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Предисловие

Пособие предназначено для лиц, имеющих базовую начальную подготовку по английскому языку, овладевших лексическим и грамматическим минимумом для осуществления речевой деятельности.

Целью пособия является развитие речевой профессиональной деятельности при изучении английского языка. Реализация этой цели осуществляется благодаря специально подобранным аутентичным текстам и упражнениям, методически организованным таким образом, чтобы способствовать формированию у обучающихся коммуникативной компетенции в профессиональном общении. Тексты пособия адаптированы, переработаны из современных английских изданий (журнальные и газетные статьи, учебные пособия, сайты) и отражают богатство, разнообразие, вариативность современного английского языка в профессиональной деятельности. Представленный в пособии материал углубляет знания обучающихся по специальности «Архитектура».

Учебное пособие содержит два модуля: лексический и грамматический. Лексический модуль содержит 20 тем. Каждая тема включает в себя глоссарий и систему упражнений, активизирующие все лексические, грамматические и теоретические знания и умения, приобретенные в процессе работы с каждой темой. Все разделы имеют единую структуру, что позволяет осуществлять поэтапное, целенаправленное формирование языковых речевых коммуникативных навыков и умений.

Грамматический модуль предназначен для студентов, совершенствующих знания грамматики английского языка. Он содержит 15 тем. Каждая тема включает систему упражнений, направленных на закрепление грамматических знаний, а также на развитие монологической и диалогической речи.

Module 1

Unit 1

ARCHITECTURE: ITS FORMS AND FUNCTIONS

1. Read the text.

Words and word combinations:

architecture – архитектура
consideration – рассмотрение
aesthetical – эстетический
evolve – развиваться
expression – выражение
consequently – следовательно
evident – очевидный
repetition – повторение
necessity – необходимость
harmonious – гармоничный

Architecture: its forms and functions

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



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

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

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

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

This triple nature of architectural design is one of the reasons why architecture is a difficult art. It needs some unique type of imagination as well as long years of training and experience to make a designer

capable of getting requite in the light of these three factors use, construction, and aesthetic effect simultaneously. The designer must have a good knowledge as of engineering so of building materials. This knowledge will enable him to create economically strong and practical construction. The designer, in addition, must possess the creative imagination, which will enable him to integrate the plan and the construction into the *harmonious* whole. The architect's feeling of satisfaction in achieving such integration is one of his/her (their) greatest rewards.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is architecture?
2. What is the oldest book to set forth the principles of construction?
3. How should mankind deal with the heritage of the past?
4. What architecture are widely known all round the globe?
5. What architecture does mankind admire during many centuries?
6. What three basic factors in architecture were listed nearly two thousand years ago?
7. Why architecture is a difficult art?
8. What can we say about any truly great building?
9. What integration must an architect achieve?
10. Why the designer must possess the creative imagination?

3. Read the text again and find out if the following statements are true or false.

- 1) There are not widely known examples of Gothic architecture all round the globe.
- 2) This triple nature of architectural design is one of the reasons why architecture is not a difficult art.
- 3) These three factors have been present and are always interrelated in the best constructions till the 22th century.
- 4) The oldest book is not the work of Markus Vitruvius Pollio written in the first century B. C.
- 5) Without consideration of structural principles, materials, social and economic requirements a building can take form.
- 6) The designer, in addition, must possess the creative imagination, which will enable him to integrate the plan and the construction into the harmonious whole.

7) The designer must have a bad knowledge as of engineering so of building materials.

8) This paradox of change and repetition is not illustrated in any architectural style.

9) Books on the theory of architecture, on the art of buildings, and on the aesthetical view of buildings exist in great number.

10) Architecture is not the art or science of planning, building and structures.

4. Give the English equivalents to the Russian word combinations.

1) архитектура – это искусство или наука о планировании, социальные и экономические требования, архитектурные навыки, строительство, системы и теории для строительства зданий.

