannerism"?
10. What are the features of the Palladian style?

Unit 10. The Baroque Style

Основные особенности архитектуры стиля Барокко освещены в источниках:

1. *How to read buildings (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 36-37, 84-85, 114-115, 188-189, 208-209.*

2. *Английский язык для архитекторов (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 7.*

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Baroque doorway | Inventiveness |
| Dominant motif | Oval windows (bull's-eye window) |
| Broken-apex form | Broken-base pediment |
| Broken-base form | Dormer |
| Keystone | Dropped keystone |
| Lathe | Asymmetrical C-curve |
| Riser | Tread |
| Ironwork panel | Mixed balusters |
| French window | Curving façade |
| Full-length casement | Playful ornament |
| To enable | To project (to jut out) |
| Terrace | Broken ogee pediment |
| Balcony | To unify |
| Vase-shaped balusters | Floral moulding |
| Cast iron | Open-string staircase |
| Twisted balusters | Handrail |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| To jut out- | Twisted- |
| Pattern- | To restrict- |
| Elevation- | To apply- |
| To beautify- | To come into existence- |

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Lower section- | Ancient- |
| Curved- | Thin- |
| Convex- | Internal- |
| Simple- | Symmetrical- |

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

- Baroque staircases (to borrow) heavily from the (Classics) design.
- The double-(pitch) roof was developed in this period.
- The (slope) roofline combined with the (low) walls gives a light and (to decorate) appearance.
- Decorative cornices were (to use) to adorn the junction of roof and wall.
- The roofs of St. Philip's Cathedral in Birmingham (1709-15) are (to conceal) behind a balustrade.

6. Pediments were the (to dominate) motif of baroque windows.
7. The (to vary) and (to invent) are characteristic of the late Baroque.
8. (France) windows (to enable) one to walk through them like doors onto the terrace or balcony.
9. (To derive) from (France) Renaissance and Baroque (to build) , French windows are now (wide) used for more ordinary houses.
10. During the late Baroque and Rococo periods pediments often (to become) (extreme) elaborate.

Fill in the chart

| Features of Baroque architecture | Features of Rococo architecture |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the origin of baroque architecture?
2. Is there any difference between Renaissance and Baroque architecture?
3. Were churches or huts typical of Baroque architecture?
4. What are typical features of a Baroque structure?
5. What is the origin of Rococo?
6. What are the characteristic features of Rococo architecture?
7. Are there any similarities between Baroque and Rococo?
8. What are Rococo motifs like?
9. What types of roofs were developed during the period of Baroque?
10. What countries were affected by Baroque and Rococo styles?

Unit 11. The Neoclassical Style

Основные особенности архитектуры данного стиля освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей* (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 9;
2. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 40-41, 116-117, 192-193, 210-211, 222-223.
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 9.

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Enlightenment | Cupola (dome) |
| Engraving | Modillion |
| Decadence | Sufficient |
| Palatial building | Adjacent |
| Hexastyle portico (six-columned portico) | Rosette |
| | Dentil moulding |
| Hipped roof | Bow window |
| Ridge | Blind arcade |
| To dominate | Chimneystack |
| Glazed colonnades | Stepped podium |
| Sash window | Circular stair |
| To relate to smth | Multiflighted staircase |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Outstanding- | 6-columned portico- |
| Rebirth- | Façade- |
| Porch- | Cupola- |
| Huge- | Significant- |

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Exterior- | Tiny- |
| Insufficient- | Steep roof- |
| Significant- | Heavy- |
| To ruin- | Artificial light- |
| To complicate- | Modern model- |

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. (Greece) Revival Neoclassical architecture was popular in France and in the United States.
2. The Greek Revival style was popular for houses because key details (the pediment and portico) could (easy) be (to add).
3. The Neoclassical period was (to mark) by a revival of ancient forms.
4. The late 18th-and early 19th-century neoclassical period saw the (to introduce) of (Greece) forms.
5. The portico and (to continue) colonnade were key forms.
6. (To curve) bay windows are usually (to call) bow windows.

7. The temple façade, complete with (step) podium was a key element of buildings.
8. Inside, staircases were (to simplify) with straight flights.
9. The strength of the iron (to enable) the pattern to be (extreme) delicate.
10. In the neoclassical period chimneys were often (to hide).

Fill in the chart

| The Neoclassical period duration | Features of Neoclassical architecture |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Neoclassical style develop?
2. What is the Battle of Styles?
3. What are Neoclassical buildings characterized by?
4. What was the function of orders in Neoclassical structures?
5. Was there any interior and exterior interrelation?
6. What are the greatest examples of the style?
7. What is Georgian architecture?
8. Are there any finest examples of Georgian architecture?

Unit 12. The XIXth-Century Architecture

Основные особенности архитектуры 19 века освещены в источниках:

1. *How to read buildings* (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 44-45, 194-195, 224-225.
2. *Английский язык для архитекторов* (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 10.

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Large-scale Public building To emerge Lavish Level To design | Small-paned window Reminiscent Banded masonry To distinguish Tile work Brick work |
| Bay window Rhythm Method of construction Geometric pattern Queen Anne style Sash | Glazing bar Sheet of glass Efficiency Decorative tile Chimney-pot Spandrel |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| To appear- Floor- To identify- To destroy- | To create- Technique- To fulfill- Devices- |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Domestic building- To decrease- Old-fashioned- | Small- To take into account- To ban- |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. The architecture of the late 19th century is often (to call) Victorian after Queen Victoria ((to rule) 1837-1901).
2. It is (to characterize) by a variety of revival styles drawing.
3. Toward the end of the century (whole) new styles also (to begin) to emerge.
4. The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetry, small- (pane) windows, (decoration) gables, half-(timber) and fancy brick and tile work.
5. The 19th-century revival styles were (large) (to derive) from the Picturesque (to move).
6. The main type of window (to remain) the sash window.
7. Bay windows were popular because they (to increase) the amount of light in a confined area.
8. Windows with (geometry)patterns of square and (rectangle)lights were a key (decoration) component of Queen Anne style.

9. The design of interior (to fit) of fireplaces (to develop) in the 19th century.
10. Chimneypots were a way of (to extend) the chimney's length.

Fill in the chart

| Types of the 19 th century buildings | Construction materials of the 19 th century |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Industrial Revolution?
2. Did the Industrial revolution affect the development of architecture?
3. The architects never used diverse historical styles within the same building, did they?
4. What are the features of the 19th century structures?
5. "Arts and Crafts" movement appeared in the 19th century, didn't it?
6. Did any wholly new style appear then?
7. What are famous architects of that period?

Unit 13. The XXth-Century Architecture

Основные особенности архитектуры 20 века освещены в источниках:

1. *Английский язык для студентов архитектурных специальностей (С.И. Гарагуля), раздел (Unit) 11;*
2. *How to read buildings (Carol Davidson Cragoe), pp. 46-47, 118-119, 198-199, 226-227.*
3. *Английский язык для архитекторов (Денисёнок Н.Е.), раздел (Unit) 11.*
4. *Career Paths: Architecture (book 1)(Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Dave Cook), pp. 22-25.*

Study the active vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Geometric ornament | To make reference to smth |
| Unornamented | Oversized column |
| Large-scale building | Impact |
| Public housing | Roofline |
| Lack of smth | Skyscraper |
| Ribbon window | To support loads |
| Long-span steel beam | Oriel window |
| Frame | Striking |
| Construction technique | Central heating |
| Hole-in-the-wall fireplace | Coal heater |

Give synonyms to the words:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Grand-scale building- | Main- |
| Undisguised- | Evident- |
| Raw- | Significance- |

Give antonyms to the words:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Dark- | Invisible- |
| Undersized- | Regularity- |
| Adorned- | Austere- |
| To worsen- | Steep roof- |

Complete the following sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets:

1. In the 20th century architects and designers (to experiment) with ways of (to create) a new style of art and architecture.
2. The (oversize) (to break) pediment was a (type) Postmodernist detail.
3. The architecture of the 20th century is characterized by the use of (box) shapes.
4. Fireplaces (to become) less important as new methods of (heat) using oil, gas and electricity were (to develop).
5. Concerns about (to pollute) also (to reduce) the use of real fires.
6. Architects (to adopt) the phrase “form (to follow) function” as a design principle.
7. Bauhaus was one of the (early) and most (influence) (architecture) schools.
8. Bauhaus later (to evolve) into International Style.

9. Brutalist architects (to use) concrete and brick.
10. They (to want) their work to feel heavy and (substance), not light and (air).

Fill in the chart

| Architectural styles of the 20 th century | Architectural styles' features |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | |

Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Art Deco inspired by machines?
2. What are famous architects and architectural schools of the 20th century?
3. What are the features of that period architecture?
4. Fireplaces became more important in the 20th century, didn't they?
5. What types of heating appeared?
6. Was there any concern about pollution?
7. Who said that a house is a machine for living in?
8. Were construction materials very industrial?
9. Is there any difference between Modern and Postmodern architecture?
10. Is there any artistic philosophy behind Postmodernism?

РАЗДЕЛ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ

ОБРАЗЦЫ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕСТОВ

Test 1

Understanding architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. _____ is the art and science of designing buildings and structures.
2. _____ is a professional that deals with the style of land upon which houses are placed.
3. An _____ is a specialist that is responsible for creating a design concept that meets the requirements of a client.
4. _____ an essential tool that makes designing very fast and enables architects to try innovative things (with the help of a personal computer).
5. A _____ is a specialist that assists construction.
6. _____ and _____ are wedge-shaped small units arranged in a curve across an opening or space.

II. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and phrases in brackets:

1. The use of (арки) started with the Ancient Romans.
2. The use of (бетон) in many Roman buildings ensured their survival to the present day.
3. The museum created electronic reconstructions of ruined works of (древняя архитектура).
4. Steel (строительные конструкции) often undergo modifications.
5. The knowledge of (народная архитектура) is often transported by local traditions.
6. (Храмы) have been built throughout the ages.
7. (Архитектура) is both the process and product of planning, designing and constructing.
8. (Небоскребы) that we see around are not just concrete structures.
9. Architects have many factors to (принимать во внимание).
10. (Пропорция) in relation to architecture is very significant.