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

5. Complete the following sentences using the text above.

- 1) Its nowadays expression should ...
- 2) This triple nature of architectural design ...
- 3) Architectural design also includes the ...
- 4) Any design evolving from such kind ...
- 5) The designer, in addition, must possess ...
- 6) These three factors have ...
- 7) ... buildings exist in great number.

6. Match the terms and their definitions.

1. Science	a) the work of building or making something, especially buildings, bridges, etc.
2. Construction	b) a person whose job is building things, especially houses
3. Architecture	c) the careful study of the structure and behavior of the physical world, especially by watching, measuring, and doing experiments
4. Building	d) the art and practice of designing and making buildings

5. Skill	e) a person who plans new buildings and is responsible for making sure that they are built properly
6. Architect	f) a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or factory
7. Builder	g) an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it
8. Architect	h) the state of being convenient
9. Design	i) the degree to which something is strong or powerful
10. Convenience	k) a person who plans new buildings and is responsible for making sure that they are built properly
11. Shelter	l) (the process of getting) knowledge or skill from doing, seeing, or feeling things
12. Strength	m) (a building designed to give) protection from bad weather, danger, or attack
13. Art	n) to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings
14. Experience	o) the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings

Unit 2

THE PROFESSION OF AN ARCHITECT

1. Read the text.

Words and word combinations:

architect – архитектор

supervision – надзор

cumulative – совокупный

preparation – подготовка

improvement – улучшение

gridiron – рашпер

conflict – конфликт

The profession of an architect

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

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

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

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

According to the International Union of Architect (IUA or UIA) at present there are more than 800,000 fully qualified architects in the world. In the highly developing countries there is one architect per two or three thousand people. In the developer countries there is only one architect per 500,000 or 1,000,000 people.



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

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

2. Answer the following questions.

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

3. Read the text again and find out if the following statements are true or false.

1) It is a cooperative process in which architects, economists, engineers, lawyers, landscape architects, doctors, sociologists, surveyors or topographers and other specialists don't take part.

2) The architect function now extend into town planning and work activities that need buildings.

3) In the highly developing countries there is not one architect per two or three thousand people.

4) He has to combine art, advanced technology, science and economics in his work.

5) Working to the architect's design are many consultant experts – structural engineers, services engineers and other sub-contracted specialists.

6) The structure an architect creates should not give us pleasure, sense of beauty.

7) When the architect designs a structure, he don't use the cumulative knowledge of centuries.

4. Give the English equivalents to the Russian word combinations.

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

5. Complete the following sentences using the words given below.

1) According to August Perret the architect... order in the ... variety of nature.

2) The architect is an expert experienced in the... of all aspects of the... of buildings.

3) The architect uses the cumulative ... of centuries.

4) The architect should consult many experts such as structural engineers, services engineers, and other ... specialists.

5) City planners ... town and regulate their ...

6) There are different street ... such as radial, ring or circular, functional and ...

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

6. Speak on the topic: «I've chosen architecture as a career because...»

Unit 3

EARLY RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE

1. Read the text.

Words and word combinations:

Byzantium – Византия
defensive – оборонительный
carpenter – плотник
porch – крыльцо
log cabins – бревенчатый домик
fortress towers – крепостная башня
wooden – деревянный
slenderness – стройность
splendor – великолепие
proper – правильный
landscape – пейзаж
majestic – величественный
gracefully – изящно
intercession – заступничество
meadows – луг