III. Match the verb on the left with a suitable item on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. To meet | a. a structure |
| 2. To utilize | b. urban design |
| 3. To create | c. an order |
| 4. To take | d. an architect |
| 5. To provide | e. the needs |
| 6. To construct | f. environment |
| 7. To do | g. reinforced concrete |
| 8. To sag | h. utilities |
| 9. To become | i. into account |
| 10. To obtain | j. a beam |

Test 2

People in architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. _____ is a business in which technical knowledge, creative skills and management are important.
2. An _____ is a person that co-ordinates a design team.
3. A _____ is a person that plans the location of buildings, roads, walkways and the arrangement of flowers, shrubs and trees.
4. _____ and _____ people that usually design the building's utilities.
5. A _____ is an orthographic projection that shows a horizontal cross section of a building.
6. _____ is a measure of how few mistakes or errors someone or something has.
7. If something is _____, it is related to how beautiful or pleasing to the eye it is.

II. Make the following sentences complete by translating the words and phrases in brackets:

1. Architects interact daily with clients, surveyors and (подрядчики).
2. Before any (строительство) begins, architects work with surveyors.
3. Many (инженеры) contribute to the project before and during construction.
4. What are the most important (качества) of an architect?
5. An architect should be (творческий) and (терпеливый).
6. Most companies (требуют) at least a bachelor's degree.
7. Future architects (выпускаются) from architectural faculty.
8. If something is local, it belongs to a certain (место) and is not widespread.
9. Cement is a powder that (строители) mix with gravel and (песок) to make concrete.
10. An examination is an official test of someone's (знания) or (способности).

III. Match the words and phrases with the definitions:

1. ___ logical
2. ___ artistic
3. ___ organized
4. ___ dedicated
5. ___ patient

- A. Skilled with planning and arranging in an orderly manner.
- B. Having a strong aesthetic sense.
- C. Able to solve problems rationally.
- D. Able to handle situations calmly and without rushing.
- E. Committed to an idea or purpose

Test 3 Egyptian Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. A _____ is the topmost architectural element of a building, projecting forward from the main walls.
2. A _____ is a building with a roof or ceiling supported by rows of columns.
3. A _____ is a column embedded in a wall and partly projecting from the surface of the wall.
4. A _____ is a stone pillar having a square or rectangular cross section and sides that taper towards a pyramidal top, often used as a monument in ancient Egypt.
5. A _____ is a concave molding shaped like a quarter circle in cross section.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) arches b) monumental c) wood d) posts e) building materials f) pyramids
g) tombs h) stone i) temples j) mud bricks;*

In general, Egyptian architectural designs were 1) _____ but not architecturally complex: they used 2) _____ and lintels, not 3) _____, although Egyptian stone masons had a strong influence on later architecture. The lack of 4) _____ was balanced by an abundance of sun-baked 5) _____, and 6) _____ (mostly limestone, but also granite and sandstone), although most major structures had to be built near the Nile, as 7) _____ were transported by river. Stone was first introduced during the era of the Old Kingdom, initially only for 8) _____ and temples, and architectural sculpture. Bricks were used for everything else, including royal palaces, fortified buildings, temple walls, as well as municipal and other civic complexes. Most famous Egyptian architecture was completed during two periods: the Old Kingdom (mostly 9) _____) and the New Kingdom (mostly 10) _____).

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The Luxor Temple is a huge ancient Egyptian temple complex 1) _____ on the east bank of the River Nile in the city today known as Luxor (ancient Thebes). Luxor is unique 2) _____ the main Egyptian temple complexes in having only two pharaohs leave their mark on its architectural structure. The temple proper 3) _____ with the 24 meter high First Pylon, built by Ramesses II. The pylon 4) _____ with scenes of Ramesses's military triumphs. This main entrance to the temple complex was 5) _____ flanked by six colossal statues of Ramesses – four seated, and two standing. Through the pylon 6) _____ gateway into a peristyle courtyard, also built by Ramesses II. 7) _____ the peristyle courtyard comes the processional colonnade. Beyond the colonnade is a peristyle courtyard. The 8) _____ preserved columns are on the eastern side, where some traces of original color 9) _____. The southern side of this courtyard is 10) _____ made up of a 36-column hypostyle court.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was located | b) located | c) locating |
| 2. a) among | b) through | c) above |
| 3. a) begun | b) begins | c) is begun |
| 4. a) decorated | b) were decorated | c) was decorated |
| 5. a) originally | b) original | c) origin |
| 6. a) leads | b) lead | c) is led |
| 7. a) Into | b) Before | c) After |
| 8. a) worst | b) best | c) better |
| 9. a) can see | b) can to see | c) can be seen |
| 10. a) made up | b) make up | c) making up |

Test 4

Classical Greece Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. An ___ is the superstructure of moldings and bands which lie horizontally above columns, resting on their capitals.
2. A ___ is the triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof.
3. A ___ is one of a series of sloped beams designed to support the roof deck.
4. ___ means curved like the inner surface of a sphere or bowl.
5. A ___ is an architectural ornament consisting of a horizontal sculptured band between the architrave and the cornice.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) project b) replicas c) sloping d) partition e) temple f) engaged g) sanctuaries
h) support i) doorway j) caryatids k) amphitheater ;*

Erechtheum is a 1) ___ from the middle classical period of Greek art and architecture, built on the Acropolis of Athens between 421 and 405BC. The Erechtheum contained 2) ___ to Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus. The requirements of the several shrines and the location upon a 3) ___ site produced an unusual plan. From the body of the building porticoes 4) ___ on east, north, and south sides. The eastern portico, hexastyle Ionic, gave access to the shrine of Athena, which was separated by a 5) ___ from the western cella. The northern portico, tetrastyle Ionic, stands at a lower level and gives access to the western cella through a fine 6) ___. The southern portico, known as the Porch of the Caryatids from the six sculptured draped female figures that 7) ___ its entablature is the temple's most striking feature. The west end of the building, with windows and 8) ___ Ionic columns, is a modification of the original, built by the Romans. One of the east columns and one of the 9) ___ were removed to London by Lord Elgin, 10) ___ being installed in their places.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The Ionic order is notable 1) ___ its graceful proportions. The ancient Roman architect Vitruvius 2) ___ the Doric module to a sturdy, male body, while the Ionic 3) ___ of more graceful, feminine proportions. The Corinthian Order is both 4) ___ and the most elaborate of the Classical orders of architecture. The order 5) ___ in both Greek and Roman architecture, with minor variations, and in turn, 6) ___ rise to the Composite order. As the name 7) ___ suggests, the origins of the order were connected in antiquity with the Greek city-state of Corinth. In archaeological terms the earliest 8) ___ Corinthian capital comes from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae. The stylized, carved leaves of an acanthus plant grow 9) ___ the capital, generally 10) ___ just below the abacus. The Romans favored the Corinthian order, perhaps due **to** its slender properties.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) for | b) with | c) after |
| 2. a) was compared | b) compares | c) compared |
| 3. a) possesses | b) was possessed | c) possessed |
| 4. a) the latest | b) the last | c) later |
| 5. a) was employing | b) was employed | c) employed |
| 6. a) gave | b) given | c) was given |
| 7. a) was suggested | b) suggests | c) is suggesting |
| 8. a) knew | b) knowing | c) known |
| 9. a) around | b) inside | c) above |
| 10. a) terminating | b) were terminating | d) terminated |

Test 5

Imperial Rome Architecture

I. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. ___ a Roman building used for public administration;
2. ___ an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena;
3. ___ the main or central room of an ancient Roman house, open to the sky at the center and usually having a pool for the collection of rain water;
4. ___ a masonry construction (usually curved) for spanning an opening and supporting the weight above it;
5. ___ a building material created by mixing Portland cement, water, and aggregate including gravel and sand;

II. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list below.

*a) domes b) roofed c) concrete d) colonnades e) vaults f) flanking
g) apse h) church i) nave j) clerestory k) public l) aisles*

The Latin word *basilicae* (the tribunal of a king), was originally used to describe a Roman 1) ___ building, usually located in the forum of a Roman town.

After the Roman Empire became officially Christian, the term came by extension to specifically refer to a large and important 2) ____. In architecture, the Roman basilica was a large 3) ___ hall erected for transacting business and disposing of legal matters. Such buildings usually contained interior 4) ___ that divided the space, giving 5) ___ or arcaded spaces at one or both sides, with an 6) ___ at one end (or less often at each end), where the magistrates sat. The central 7) ___ tended to be wide and was higher than the 8) ___ aisles, so that light could penetrate through the 9) ___ windows. The most magnificent example is the 63,000 square-foot Basilica of Constantine and Maxentius, an awesome example of the cohesion and strength of Roman 10) _____.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The Roman Pantheon Architecture

There are 3 rows of columns 1) ___ the Portico and Pediment. The main structure is circular 2) ___ a diameter of 43,3m, and 6m thick walls support the dome which is a 3) ___ half sphere. The height is 43,3 m, identical to its diameter, which means that if there was another identical dome 4) ___ the present one it would make a perfect sphere.

The dome center 5) ___ a 9m diameter oculus to let light in and smoke out. The coffered ceiling 6) ___ to symbolize the heavens, but more importantly it helped to 7) ___ the immense weight of the dome. To this day engineers continue to marvel 8) ___ the Roman Pantheon Architecture and how the dome stands – 9) ___ the forces and the fact that Romans 10) ___ reinforced concrete!

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) supporting | b) supported | c) were supporting |
| 2. a) in | b) with | c) at |
| 3. a) perfect | b) perfectly | c) perfection |
| 4. a) above | b) beneath | c) in |
| 5. a) containing | b) contains | c) was contained |
| 6. a) was meant | b) means | c) meaning |
| 7. a) less | b) least | c) lessen |
| 8. a) of | b) at | c) with |
| 9. a) considering | b) considered | c) is considered |
| 10. a) never have | b) had not have | c) didn't have |

Test 6

Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. ____ means having the shape of a cross.
2. A ____ is the measurement of the extent of something from side to side.
3. A ____ is a basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.
4. A ____ is row of decorative arches applied to a wall to articulate its surface.
5. A ____ is a recessed panel in a vault, ceiling, or soffit.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms with underline words:

*a) revive; b) advanced; c) carve; d) limitations; e) features;
f) distinguishing; g) inlay; h) domes; i) luxurious; j) put up;*

1) Byzantine architecture was more 1) ____ than classical architecture. 2. The use of stone had its 2) ____ 3. It was difficult to 3) ____ high spans and reach sufficient heights for the construction of vaults and 4) _____. 4. The architects recognized the need to 5) ____ religious architecture. 5. The technique was to 6) ____ semi-circular figures of flat stone. 6. Byzantine architects were eclectic, at first drawing heavily on Roman temple 7) _____. 7. The most 8) ____ feature was the domed roof. 8. Byzantine structures featured 9) ____ decoration: marble columns and 10) _____, mosaics on the vaults, and sometimes gold coffered ceilings.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

Byzantine culture produced an architectural style that spans 1)____ a thousand years and can 2)____ mainly in eastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. Byzantine architecture 3)____ into three broadly defined periods. Early Byzantine style 4) ____ with the era of Constantine, the fall of Rome and its reestablishment in Ravenna. During the reign of Justinian I, architects 5) _____ to complete a building campaign 6) ____ than the vast Roman constructions. In Ravenna, the Church of San Vitale best 7) ____ the Byzantine style. It was during this time, from AD 532 to 537, 8) _____ the famous church of Hagia Sophia was built in the center of Constantinople. This massive church is characterized by a centralized plan covered by a huge dome. When the light shone 9) ____, the dome seemed to hover weightlessly, high above the interior processional space. This drum fenestration 10) ____ possible by pendentives, which are the four triangular shapes created by the integration of the circular dome on its square base.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) with | b) over | c) under |
| 2. a) be found | b) found | c) be founded |
| 3. a) divides | b) divided | c) is divided |
| 4. a) starts | b) is started | c) started |
| 5. a) were hired | b) hired | c) to hire |
| 6. a) largest | b) as large as | c) larger |
| 7. a) is reflected | b) reflecting | c) reflects |
| 8. a) that | b) than | c) there |
| 9. a) on | b) in | c) within |
| 10. a) done | b) was made | c) was done |

Test 7

Romanesque Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. A _____ is a structure placed against the walls of a building to give it more support, or to help it to hold the roofs.
5. A _____ is block or brick partially embedded in a wall, with one end projecting out from the face.
8. A _____ is an area set crosswise to the nave in a cruciform ("cross-shaped") building in Romanesque and Gothic Christian church architecture.
9. A _____ is the semi-circular or triangular decorative wall surface over an entrance, bounded by a lintel and arch.
10. A _____ is a shallow arched gallery within the thickness of inner wall, which stands above the nave of a church or cathedral.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) clerestory b) rounded arches c) advances d) cover e) cruciform f) vaulted
g) thick h) arrangement i) pillar j) church;*

The fundamental emblematic structure of the Romanesque was the 1) _____. Since they were built to serve the specific requirements of the liturgy, their construction changed as those needs changed. The relationship between an architectural form and its meaning was reflected in the 2) _____ of the internal areas of churches. Romanesque architects re-used the 3) _____, wall masses and barrel-vaults of the Romans, but they also introduced changes. Indeed, while marked by a 4) _____ floor plan, the early Romanesque saw the overcoming of Byzantine models and the formal language of classical antiquity. The column was replaced by the 5) _____; spaces previously left empty were filled with 6) _____ walls; and the elevation of walls was divided into three or even four levels (arcade, gallery, triforium, and 7) _____). The major structural change, a result of 8) _____ in construction techniques, was the progressive ability to 9) _____ churches with 10) _____ ceilings.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The need 1) _____ the choir and to alter the arrangement of the chancel – to allow pilgrims to file 2) _____ relics – led to revolutionary changes in the eastern ends of churches. The adoption of the choir with ambulatory, in combination with the transept and the crossing tower, 3) _____ in a variety of spatial articulations. The achievement of visual, perspective, and *chiaroscuro* effects in the interior resulted 4) _____ the creation of an articulated structure on the exterior, with 5) _____ combinations of volumes 6) _____ with stylistic elements 7) _____ antiquity, such as pilaster strips, hanging arches, and blind arcades. The abbey of Cluny, thanks 8) _____ the compositional innovation of a second transept 9) _____ the church's capacity, is 10) _____ grandiose layout of all the Middle Ages.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) enlarging | b) to be enlarged | c) to enlarge |
| 2. a) past | b) through | c) under |
| 3. a) was brought | b) brought | c) was bringing |
| 4. a) on | b) from | c) in |
| 5. a) varying | b) is varying | c) varied |
| 6. a) decorative | b) was decorated | c) decorated |
| 7. a) from | b) before | c) within |
| 8. a) to | b) with | c) by |
| 9. a) increase | b) to be increased | c) to increase |
| 10. a) the most | b) the more | c) as much as |

Test 8 Gothic Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. A ___ is a pointed and often ornamented termination of a buttress, or other extremity of a building.
2. A ___ is a support that stands apart from the main structure and connected to it by an arch.
3. A ___ is a hook-shaped decorative element which is used at regular intervals to decorate the sloping edges of spires, finials, etc.
4. An ___ is a pointed arch having an S-shaped curve on both sides.
5. A ___ is a vertical member between the panes of a window or the panels of a screen.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) ancient b) vaulted c) cluster d) austere e) grouped f) height g) lancet h) lining i) spires j) arcade k) pointed l) popular

English Gothic is the name of the architectural style that was very 1) ___ in England from about 1180 until about 1520. It is defined by its 2) ___ arches, 3) ___ roofs, buttresses, large windows, and 4) ___. The clearest sign of the Early English period was the pointed arch known as the 5) ___. They were used for nave 6) ___, the doorways and lancet windows. The Lancet openings of windows and arcades are often 7) ___ in twos or threes. At York Minster there are, in the north transept, a 8) ___ of five lancet windows known as the Five Sisters. At its purest the style was simple and 9) ___, emphasizing the 10) ___ of the building, as if aspiring heavenward.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The Early English windows are narrow by comparison to their height and are 1) ___ tracery. Decorated architecture has window tracery.

Elaborate windows are 2) ___ subdivided by 3) ___ -spaced parallel mullions. The mullions then branch 4) ___ and cross, intersecting 5) ___ the top part of the window with a mesh of elaborate patterns called tracery.

The style was geometrical at first and flowing (curves) in the 6) ___ later period. This evolution of decorated tracery is often used to subdivide the period 7) ___ an earlier "Geometric" and later "Curvilinear" period. 8) ___ of the 9) ___ examples of the Perpendicular Period are found at Gloucester Cathedral (1360), where the masons of the cathedral 10) ___ to have been far in advance of those in other towns.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) with | b) without | c) in |
| 2. a) subdivided | b) subdividing | c) subdivide |
| 3. a) close | b) closer | c) closely |
| 4. a) down | b) out | c) up |
| 5. a) to fill | b) to be filled | c) to be filling |
| 6. a) late | b) as late | c) later |
| 7. a) with | b) on | c) into |
| 8. a) Some | b) Any | c) None |
| 9. a) earliest | b) the more | c) as much as |
| 10. a) must seem | b) should seem | c) would seem |

Test 9

Renaissance Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. ____ is ornamentation in scroll form, applied especially to elaborate frames around tablets or coats of arms.
2. A ____ is a surface or color that is behind or around something.
3. A ____ is an intermediate floor between main floors of a building often with low ceiling.
4. ____ is a method of creating textures upon masonry wall surfaces, chiefly upon those of stone, by projecting the blocks beyond the surface of the mortar joints.
5. A ____ is a cylindrical or polygonal wall below a dome, often pierced with windows.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) Gothic b) spread c) replaced d) symmetry e) regular f) classical antiquity g) lintels h) Florence i) material j) revival k) France l) arrangements

Renaissance architecture is the architecture of the period between the early 15th and early 17th centuries in different regions of Europe, demonstrating a conscious 1)____ and development of certain elements of ancient Greek and Roman thought and 2)_____ culture. Stylistically, Renaissance architecture followed 3) _____ architecture and was succeeded by Baroque architecture. Developed first in 4)_____, with Filippo Brunelleschi as one of its innovators, the Renaissance style quickly 5) _____ to other Italian cities.

Renaissance style places emphasis on 6)_____, proportion, geometry and the regularity of parts as they are demonstrated in the architecture of 7) _____ and in particular ancient Roman architecture, of which many examples remained. Orderly 8) ____ of columns, pilasters and 9)_____, as well as the use of semicircular arches, hemispherical domes and niches 10)_____ the more complex proportional systems and irregular profiles of medieval buildings.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

In architecture, Michelangelo Buonarroti demonstrated an early example of Mannerist style in his Laurentian Library vestibule, 1) ____ beginning in 1524 in Florence. The vestibule "breaks" several Vitruvian design principles 2)_____ the use of columns, volutes, and niches. Here, Michelangelo crowds the wall with a classical articulation 3) _____ in *pietra serena*, or dark stone. 4) ____ columns sink into the wall, 5) ____ their use as a support system, and niches and corners remain empty while volutes 6)____ their supportive function. This same questioning of classical principles is 7)_____ over in Michelangelo's New Sacristy, built for the side of San Lorenzo. In this chapel, 8)_____ walls ask more questions than resolve functional issues.

Another example of Mannerist architecture 9) ____ be seen in the Palazzo del Tè in Mantua. Gonzaga hired Romano, 10) ____ had just fled Rome that same year, to expand his hunting lodge into a suburban palace to entertain guests.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) a) built | b) was built | c) build |
| 2) a) concern | b) concerning | c) to concern |
| 3) a) was done | b) doing | c) done |
| 4) a) Pair | b) Paired | c) Pairing |
| 5) a) defy | b) defied | c) defying |
| 6) a) are denied | b) denied | c) denying |
| 7) a) carried | b) carrying | c) being carried |
| 8) a) crowd | b) crowded | c) crowding |
| 9) a) can | b) must | c) should |
| 10) a) which | b) what | c) who |

Test 10

Baroque Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. ____ is shaped like a circle that is flattened so that it is like an egg or an ellipse.
2. ____ is a type of curvilinear decoration in painting, metalwork, etc, with intricate intertwining leaf, flower, animal, or geometrical designs.
3. ____ is a platform projecting from the wall of a building and surrounded by a balustrade or railing or parapet.
4. ____ means smooth and unconstrained in movement.
5. ____ is ornamented canopy supported by columns or suspended from a roof or projected from a wall.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) motion b) Flamboyant c) shapes d) ceilings e) Rococo f) gilded g) colours
h) qualities i) oval j) origins k) style l) art

Baroque architecture, architectural 1)____ originating in late 16th-century Italy and lasting in some regions, notably Germany, until the 18th century. It had its 2)____ in the Counter-Reformation. Complex architectural plan 3)____, often based on the 4)____, and the dynamic opposition and interpenetration of spaces were favoured to heighten the feeling of 5)____ and sensuality. Other characteristic 6)____ include grandeur, drama and contrast, and an often dizzying array of rich surface treatments, twisting elements, and 7)____ statuary. Architects unabashedly applied bright 8)____ and illusory, vividly painted 9)____. The late Baroque style is often referred to as 10)____ or, in Spain and Spanish America, as Churrigueresque.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

During the 1700s, a highly ornamental style of art, furniture, and interior design 1)____ popular in France. 2) ____ Rococo, the lavish style combined the delicacy of French rocaille 3)____ Italian Baroque details. Rococo architecture is 4)____ a later version of the Baroque style. 5)____ there are many similarities 6)____ the Baroque and the Rococo styles, Rococo buildings tend to be 7)____ and more graceful. Colors are pale and curving shapes 8)____.