Early Russian architecture

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

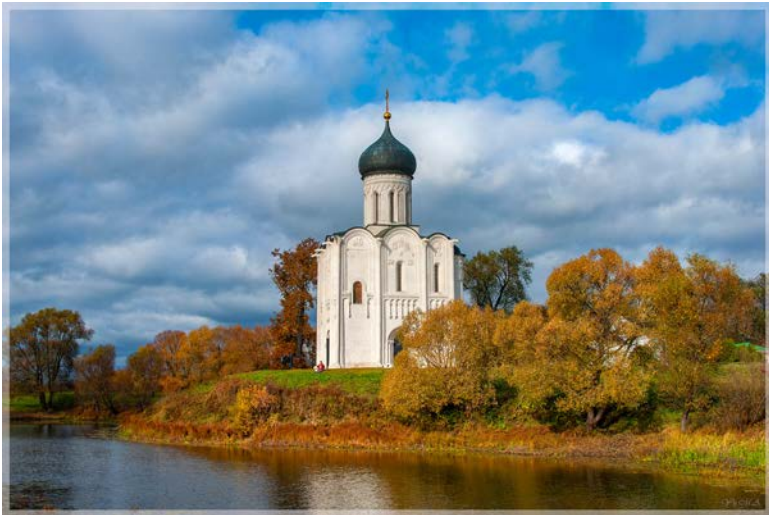
In Russia, timber has always been the most natural building material. Russian *carpenters* decorate the diverse structures they were building with beautiful carved decorations above windows and *porches*. One can see such decorations on *log cabins*, *fortress towers*, huge cathedrals, churches and monasteries.

Wooden and masonry architecture developed side by side in medieval Russia, one stimulating and gratifying the love for verticality and

slenderness, the other satisfying a yearning for massiveness, monumentality, and lavish decoration in the expression of power and *splendor*. The few remaining examples of the ancient wooden structures are now in Rostov and also in the museums of wooden buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal. These examples show the skill and gift of their builders to harmonize the building *proper* with the *landscape*.

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

Wooden architecture predominates in Northern Russia and in some of the older settlements and towns of the Siberia, such as Tyumen. One of the best-known Russian churches in the northern style is the Church of the Intercession on the Nerl (Pokrova on the Nerl). Today it stands alone in the midst of green *meadows*, the small lake below reflecting its white walls and single dome



This church is one of the most poetic creations of early Russian architecture which ever come down to us out of the past. The church is not large, and very simple in plan, with the cubical basic structure usual for the north. It is light and graceful, the structure as a whole seems

hardly to touch the ground. Each facade is made up of three sections divided vertically by slender columns, and horizontally connected by a decorative band of blind arcading of the same white stone as the wall itself. As for the roofing, it was vaulted, so that each of the vertical wall sections ends in a blind arch, with long, narrow windows and small sculptured figures high up in the arch.

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

2. Answer the following questions.

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

3. Read the text again and find out if the following statements are true or false.

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

8) The finest examples of traditional architecture can be seen in the towns of Kostroma, Bogolyubovo and Sergiev Posad.

9) The builders of the most of Vladimir and Rostov churches used cut stones instead of brick, typical for Byzantine and Kievan churches.

4. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. This church is one of the most poetic creations of early Russian architecture which ever come down to us out of the past. 2. Timber has always been the most natural building material. 3. The few remaining examples of the ancient wooden structures are now in Rostov and also in the museums of wooden buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal.

5. Complete the following sentences using the text above.

- 1) The church is not large, and very ...
- 2) ... buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal.
- 3) Each facade is made up of three sections ...
- 4) ... on the island of Kizhi in Lake Onega.
- 5) They adopted the general features of ...
- 6) The few remaining examples of the ...

Unit 4

CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION (USPENSKY)

1. Read the text.

Words and word combinations:

famous (for) – знаменитый (чем-либо)

church – церковь

Assumption, Dormition – Успение

Cathedral – собор

main – главный, основной

crown – короновать, увенчивать

bury – хоронить

rather – довольно (rather than – скорее ... чем)

chapel – часовня, придел (в русских церквях)

grandeur – величие, великолепие, пышность

make – делать, заставлять делать

bulbous dome – луковичный купол, луковичная глава

cupola – купол, глава

admire – любоваться, восхищаться, выражать восторг

construction – строительство

to be under construction – строиться, быть в стадии строительства

reconstruct – реконструировать

advise – советовать

would be called – назвали бы

shore – берег (моря, озера), побережье

feature – особенность, (характерная) черта

design – проект, проектировать

style – стиль

composition – композиция

orthodox – православный

complete – заканчивать, завершать

literal copy – буквальная копия

be of the same (width) – быть одной (ширины)

aisle – боковой неф, неф

apse – апсида

pillar – столб, колонна, (зд.) столп
huge – огромный
column – колонна
support – поддержка, опора, поддерживать
decorate – украшать
at mid-height – на середине (высоты)
arcature – аркатура
deeply recessed portal – перспективный портал