Rococo architectural style is sometimes 9)____ as feminine, and it dominated interior architecture. The style eventually spread 10)____ France to other parts of Europe.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) became | b) become | c) was become |
| 2. a) Calling | b) Having called | c) Called |
| 3. a) in | b) with | c) against |
| 4. a) actually | b) actual | c) actualy |
| 5. a) When | b) Where | c) While |
| 6. a) at | b) between | c) after |
| 7. a) softer | b) soft | c) softest |
| 8. a) are dominated | b) dominate | c) dominating |
| 9. a) being viewed | b) viewed | c) have viewed |
| 10. a) of | b) to | c) from |

Test 11

Neoclassical Architecture

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. ____ means something with a half-moon or arc shape e.g. a curved street, often presenting a continuous façade, as of row houses.
2. ____ is one of a row of houses that are joined together.
3. ____ means not having too many objects, details, etc.
4. ____ is the way that someone, or something, looks.
5. ____ means having the highest rank, superior to all others; having superior power and influence .

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) attempt b) Rococo c) models d) designers e) Byzantine f) Romanesque
g) imitated h) austere i) flamboyant j) borrow k) antique l) order

In architecture, Neoclassicism signalled a return to 1)____ and rationality after the melodramatic, 2)____ Baroque, and the decorative frivolity of the 3)____. As a style composed of many elements, based to a varying extent on the 4)____ forms of Greek architecture and Roman architecture, neoclassical architecture can be 5)____ to a greater or lesser extent. For this reason, building 6)____ have continued to 7)____ from Greek and Roman 8)____ ever since the mid-17th century which makes neoclassicism the world's most popular style of building. 9)____ architecture (c.800-1200) is probably the earliest example of Neoclassicism, being an 10)____ to recreate some of the forms and features of buildings from ancient Rome.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

The United States Capitol Building, for instance, with its neoclassical facade and dome, 1)____ one of America's 2)____ recognizable and iconic structures. 3)____ in 1793, according 4)____ a plan by William Thornton, the building - inspired by the Louvre and the Pantheon in Paris - 5)____ on a grand entrance, 6)____ by projecting wings that ground the structure horizontally. The centre projects outward and upward, accentuated by vertical columns 7)____ draw the eye 8)____ the dome. The dome and rotunda 9)____ initially made of wood, but were later rebuilt 10)____ stone and cast-iron.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) remains | b) is remained | c) remained |
| 2. a) more | b) most | c) much |
| 3. a) Beginning | b) Begun | c) Began |
| 4. a) to | b) with | c) as |
| 5. a) is being centred | b) centred | c) is centred |
| 6. a) is supporting | b) supporting | c) supported |
| 7. a) that | b) who | c) what |
| 8. a) upper to | b) up to | c) upward |
| 9. a) were | b) has been | c) was |
| 10. a) without | b) by | c) with |

Test 12

Architecture of the 19th Century

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

1. _____ is a room with a glass roof and walls used for growing delicate plants.
2. _____ is a tough form of iron suitable for forging or rolling rather than casting.
3. _____ is an essential supporting structure of a building, vehicle, or object.
4. _____ means something made of clay and permanently hardened by heat.
5. _____ is a wide street in a town or city, typically one lined with trees.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

- a) methods b) factories c) materials d) tastes e) clients f) revivals g) employed
h) motifs i) idealized j) adapted k) designing l) engineering m) movements

The 19th-century architecture was greatly influenced by earlier architectural 1) _____ and foreign, exotic styles, which were 2) _____ to the new technologies of the early modern age. The 3) _____ of Greek, Gothic, and Renaissance designs were fused with contemporary 4) _____ methods and 5) _____. In the Western world, Historicism 6) _____ past empires and cultures, and used 7) _____ inspired by them to stimulate national nostalgia.

Whilst the 18th-century architect, mainly 8) _____ by cultured clients with Classical 9) _____, had no doubt that 'Classical' was the right form of architecture, the architects of the 19th century had no such certainty - nor the clients with the same formed tastes. They were also 10) _____ for an aggressively changing society.

III. Fill in the correct words and grammar forms:

Two principal characteristics 1) _____ 19th-century architecture. The first arose from the needs that the new societies, 2) _____ into existence by the industrialization of production, imagined that they 3) _____ continue in the traditional styles of their predecessors. Elements of these earlier styles were put together 4) _____ an air of authority to town halls, railway stations, opera houses and legislatures.

Careful application of Classical standards, which 5) _____ the 18th century, gave way 6) _____ a variety of styles which 7) _____ be either quaint or severe and to modern eyes, 8) _____ great curiosity. The second characteristic emerged 9) _____ the development of new materials as a result of the new industrial needs. In building, new forms - factories, warehouses, railway terminals, administrative centres, hospitals – 10) _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) distinguish | b) distinguishes | c) were distinguished |
| 2. a) is brought | b) bringing | c) brought |
| 3. a) had to | b) must | c) had |
| 4. a) giving | b) to give | c) given |
| 5. a) characterized | b) had characterized | c) has characterized |
| 6. a) to | b) of | c) on |
| 7. a) may | b) can | c) could |
| 8. a) of | b) of | c) in |
| 9. a) without | b) by | c) from |
| 10. a) were demanding | b) demanded | c) were demanded |

Test 11

Architecture of the 20th Century

I. Find the right words for the following definitions:

a) Art Deco b) Constructivism c) Expressionism d) Post-Modernism e) Brutalism f) Hi-Tech

1. ____ was an intentionally tough-looking school of architecture featuring rough-cast concrete forms that began in England in the 1950's.
2. ____ was a form of modern architecture found in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s, grew out of the geometric, dynamic, and kinetic styles of both Cubism and Futurist architecture.
3. The term ____ is now used to describe the style of any building that reveals an organic distortion of shape with reference to movement and emotions, symbolic or visionary works, or natural, biomorphic shapes.
4. ____ is an eclectic style first appeared in France (1920s) that combines traditional craft motifs with Machine Age imagery and materials; it is often characterized by rich colours, bold geometric shapes and lavish ornamentation.
5. ____ in architecture was established in the 1970s to bring historicism and playful ornamentation to the more austere modern International style.

II. Fill in the correct words from the given list below:

a) utilitarian b) external c) exterior d) increase e) providing f) continuous
g) decrease h) service core i) features j) regional k) sophisticated

High-Tech architecture is not a 1) ____ but an international style. Norman Foster's Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, built in 1986, is another example of this style. This 47-story skyscraper 2) ____ a white and gray steel frame on its 3) ____, with girders 4) ____ additional support. The building does not have 5) ____ the traditional, as earlier skyscrapers do, but instead it is located on the 6) ____ east and west sides. Each floor is attached to this outer structure, and beneath the steel frame is a 7) ____ line of curtain windows. A 8) ____ computer tracks the sunlight and directs it into the building, reducing the need for artificial light. High-Tech architectural elements have gradually become more focused on these types of 9) ____ innovations, with a desire to 10) ____ energy efficiency.

III. Choose the right grammar forms:

1) ____ Functionalism is most closely associated 2) ____ modern architecture, it is 3) ____ an exclusively modern conception. 4) ____ from the fact that even the most fanciful architecture has practical functions to fulfill, there have been times in the past when functional considerations have been unusually dominant, and the artistic character of the buildings has been 5) ____ derived from the way the challenge of function has been met.

Bauhaus is a German expression 6) ____ house for building, or, literally, Construction House. In 1919 architect W. Gropius 7) ____ to head a new institution that 8) ____ help rebuild the country and form a new social order. Bauhaus architects wanted 9) ____ principles of Classical architecture in their most pure form: functional, without ornamentation of 10) ____ kind.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) Despite | b) Although | c) Where |
| 2. a) with | b) without | c) to |
| 3. a) by all means | b) by no means | c) means |
| 4. a) Besides | b) Apart | c) In spite |
| 5. a) directly | b) directly | c) directly |
| 6. a) meant | b) meaning | c) means |
| 7. a) was appointed | b) appointed | c) has been appointed |
| 8. a) will | b) should | c) would |
| 9. a) to use | b) using | c) use |
| 10. a) every | b) some | c) any |

Ключи к тематическим тестам

| Test 1 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Understanding architecture | | |
| I. 1.architecture 2.landscape architect 3.architect 4.computer-aided design 5.civil engineer 6.arches and vaults | II. 1.arches 2.concrete 3.ancient 4.constructions 5.vernacular architecture 6.temples 7.architecture 8.skyscrapers 9.to take into account 10.proportion | III. 1.e (the needs) 2.g (reinforced concrete) 3.f (the environment) 4.i (into account) 5.h (utilities) 6.a (a structure) 7.b (urban design) 8.j (a beam) 9.d (an architect) 10.c (an order) |
| Test 2 | | |
| People in architecture | | |
| I. 1. architecture 2. architect 3.landscape architect 4.technical engineers, electrical engineers 5. plan 6. accuracy 7. plan 8. aesthetic | II. 1.contractors 2.construction 3.engineers 4.qualities 5.creative, patient 6.demand 7.graduate 8.area 9.builders, sand 10.knowledge, skills | III. 1.c (logical) 2.b (artistic) 3.a (organized) 4.e (dedicated) 5.d (patient) |
| Test 3 | | |
| Egyptian Architecture | | |
| I. 1. cornice 2. hypostyle (hall) 3. engaged column 4. obelisk 5. cavetto | II. 1. b (monumental) 2. d (posts) 3. a (arches) 4. c (wood) 5. j (mud bricks) 6. h (stone) 7. e (building materials) 8. g (tombs) 9. f (pyramids) 10. i (temples_) | III. 1. b (located) 2. a (among) 3. b (begins) 4. c (was decorated) 5. a (originally) 6. a (leads) 7. c (after) 8. b (best) 9. c (can be seen) 10. a (made up) |
| Test 4 | | |
| Classical Greece Architecture | | |
| I. 1. entablature 2. pediment 3. rafter 4. concave 5. frieze | II. 1. e (temple) 2. g (sanctuaries) 3. c (sloping) 4. a (project) 5. d (partition) 6. i (doorway) 7. h (support) 8. f (engaged) 9. j (caryatids) 10. b (replicas) | III. 1. a (for) 2. c (compared) 3. b (was possessed) 4. a (the latest) 5. b (was employed) 6. a (gave) 7. b (suggests) 8. c (known) 9. a (around) 10. a (terminating) |

| Test 5 Imperial Rome Architecture | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. 1. basilica 2. amphitheatre 3. atrium 4. arch 5. concrete | II. 1. k (public) 2. h (church) 3. b (roofed) 4. d (colonnades) 5. l (aisles) 6. g (apse) 7. i (nave) 8. f (flanking) 9. j (clearstory) 10. c (concrete) | III. 1. a (supporting) 2. b (with) 3. a (perfect) 4. b (beneath) 5. b (contains) 6. a (was meant) 7. c (lessen) 8. b (at) 9. a (considering) 10. c (didn't have) |
| Test 6 Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture | | |
| I. 1. cruciform 2. width 3. font 4. blind arcade 5. coffer | II. 1. b (advanced) 2. d (limitations) 3. j (put up) 4. h (domes) 5. a (revive) 6. c (carve) 7. e (features) 8. f (distinguishing) 9. i (luxurious) 10. g (inlay) | III. 1. b) over) 2. a) be found) 3. c) (is divided) 4. a/c (starts/started) 5. a (were hired) 6. c (larger) 7. c (reflects) 8. a (that) 9. b (in) 10. b (was made) |
| Test 7 Romanesque Architecture | | |
| I. 1. buttress 2. corbel 3. transept 4. tympanum 5. triforium | II. 1. j (church) 2. h (arrangement) 3. b (rounded arches) 4. e (cruciform) 5. i (pillar) 6. g (thick) 7. a (clerestory) 8. c (advances) 9. d (cover) 10. f (vaulted) | III. 1. c (to enlarge) 2. a (over) 3. b (brought) 4. c (in) 5. a (varying) 6. c (decorated) 7. a (from) 8. a (to) 9. c (to increase) 10. a the most |
| Test 6 Gothic Architecture | | |
| I. 1. pinnacle 2. flying buttress 3. crocket 4. ogee arch 5. mullion | II. 1. l (popular) 2. k (pointed) 3. b (vaulted) 4. i (spires) 5. g (lancet) 6. j (arcade) 7. e (grouped) 8. c (cluster) 9. d (austere) 10. f (height) | III. 1. b (without) 2. a (subdivided) 3. c (closely) 4. b (out) 5. a (to fill) 6. c (later) 7. c (into) 8. a (Some) 9. a (earliest) 10. c (would seem) |

| Test 9 Renaissance Architecture | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. 1. cartouche 2. background 3. mezzanine 4. rustication 5. drum | II. 1. j (revival) 2. i (material) 3. a (Gothic) 4. h (Florence) 5. b (spread) 6. d (symmetry) 7. f (classical antiquity) 8. l (arrangements) 9. g (lintels) 10. c (replaced) | III. 1. a (built) 2. b (concerning) 3. c (done) 4. b (Paired) 5. c (defying) 6. a (are denied) 7. a (carried) 8. b (crowded) 9. a (can) 10. c (who) |
| Test 10 Baroque Architecture | | |
| I. 1. oval 2. arabesque 3. balcony 4. fluid 5. baldachin | II. 1. k (style) 2. j (origins) 3. c (shapes) 4. i (oval) 5. a (motion) 6. h (qualities) 7. f (gilded) 8. g (colours) 9. d (ceilings) 10. e (Rococo) | III. 1. a (became) 2. c (called) 3. b (with) 4. a (actually) 5. c (while) 6. b (between) 7. a (softer) 8. b (dominate) 9. b (viewed) 10. c (from) |
| Test 11 Neoclassical Architecture | | |
| I. 1. crescent 4. terraced house 5. attached column 6. uncluttered 7. contemporary 8. geometric pattern 9. appearance 10. paramount | II. 1. l (order) 2. i (flamboyant) 3. b (Rococo) 4. k (antique) 5. g (imitated) 6. d (designers) 7. j (borrow) 8. c (models) 9. f (Romanesque) 10. a (attempt) | III. 1. a (remains) 2. b (most) 3. b (Begun) 4. a (to) 5. c (is centred) 6. c (supported) 7. a (that) 8. b (up to) 9. a (were) 10. c (with) |
| Test 12 Architecture of the 19th Century | | |
| I. 1. conservatory 2. wrought iron 3. framework 4. ceramic(s) 5. boulevard | II. 1. m (movements) 2. j (adapted) 3. f (revivals) 4. l (engineering) 5. c (materials) 6. i (idealized) 7. h (motifs) 8. g (employed) 9. d (tastes) 10. k (designing) | III. 1. a (distinguish) 2. c (brought) 3. a (had to) 4. b (to give) 5. b (had characterized) 6. a (to) 7. c (could) 8. b (of) 9. a (from) 10. c (were demanded) |

| Test 13 Architecture of the 20th Century | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. 1. e (Brutalism) 2. b (Constructivism) 3. c (Expressionism) 4. a (Art Deco) 5. d (Post-Modernism) | II. 1. j (regional) 2. i (features) 3. c (exterior) 4. e (providing) 5. h (service core) 6. b (external) 7. f (continuous) 8. k (sophisticated) 9. a (utilitarian) 10. d (increase) | III. 1. b (Although) 2. a (with) 3. b (by no means) 4. b (Apart) 5. c (directly) 6. b (meaning) 7. a (was appointed) 8. c (would) 9. a (to use) 10. c (any) |

ОБРАЗЦЫ ТЕСТОВ ДЛЯ ИТОГОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Final Lexical-Grammar Test

Variant 1

1. Skim the text about the Byzantine art of building

The art characteristic of the developed Byzantine Empire can be traced back to the period just before the reign of Justinian, c. AD 500. The style had enormous influence on both the East and the West. Early Byzantine art may to some extent be regarded as Roman art transformed under influence of the East. It reached a high point in the 6th century, rose again for a short time to new heights during the 11th and 12th centuries and still **survives** among Greek or **orthodox** communities.

The dominant Byzantine art was architecture. As in Early Christian times, the two chief types of church were basilican with a long colonnaded nave covered by a wooden roof and **terminating** in a semicircular apse and the vaulted centralized church with its separate components gathered under a central dome. Of the latter type, the chief examples are SS Sergius and Bachus (526, Constantinople), San Vitale (526-547, Ravenna).

The outstanding example of a basilica which combined the **longitudinal** qualities of the basilica with the centralized volume of the martyrion was the church of Holy Wisdom (Hagia Sophia) in Constantinople.

Brick was the main material used for the construction of Byzantine churches. It was covered externally with plaster and internally with thin marble dadoes and mosaics above. Byzantine decoration was flat and incised in contrast to the bold modeling of western surfaces.

Byzantine architecture of the period of Hagia Sophia was markedly concerned with mathematics. The historian Procopius wrote of the great church: "Through the harmony of its measurements it is distinguished by indescribable beauty".

By the 9th century, the Byzantine style was wide spread throughout the countries of the Near East and eastern Europe, where the Greek and Orthodox religion was followed and was beginning to appear in Russia (the Cathedral of St Sophia in Kiev).

These Byzantine churches followed the plan of a Greek cross that is a central domed space with four short square **arms** (evolved c. 7th century). This form of church eventually became almost universal, focusing in the brilliantly lit central space which dissolved mystically into the dark screens and galleries in the arms of the cross.

Examples are to be seen in the small Metropolitan Cathedral in Athens and at churches in Daphni, Mistra, Salonica, and Stiris.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

1. The vaulted centralized church with a long colonnaded nave covered by a wooden roof and terminating in a semicircular apse was typical of the Early Byzantine period.
2. The Church of Holy Wisdom is the finest model of the vaulted centralized church.
3. Sheets of marble and mosaics were used for the decoration of the interior walls and arches.
4. These Byzantine churches were widespread in the countries of the Near East and western Europe.
5. The decoration of western surfaces was bold and ponderous.

3. Choose the contextual meaning.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. survive | a) пережить | b) выдержать | c) сохраняться; |
| 2. orthodox | a) православный | b) традиционный | c) общепринятый; |
| 3. terminate | a) убивать | b) завершать | c) ограничивать; |
| 4. longitudinal | a) продольный | b) длинный | c) продолговатый; |
| 5. arm | a) рука | b) крыло | c) рукоятка; |

4. Which sentence means exactly the same?

1. The art characteristic of the developed Byzantine Empire can be traced back to the period just before the reign of Justinian, c. AD 500.

a) Искусство, характерное для развитой Византийской империи, можно проследить в период незадолго до царствования Юстиниана, с. AD 500.

b) Искусство, характерное для развитой Византийской империи, возникло в период незадолго до царствования Юстиниана в 5 веке н.э.

c) Зарождение искусства, характерного для расцвета Византийской империи, можно отнести к периоду, который предшествовал царствованию Юстиниана (500 н.э.).

2. Byzantine churches were covered externally with plaster and internally with thin marble dadoes and mosaics above.

a) Внешние стены Византийских церквей были покрыты штукатуркой, а внутри облицовывались мраморными панелями и мозаиками над ними.

b) Внешняя поверхность Византийских церквей была покрыта штукатуркой и внутри тонкими мраморными панелями с мозаиками над ними.

c) Византийские церкви были покрыты снаружи штукатуркой и внутренне тонкими мраморными цоколями и мозаиками выше.