Cathedral of the assumption (Uspensky)

The most *famous* of the Kremlin *churches* is the Cathedral of the *Assumption* or the *Cathedral* of the *Dormition*. It was Russia's *main* cathedral. From the 15th century the Russian tsars were always *crowned* in it, the Church metropolitans and the Moscow patriarchs are *buried* here. It is *rather* small – in the west it would be called a *chapel rather than* a cathedral. The fine situation of the cathedral, its *bulbous domes*, and interior *grandeur make* everybody *admire* it.



The *construction* of this cathedral was begun in 1326 *under* the Grand Prince Ivan Danilovich Kalita by Peter, the metropolitan of

Moscow, who may be called its founder. When the Italian architect Aristotele Fieravanti was asked by Ivan III to *reconstruct* the old church in 1475, he was *advised* to go to Vladimir and study the Uspensky Cathedral, built in 1158. Fieravanti visited also Rostov, Yaroslavl, and the *shores* of the White Sea. Thus the Italian architect got first-hand information on Russian religious architecture and understood the main *features* of its traditions. So though the cathedral was *designed* by an Italian architect and engineer, its *style* and *composition* are Russian and *Orthodox*.

The Moscow cathedral was *completed* in 1479; it is like the Vladimir cathedral, but is far from being a *literal copy*. The two cathedrals *are of the same width*, but the Moscow one is much longer; the Moscow cathedral has three *aisles* and five *apses*, the Vladimir cathedral has five aisles and three apses. The Moscow cathedral has six *pillars*, four of which – *huge circular columns* – *support* the central *cupola*, which is surrounded with four smaller cupolas. The facade is *decorated at mid-height* with a band of *arcatures* and a *deeply recessed portal*.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Russia's main cathedral?
2. How was it used?
3. Why would it be called a chapel in the West?
4. Why did Fieravanti go to Vladimir?
5. Is the Moscow Assumption Cathedral like the Vladimir Cathedral?

3. Read the text again and find out if the following statements are true or false.

- 1) It is Russia's main cathedral.
- 2) The Moscow cathedral has five aisles and three apses; the Vladimir cathedral has five aisles and three apses.
- 3) The fine situation of the cathedral, its bulbous domes, and interior grandeur don't make everybody admire it.
- 4) The Moscow cathedral was completed in 1497.
- 5) When the Italian architect Aristotele Fieravanti was asked by Ivan IV to reconstruct the old church in 1475, he was advised to go to Vladimir and study the Uspensky Cathedral, built in 1158.
- 6) From the 15th century the Russian tsar was always crowned in it.

7) The three cathedrals are of the same width, but the Moscow one is much longer.

8) Fieravanti visited also Rostov, Yaroslavl, Taganrog and the shores of the White Sea.

4. Translate sentences into English.

1. Это одно из самых красивых зданий в Москве. 2. Эта улица намного длиннее той. 3. В Москве больше церквей, чем в Петербурге? 4. Новая апсида больше и лучше старой. 5. Москва более древний город, чем Петербург. 6. Самая широкая улица в Москве – Садово-Сухаревская (88 м), самая длинная – Профсоюзная (14,8 км), самое теплое место – район Балчуг. 7. Успенский собор древнее других кремлевских соборов.

5. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. I want to have first-hand information on this building. 2. This area is rather small. 3. I was told to write two exercises. 4. We were made to do it again. 5. They were advised to reconstruct the building. 6. The square is a 10 m. square. 7. The architect building this chapel is very famous. 8. The chapel built by this architect is huge. 9. The domes crowning the cathedral were constructed 40 years ago. 10. The cathedral crowned with 5 cupolas was built by a famous architect.