3. These Byzantine churches followed the plan of a Greek cross, that is a central domed space with four short square arms (evolved c. 7th century)

a) Эти Византийские церкви следовали плану греческого креста, который является центрально-купольном пространством с четырьмя короткими руками (изобретение 7-го века).

b) Византийские церкви следовали плану греческого креста, то есть представляли собой пространство под центральным куполом с четырьмя короткими крыльями (возникшими в 7-ом веке).

c) Византийские церкви в плане образуют греческий крест, то есть пространство с четырьмя короткими равносторонними крыльями под центральным куполом (система, разработанная в 7-ом веке).

5. Grammar Recognition (miscellaneous): choose the correct variant.

Some of the earliest examples of concrete slabs 1) by Roman engineers. As concrete 2) tension or torsional stress, these early structures consisted of arches, vaults and domes. The most notable concrete structure from this period is the Pantheon in Rome. 3) these structure, temporary scaffolding and formwork was built in the future shape of the structure. These 4) techniques were not isolated to 5) concrete, but were and are widely used in masonry.

1). a).are built

b).built

c).were built

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2). a).cannot resist | b).cannot to resist | c).can resist |
| 3). a).molding | b).to mold | c).to be molded |
| 4). a).building | b).built | c).being built |
| 5). a).pours | b).pouring | c).will pour |

6. Match the terms with their definitions.

a) skylight; b) pediment; c) architrave; d) order; e) tympanum; f) pilaster strip;

1. the triangular upper part of the front of a building in classical style, typically surmounting a portico of columns;
2. a main beam resting across the tops of columns, specifically the lower third entablature/ the lowermost member of a classical entablature, resting originally upon columns;
3. a window installed in a roof or ceiling;
4. the semi-circular or triangular decorative wall surface over an entrance, bounded by a lintel and arch. It often contains sculpture or other imagery or ornaments.
5. a shallow rectangular column, without base or capital, projecting from a wall.
6. style of classical architecture, distinguished by its proportions and characteristic profiles and details, and most readily recognizable by the type of column employed;

7. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list below.

*a) atrium b) mosaics c) churches d) portico e) frame
f) crypt g) naves h) triforium*

Church of Saint Ambrose (S. Ambrogio)

The Basilica of St. Ambrogio is one of the oldest and most important 1) ... in Milan. A magnificent example of Lombard Romanesque style, this basilica, founded by Saint Ambrose in the 4 C, is preceded by a superb 2) The three 3) ... contain important artworks. The dome comprises bright 4) ... and the golden altar. Two bell towers 5) ... the façade, which is pierced with arches. Ambrose, the inventor of the calendar and of Milanese liturgy, is resting in the 6) ... with Gervasio and Proteo. In the 16th Century Bramante built the cloisters and the 7) ... by order of the Sforza.

8. Read the text. Choose the best summary.

HAGIA SOPHIA OR THE CHURCH OF HOLY WISDOM

Though Justinian's domed basilicas are the models from which Byzantine architecture developed, Hagia Sophia remained unique, and no attempt was thereafter made by Byzantine builders to emulate it. In plan it is almost square, but looked at from within, it appears to be rectangular, for there is a great semidome at east and west above that prolongs the effect of the roof, while on the ground there are three aisles, separated by columns with galleries above. At either end, however, great piers rise up through the galleries to support the dome. Above the galleries are curtain walls (non-load-bearing exterior walls) at either side, pierced by windows, and there are more windows at the base of the dome. The columns are of finest marble, selected for their colour and variety, while the lower parts of the walls are covered with marble slabs. Like the elaborately carved cornices and capitals, these survive, but the rest of the original decoration, including most of the mosaics that adorned the upper parts of the walls and the roof has perished.

- a) *The text describes the structural system of the Church of Hagia Sophia and building materials it was made of.*
- b) *The text deals with the distinctive structural features of the Church of Hagia Sophia.*
- c) *The text describes the Church of Hagia Sophia from the historical, decorative and structural point of view.*

9. Put the jumbled sentences in the right order.

- a. Subsequently the architect completes the final design and specifications.
- b. The architect submits his preliminary plans and the client sets a cost limit.
- c. After this, the specifications are sent to the contractor.
- d. Finally, all information is filed away to help in estimating the cost of a similar building in the pre-tender stage.
- e. During the construction of the building, regular checks are made to compare the estimated cost with the actual cost of construction.

***Final Lexical-Grammar Test
Variant 2***

1. Skim the text about the Egyptian Architecture

The architecture of Egypt developed from the 3rd millennium BC to the Roman period. Its most outstanding achievements are its massive funerary monuments and temples built of stone for ***permanence***, featuring only post-and-lintel construction, corbel vaults without arches or vaulting, and pyramids. This architecture gave the world the earliest buildings in ***dressed*** stone, invented the column, capital and cornice. Features ***peculiar*** to the ancient Egyptian architecture also include the obelisk, the steeply battered pylon, the symbolical lotus column, and incised relief decoration without any structural relevance.

The pyramids of the Old Kingdom, 2700-2300 BC, majestically planted on the desert edge, are the most spectacular of all funerary works. They were built to contain the burial chamber and the mummy of the pharaoh. The world's first large-scale monument in stone is Zoser's necropolis at Sakkara built by Imhotep, the earliest named architect. The six great steps of the Step Pyramid indicate how the pyramidal form evolved as a brilliant ***inspiration*** from the simple rectangular tombs of the earliest Egyptian dynasties.

In the Middle Kingdom, 2134-1650 BC, the gigantic pyramid gave place to smaller scale pyramid tombs. Earlier styles were slightly simplified and less durable materials were used (as in the pyramid of Sesostris I at Lisht). Very little architecture remains, but what has survived shows great simplicity and refinement. The sarcophagus in the tomb chamber assumed vast dimensions and might weigh as much as 150 tons.

Great buildings began to be erected once again in the New Kingdom, c. 1570-1085 BC. The kings encouraged artists and craftsmen by ordering great temples and palaces to be built throughout Egypt. The temple walls were covered with reliefs ***celebrating*** the achievements of the kings and the power of the gods. The most notable

monuments are the mortuary temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahari (c. 1480 BC), with its pillared halls, colonnades, and gigantic ramps connecting the different levels; the magnificent Great Temple at Karnak devoted to Amon. The main glory of the Great Temple is the colossal hypostyle hall. This temple was linked with the Temple of Mut and the large Temple of Amun at Luxor by processional ways flanked by sphinxes.

The final revival took place under the rule of the Ptolemies, whom Alexander the Great had established on the Egyptian throne. Numerous temples survive from this period (323-30 BC), still built in the traditional manner but slightly more elegant and less crushingly inhuman; e.g. the temple of Horus at Edfu and the temples on the island of Philae.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

1. Features characteristic of the ancient Egyptian architecture also include incised relief decoration with great structural relevance.
2. The great funerary complexes contained the burial chamber and the mummy of the pharaoh.
3. Many architectural monuments of the Middle Kingdom can be seen nowadays.
4. New blossoming of the arts and crafts of ancient Egypt began in the New Kingdom.
5. Egyptian techniques of working in reinforced concrete made tremendous progress.

3. Choose the contextual meaning:

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. permanence | a) долговечность | b) постоянство | c) устойчивость; |
| 2. dressed | a) выделанный | b) обтесанный | c) украшенный; |
| 3. peculiar | a) своеобразный | b) свойственный | c) особенный; |
| 4. inspiration | a) влияние | b) вдохновение | c) идея; |
| 5. celebrate | a) прославлять | b) отмечать | c) праздновать; |

4. Which sentence means exactly the same?

1. The sarcophagus in the tomb chamber assumed vast dimensions and might weigh as much as 150 tons.
 - a) Вероятно, саркофаги в погребальной камере достигали громадных размеров и могли весить 150 тонн.
 - b) Предполагалось, что саркофаги в погребальной камере были громадных размеров и должны были весит многим больше 150 тонн.
 - c) Саркофаги в погребальной камере предполагали огромные размеры, и их вес был более 150 тонн.
2. Earlier styles were slightly simplified and less durable materials were used.
 - a) Прежние стили упрощались и менее долговечные материалы использовались.
 - b) Немного упростились прежние формы построек и стали использоваться менее долговечные материалы.
 - c) Ранние стили были немного упрощенными и менее долговечные материалы были использованы.
3. The kings encouraged artists and craftsmen by ordering great temples and palaces to

be built throughout Egypt.

a) Цари поощряли художников и мастеров, заказав великие храмы и дворцы, которые будут построены по всему Египту.

b) Цари вдохновили художников и мастеров, заставляя строить большие храмы по всему Египту.

c) Цари поощряли художников и мастеров, повелевая строить великолепные храмы и дворцы по всему Египту.

5. Grammar Recognition (miscellaneous): choose the correct variant.

The Colosseum or Coliseum, also 1) ... as the Flavian Amphitheatre is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy. Built of concrete and stone, it was the 2) ... amphitheatre of the Roman Empire, and 3) ... one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and engineering.

Its construction 4) under the emperor Vespasian in 70 AD, and was completed in 80 AD under his successor and heir Titus. The Colosseum 5) ..., it is estimated, between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. | a). known | b). is known | c). knows |
| 2. | a). large | b). larger | c). largest |
| 3. | a). is considering | b). is considered | c). considered |
| 4. | a). began | b). begun | c). was begun |
| 5. | a). could held | b). can hold | c). could hold |

6. Match the terms with their definitions.

a) flute b) ambulatory c) stucco d) portico e) peristyle f) stylobate

1. a row of free-standing columns surrounding an area such as temple;
2. a smooth sand or lime plaster for covering exterior walls, often with imitation of joints to give the impression of stonework.
3. a passage at the eastern end of a church which give access to chapels behind the altar;
4. a semi-cylindrical vertical groove in a pillar used to cut down the weight;
5. a continuous base supporting a row of columns in classical Greek architecture;
6. a structure consisting of a roof supported by columns at regular intervals, typically attached as a porch to a building;

7. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list below.

a) axes b) dome c) cross d) exterior e) spatial f) vaults g) columns
h) arches i) interior

A cruciform domed Christian church emerged during the development of medieval Byzantine architecture. The classical Byzantine church has four 1) ... joined by arches in the center of the building, which support the drum upon which rests the 2) Pendentives mediate between the 3) and the drum. Between the supports along the 4) of the church, vaulted arms branch out in the form of a cross toward the outer walls. The corner rooms that are formed as a result of this plan are topped with small cupolas or 5)

The structural composition of the Byzantine church is determined by this fixed system of interrelated 6) ... units. The vast surfaces of the 7) walls and vaults are decorated with Byzantine religious paintings.

8. Read the text. Choose the best summary.

THE PARTHENON

The Parthenon was dedicated to the goddess Athena. Its construction began in 447 BC and was completed in 438 BC although decoration of the building continued until 432 BC. While a sacred building, the Parthenon was actually used primarily as a treasury. In the 5th century AD, the Parthenon was converted into a Christian church. After the Ottoman conquest, it was turned into a mosque in the early 1460s.

The Parthenon is a peripteral octastyle Doric temple with Ionic architectural features. Measured at the stylobate, the dimensions of the base of the Parthenon are 69.5 by 30.9 metres. The cella was 29.8 metres long by 19.2 metres wide with internal colonnades in two tiers, structurally necessary to support the roof. On the exterior, the Doric columns measure 1.9 metres in diameter and are 10.4 metres high. The Parthenon had 46 outer columns and 23 inner columns in total, each column containing 20 flutes. The stylobate has an upward curvature towards its centre on the east and west ends. The roof was covered with large overlapping marble tiles known as imbrices and tegulae.

The Parthenon is regarded as an enduring symbol of Ancient Greece, Athenian democracy and western civilization, and one of the world's greatest cultural monuments. The Greek Ministry of Culture is currently carrying out a program of selective restoration and reconstruction to ensure the stability of the partially ruined structure.

- a) *The text depicts the structure of the Parthenon and building materials it was made of.*
- b) *The text describes the Parthenon from the historical and structural point of view and outlines its prospects.*
- c) *The text deals with the history and distinctive structural features of the Parthenon.*

9. Put the jumbled sentences in the right order.

- a. Periodically, he submits his bills to the client.
- b. The contactor submits his tender.
- c. Subsequently, the contractor completes the building.
- d. During the defects liability period the contractor corrects any defects in the building.
- e. If his tender is approved, he signs a contract with the client and starts work on the building.

ПРЕДМЕТНО-ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЗАЧЁТА И ЭКЗАМЕНА

Темы к зачёту/ экзамену

1. Understanding Architecture
2. People in Architecture
3. Egyptian Architecture
4. Classical Greece Architecture
5. Imperial Rome Architecture
6. Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture
7. Romanesque Architecture
8. Gothic Architecture
9. Renaissance Architecture
10. Baroque Architecture
11. Neoclassical Architecture
12. Architecture of the 19th Century
13. Architecture of the 20th Century

ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ
УЧЕБНАЯ ПРОГРАММА БНТУ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)»

В ЭУМК представлены выдержки из учебной программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» для специальностей 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн».

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе
Белорусского национального
технического университета

_____ А.Г. Баханович

_____ 22.06.2017

Регистрационный № УД-ФЭС 102-12/уч.

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

**Учебная программа учреждения высшего образования
по учебной дисциплине для специальностей**

1-69 01 01 «Архитектура»

1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн»

Учебная программа составлена на основе типовой учебной программы «Иностранный язык», утв. 15.04.2008, рег. № ТД-СГ.013/тип.

СОСТАВИТЕЛИ:

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Кафедрой английского языка №2 Белорусского национального технического университета
(протокол № 9 от 26 апреля 2017 г.)

Заведующий кафедрой _____

Н.П. Мартысюк

Методической комиссией архитектурного факультета Белорусского национального технического университета
(протокол №10 от 26 мая 2017 г.)

Председатель методической комиссии _____

А.В. Мазаник

Научно-методическим советом Белорусского национального технического университета
(протокол №5 секции №1 от 29 мая 2017 г.)

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебная программа по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» разработана для специальностей 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн» архитектурного факультета БНТУ.

Целью изучения учебной дисциплины является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущего специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

В процессе достижения главной цели решаются следующие **задачи**:

- *познавательные*, позволяющие сформировать представление об образе мира как целостной многоуровневой системе (этнической, языковой, социокультурной и т.п.); об уровне материальной и духовной культуры; системе ценностей (религиозно-философских, эстетических и нравственных); особенностях профессиональной деятельности в изучаемых странах;

- *развивающие*, позволяющие совершенствовать речемыслительные и коммуникативные способности, память, внимание, воображение, формирование потребности к самостоятельной познавательной деятельности и т. д.;

- *воспитательные*, связанные с формированием общечеловеческих, общенациональных и личностных ценностей, таких как: гуманистическое мировоззрение, уважение к другим культурам, патриотизм, нравственность, культура общения;

- *практические*, предполагающие овладение иноязычным общением в единстве всех его компетенций (языковой, речевой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной), функций (этикетной, познавательной, регулятивной, ценностно-ориентационной) и форм (устной и письменной), что осуществляется посредством взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках определенного программой предметно-тематического содержания, а также овладения технологиями языкового самообразования.

Учебная дисциплина базируется на знаниях курса средней общеобразовательной школы и связана с «Обзорными лекциями по специальности». Знания и умения, полученные студентами при изучении данной дисциплины, позволяют осуществлять коммуникацию на английском языке в различных ситуациях профессиональных и деловых взаимоотношений, а также выполнять реферирование, аннотирование и перевод профессионально значимых англоязычных текстов и научных работ.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» студент должен

знать:

- систему иностранного языка в его фонетическом, лексическом и грамматическом аспектах;
- социокультурные нормы бытового и делового общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- историю и культуру страны изучаемого языка;

- основные формы культурной коммуникации;

уметь:

- вести общение профессионального и социокультурного характера на иностранном языке, сочетая диалогические и монологические формы речи;
- читать литературу на иностранном языке по профилю обучения (изучающее, ознакомительное, просмотровое и поисковое чтение);
- использовать иностранный язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности: перевод, реферирование и аннотирование профессионально ориентированных и научных текстов, выступление с публичной речью, составление деловой документации;
- использовать стилистические нормы иностранного языка в соответствии с ситуацией профессиональных или деловых взаимоотношений;

владеть:

- системой иностранного языка в его фонетическом, лексическом и грамматическом аспектах;
- правилами речевого этикета;
- рациональным и эффективным поведением в ситуациях межкультурной коммуникации.

Освоение данной учебной дисциплины обеспечивает формирование следующих компетенций:

АК-2. Владеть системным и сравнительным анализом.

АК-4. Уметь работать самостоятельно.

АК-5. Быть способным порождать новые идеи (обладать креативностью).

АК-6. Владеть междисциплинарным подходом при решении проблем.

АК-7. Иметь навыки, связанные с использованием технических устройств, управлением информацией и работой с компьютером.

АК-8. Обладать навыками устной и письменной коммуникации.

АК-9. Уметь учиться, повышать свою квалификацию в течение всей жизни.

АК-10. Иметь лингвистические и коммуникативные навыки.

СЛК-2. Быть способным к социальному взаимодействию.

СЛК-3. Обладать способностью к межличностным коммуникациям.

СЛК-5. Быть способным к критике и самокритике.

СЛК-6. Уметь работать в команде.

Согласно учебным планам для специальностей 1-69 01 01 «Архитектура» и 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн» на изучение учебной дисциплины для очной формы получения высшего образования отведено всего 308 часов, из них аудиторных – 102 часа.

Распределение аудиторных часов по курсам, семестрам и видам занятий приведено в Таблицах 3 и 4.

1-69 01 02 Архитектурный дизайн

Таблица 3

| Очная форма получения высшего образования | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Курс | Семестр | Практические занятия, ч. | Форма текущей аттестации |
| 1 | 1 | 68 | зачет |
| 1 | 2 | 34 | экзамен |
| | | 102 | |

<...>

1-69 01 01 Архитектура

Таблица 4

| Очная форма получения высшего образования | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Курс | Семестр | Практические занятия, ч. | Форма текущей аттестации |
| 1 | 2 | 68 | зачет |
| 2 | 3 | 34 | зачет |
| | | 102 | |

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА

РАЗДЕЛ I. МОДУЛЬ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Тема 1.1. Социально-бытовое общение

Личностные характеристики (биографические сведения, работа, хобби т.д.).

Тема 1.2. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональном общении

Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности архитектора. Роль международного сотрудничества в профессиональной деятельности.

Тема 1.3. Современные технологии и окружающая среда

Экологическая культура. Технический прогресс и глобальные проблемы человечества. Пути решения проблем защиты окружающей среды с точки зрения архитектора. Экологические проблемы Беларуси, Великобритании и США в сопоставлении.

Раздел II. МОДУЛЬ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Тема 2.1. Учебно-профессиональное общение

Вклад белорусов в мировую науку и технику. Организация архитектурного образования в Республике Беларусь и странах изучаемого языка: США и Великобритании. Обучение в университете. БНТУ.

Тема 2.2. Профессиональное общение

Предмет и содержание специальности. Общее представление о структуре и характере профессиональной деятельности. Избранная специальность как научная отрасль. История архитектуры. Архитектура Беларуси как культурное наследие.

Тема 2.3. Обмен научно-технической информацией

Обмен-научно-технической информацией (на выставке, конференции). Электронная и постерная презентации.

Тема 2.4. Аннотирование статьи по специальности

Составные части аннотации на иностранном языке. Клишированные фразы для написания аннотации.

Тема 2.5. Реферирование статьи по специальности

Основные части реферата на иностранном языке. Клишированные фразы для написания реферата.

Тема 2.6. Производственное общение

Типичные ситуации производственного общения. Социокультурные нормы делового общения. Профессиональная этика.

Раздел III. ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

Тема 3.1. Фонетика

Звуковой строй иноязычной речи в сопоставлении с фонетической системой родного языка: особенности произнесения отдельных звуков (гласных, согласных), звукосочетаний, слов и фраз; расхождение между произношением и написанием; фонетическая транскрипция. Интонационное оформление фраз различного коммуникативного типа: повествования, вопроса, просьбы, приказа, восклицания. Фразовое и логическое ударение в сложном предложении.

Тема 3.2. Имя существительное

Категории числа, падежа, определённости.