Unit 5

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

1. Read the text.

Words and word combinations:

craftsman – ремесленник

large scale – крупномасштабный

temple – храм

funerary works – погребальные сооружения

copper – медь

inlaid – инкрустирован

gilded plaster – позолота

raw materials – сырье

relief – рельеф

sanctuary – святилище, алтарь

statuary – скульптура

mortuary – погребальный

Egyptian architecture

During the Old Kingdom, the period when Egypt was ruled by the Kings of the 3rd to 6th Dynasties, artists and *craftsmen* were drawn to the court to work under the patronage of the king and his great nobles. Techniques of working in stone, wood, and metal made tremendous progress. It is demonstrated by surviving *large scale* monuments, such as the pyramids of the 4th Dynasty and the sun *temples* built by the 5th Dynasty kings. The pyramids of the 4th Dynasty are the most spectacular of all *funerary works* and the only remained wonder of the world. These monuments celebrated the divinity of the kings of Egypt, linking the people with the great gods of earth and sky.

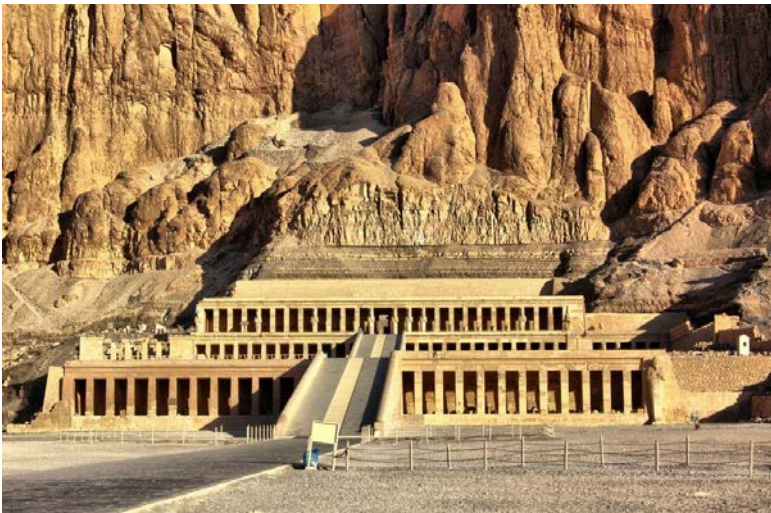
This was a time when trade and economy flourished. Craftsmen worked in the finest materials, and were able to experiment with techniques of metalworking. This enabled them to produce large metal figures. The earliest that survive are the *copper* statues of Pepi I and his son, found at Hierakonpolis. Made c. 2330 BC they are badly corroded but still impressive in their stiffly formal poses. The eyes are *inlaid*, and the crown and the kilt of the king, now missing, were probably originally made of *gilded*

plaster. During the prosperous period known as the Middle Kingdom fortresses were built to defend the southern and eastern borders, and new areas of land were brought under cultivation.

Craftsmen achieved new levels of excellence. Very little architecture remains – many royal monuments were robbed for their stone in later periods – but what has survived shows great simplicity and refinement. The example is the pyramid of Sesostris I at Lisht.

The establishment of the 18th Dynasty marked the beginning of the New Kingdom and a new blossoming of the arts and crafts of ancient Egypt. Craftsmen benefited from wider contact with other civilizations, such as those of Crete and Mesopotamia, and were also able to work with imported *raw materials*.

The kings ordered to artists and craftsmen to build great temples and palaces all over Egypt. The temple walls were covered with *reliefs* celebrating the achievements of the kings and the power of the gods. The courtyards and inner *sanctuaries* were enriched with *statuary*. The most notable monuments are the *Mortuary* Temple of Queen Hatsheput at Deir-el-Bahari (c. 1480 BC) and magnificent Great Temple at Karnak to Amon as the universal god of Egypt.



Ancient Egyptian architecture was revived under the Ptolemies, the successors of Alexander the Great, who built numerous temples of

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