Тема 3.3. Имя прилагательное

Категория степеней сравнения. Сравнительные конструкции.

Тема 3.4. Местоимение

Типы местоимений (личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, неопределённые, возвратные).

Тема 3.5. Числительное

Типы числительных (простые, производные, сложные; количественные порядковые; дробные).

Тема 3.6. Наречие

Типы наречий. Категория степеней сравнения.

Тема 3.7. Глагол

Видо-временная система (действительный, страдательный залог). Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Согласование времён.

Тема 3.8. Неличные формы глагола

Инфинитив. Причастие. Герундий. Конструкции с неличными формами глагола.

Тема 3.9. Словообразование

Словообразовательные модели (существительное, прилагательное, наречие, глагол).

Тема 3.10. Служебные слова

Предлоги. Союзы. Союзные слова.

Тема 3.11. Простое предложение

Типы простых предложений; порядок слов. Члены предложения: способы выражения, правила согласования подлежащего и сказуемого. Специфические конструкции и обороты.

Тема 3.12. Сложное предложение

Типы сложного предложения (сложносочинённое и сложноподчинённое). Типы придаточных предложений. Условные предложения. Бессоюзное подчинение.

Тема 3.13. Прямая и косвенная речь

Правила перевода в косвенную речь предложений разных типов.

Тема 3.14. Профессиональная лексика

Наиболее употребительные слова и словосочетания по предметно-тематическому содержанию курса. Сочетаемость слов; свободные и устойчивые словосочетания. Общенаучная лексика и терминология.

Тема 3.15. Разговорные клише

Знакомство. Установление, поддержание контакта. Выражение просьбы. Выражение согласия, несогласия с мнением автора (собеседника). Начало, продолжение, завершение беседы. Выражение собственного мнения. Запрос о мнении собеседника. Уверенность, неуверенность.

<...>

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
очная форма получения высшего образования для специальностей
 1-69 01 02 «Архитектурный дизайн», <...>

| Номер раздела, темы | Название раздела, темы | Количество аудиторных часов | Форма контроля знаний |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Практические занятия | |
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 1 семестр | | |
| 1.1. | Социально-бытовое общение | 4 | |
| 1.2. | Роль иностранного языка в профессиональном общении | 4 | |
| 1.3. | Современные технологии и окружающая среда | 4 | |
| 2.1. | Учебно-профессиональное общение | 8 | |
| 3.1. | Фонетика | 4 | |
| 3.2. | Имя существительное | 4 | |
| 3.3. | Имя прилагательное | 4 | |
| 3.4. | Местоимение | 4 | |
| 3.5. | Числительное | 4 | |
| 3.6. | Наречие | 2 | |
| 3.7. | Глагол | 4 | |
| 3.10. | Служебные слова | 2 | |
| 3.11. | Простое предложение | 4 | |
| 3.12. | Сложное предложение | 4 | |
| 3.14. | Профессиональная лексика | 8 | |
| 3.15. | Разговорные клише | 4 | |
| | | | |
| | Итого за семестр | 68 | Зачет |
| | 2 семестр | | |
| 2.2. | Профессиональное общение | 6 | |
| 2.3. | Обмен научно-технической информацией | 4 | |
| 2.4. | Аннотирование статьи по специальности | 4 | |
| 2.5. | Реферирование статьи по специальности | 2 | |
| 2.6. | Производственное общение | 4 | |
| 3.8. | Неличные формы глагола | 2 | |
| 3.9. | Словообразование | 2 | |

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-----|---------|
| 3.13. | Прямая и косвенная речь | 2 | |
| 3.14. | Профессиональная лексика | 6 | |
| 3.15. | Разговорные клише | 2 | |
| | Итого за семестр | 34 | Экзамен |
| | Всего аудиторных часов | 102 | |

1-69 01 01 «Архитектура»

| Номер раздела, темы | Название раздела, темы | Количество аудиторных часов | Форма контроля знаний |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Практические занятия | |
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2 семестр | | |
| 1.1. | Социально-бытовое общение | 4 | |
| 1.2. | Роль иностранного языка в профессиональном общении | 4 | |
| 1.3. | Современные технологии и окружающая среда | 4 | |
| 2.1. | Учебно-профессиональное общение | 8 | |
| 3.1. | Фонетика | 4 | |
| 3.2. | Имя существительное | 4 | |
| 3.3. | Имя прилагательное | 4 | |
| 3.4. | Местоимение | 4 | |
| 3.5. | Числительное | 4 | |
| 3.6. | Наречие | 2 | |
| 3.7. | Глагол | 4 | |
| 3.10. | Служебные слова | 2 | |
| 3.11. | Простое предложение | 4 | |
| 3.12. | Сложное предложение | 4 | |
| 3.14. | Профессиональная лексика | 8 | |
| 3.15. | Разговорные клише | 4 | |
| | Итого за семестр | 68 | Зачет |
| | 3 семестр | | |
| 2.2. | Профессиональное общение | 6 | |
| 2.3. | Обмен научно-технической информацией | 4 | |
| 2.4. | Аннотирование статьи по специальности | 4 | |
| 2.5. | Реферирование статьи по специальности | 2 | |
| 2.6. | Производственное общение | 4 | |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3.8. | Неличные формы глагола | 2 | |
| 3.9. | Словообразование | 2 | |
| 3.13. | Прямая и косвенная речь | 2 | |
| 3.14. | Профессиональная лексика | 6 | |
| 3.15. | Разговорные клише | 2 | |
| | Итого за семестр | 34 | Зачет |
| | Всего аудиторных часов | 102 | |

<...>

СРЕДСТВА ДИАГНОСТИКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (МОДУЛЬ КОНТРОЛЯ)

Для оценки достижений студента рекомендуется использовать следующий диагностический инструментарий:

- устный и письменный опрос во время практических занятий;
- проведение текущих контрольных работ (заданий) по отдельным темам;
- защита выполненных в рамках управляемой самостоятельной работы индивидуальных заданий;
- зачёт;
- экзамен.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РАЗЛИЧНЫМ ЭТАПАМ ДИАГНОСТИКИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ

Проверка знаний и умений осуществляется в форме текущего, промежуточного и итогового контроля. *Текущий контроль* предусмотрен программой и осуществляется на аудиторных занятиях с целью проверки уровня владения пройденной частью языкового и речевого материала и степени сформированности коммуникативных навыков и умений. Текущий контроль осуществляется в форме комплексных заданий, лексикограмматических тестов, коллоквиумов, собеседований.

Промежуточный контроль проводится в конце прохождения каждой темы в виде лексико-грамматических тестов и самостоятельной работы по текстам по специальности.

Итоговый контроль носит комплексный характер и проводится в двух формах: зачета и экзамена.

Оценка учебных достижений студентов на экзаменах по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» производится по десятибалльной шкале. Для оценки учебных достижений студентов используются критерии, утвержденные Министерством образования Республики Беларусь.

ЗАЧЁТ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» основывается на результатах текущего и промежуточного контроля и направлен, с одной стороны, на проверку умения работы с текстом, а с другой стороны, – на проверку коммуникативных навыков и умений, приобретенных студентами на соответствующем этапе обучения.

Требования к зачету:

Письменная часть

1. Лексико-грамматический тест.
2. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального общенаучного или общетехнического текста с иностранного языка на родной со словарем. Объем – 1000 печатных знаков. Время выполнения – 45 мин.

Устная часть

1. Подготовленное высказывание по заданной ситуации (10-12 предложений) и неподготовленная беседа с преподавателем в рамках данной ситуации (6-7 реплик).
2. Реферирование оригинального или частично адаптированного культурологического или научно-популярного текста на иностранном языке; беседа на иностранном языке по содержанию текста. Объём текста – 700 печатных знаков. Время выполнения – 10 мин.

ЭКЗАМЕН включает следующие задания:

Письменная часть

1. Лексико-грамматический тест.
2. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального профессионально ориентированного текста с иностранного языка на родной со словарем. Объём – 1300-1500 печатных знаков. Время – 45 мин.

Устная часть

1. Подготовленное высказывание по заданной ситуации и неподготовленная беседа с преподавателем в рамках данной ситуации (по предметно-тематическому содержанию дисциплины).
2. Реферирование аутентичного или частично адаптированного общественно-политического, культурологического, научно-популярного текста; беседа на иностранном языке по содержанию текста. Объём текста – 900 печатных знаков. Время – 5-7 мин.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

При изучении дисциплины рекомендуется использовать следующие формы самостоятельной работы:

- подготовка сообщений, тематических докладов, презентаций по заданным темам;
- проработка тем (вопросов), вынесенных на самостоятельное изучение.

МЕТОДЫ (ТЕХНОЛОГИИ) ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Основными методами (технологиями) обучения, отвечающими целям изучения дисциплины, являются:

- *проектная технология*, представляющая самостоятельную, долгосрочную групповую работу по теме-проблеме, выбранную самими студентами, включающую поиск, отбор и организацию информации. В процессе работы над проектом речевое иноязычное общение «вплетено в интеллектуально-эмоциональный контекст другой деятельности»;
- *кейс-технология*, основу которой составляют осмысление, критический анализ и решение конкретных социальных проблем. Кейс-

технология ориентирована на развитие способности студентов решать определенные жизненные ситуации, важные повседневные проблемы, с которыми они непосредственно сталкиваются в жизни;

– *симуляция*, которая применительно к иностранному языку представляет собой подражательное, разыгранное воспроизведение межличностных контактов, организованных вокруг проблемной ситуации, максимально приближенной к реальной;

– *технология обучения в сотрудничестве*, предполагающая создание условий для активной совместной учебной деятельности студентов в разных учебных ситуациях. Это обучение в процессе общения студентов друг с другом и с преподавателем при наличии общей цели и индивидуальной ответственности каждого члена группы за собственный вклад в общее дело, за выполнение общего задания;

– *технология дебатов*, представляющая собой полемический диалог, проходящий по определенному сценарию и имеющий целью убеждение третьей стороны – судей или аудитории.

– *компьютерные технологии*, предполагающие широкое использование Интернет-ресурсов и мультимедийных обучающих программ. Компьютерные технологии позволяют интенсифицировать и активизировать учебно-познавательную деятельность студентов, эффективно организовать и спланировать самостоятельную работу, совершенствовать контрольно-оценочные функции (компьютерное тестирование).

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